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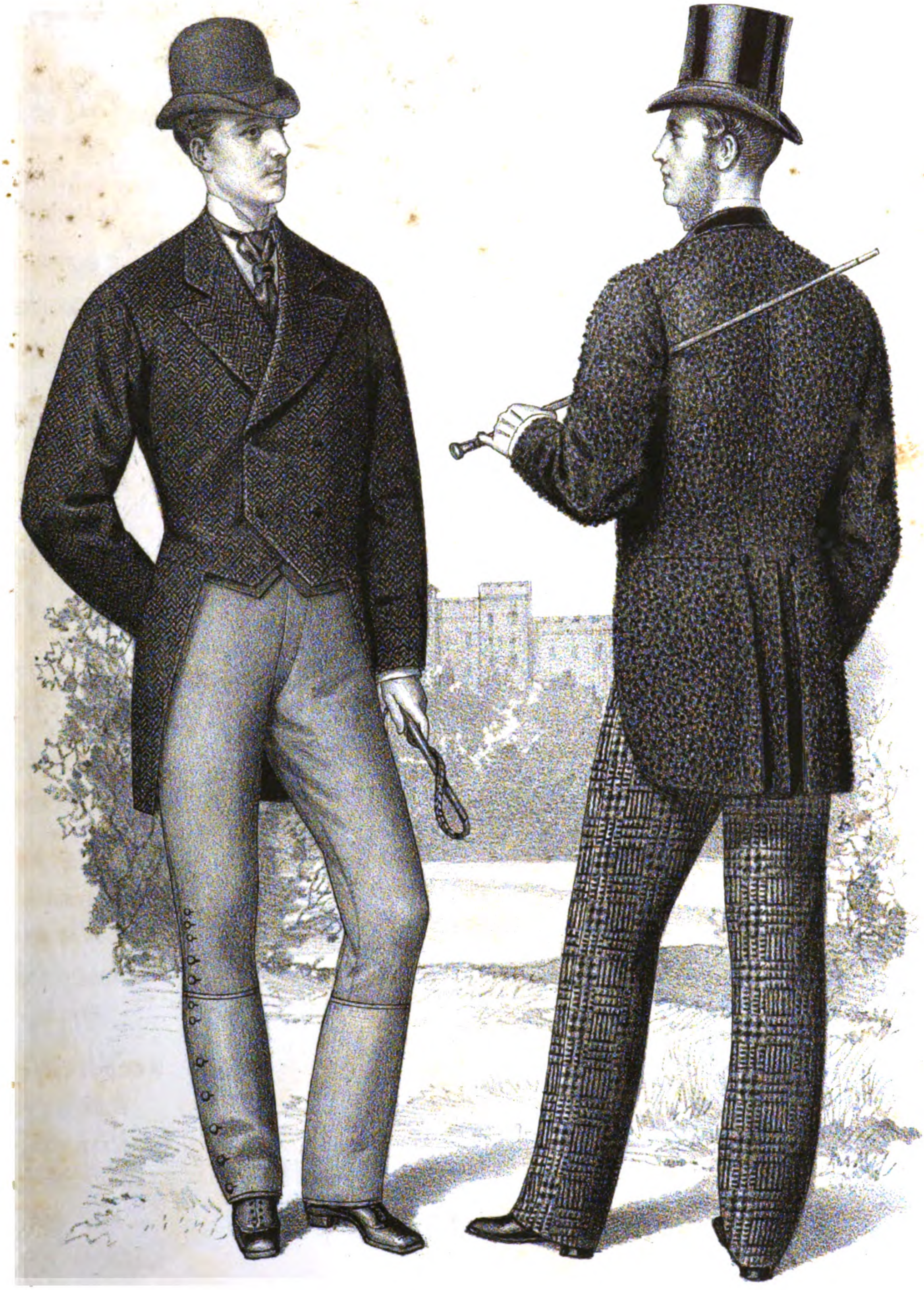

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EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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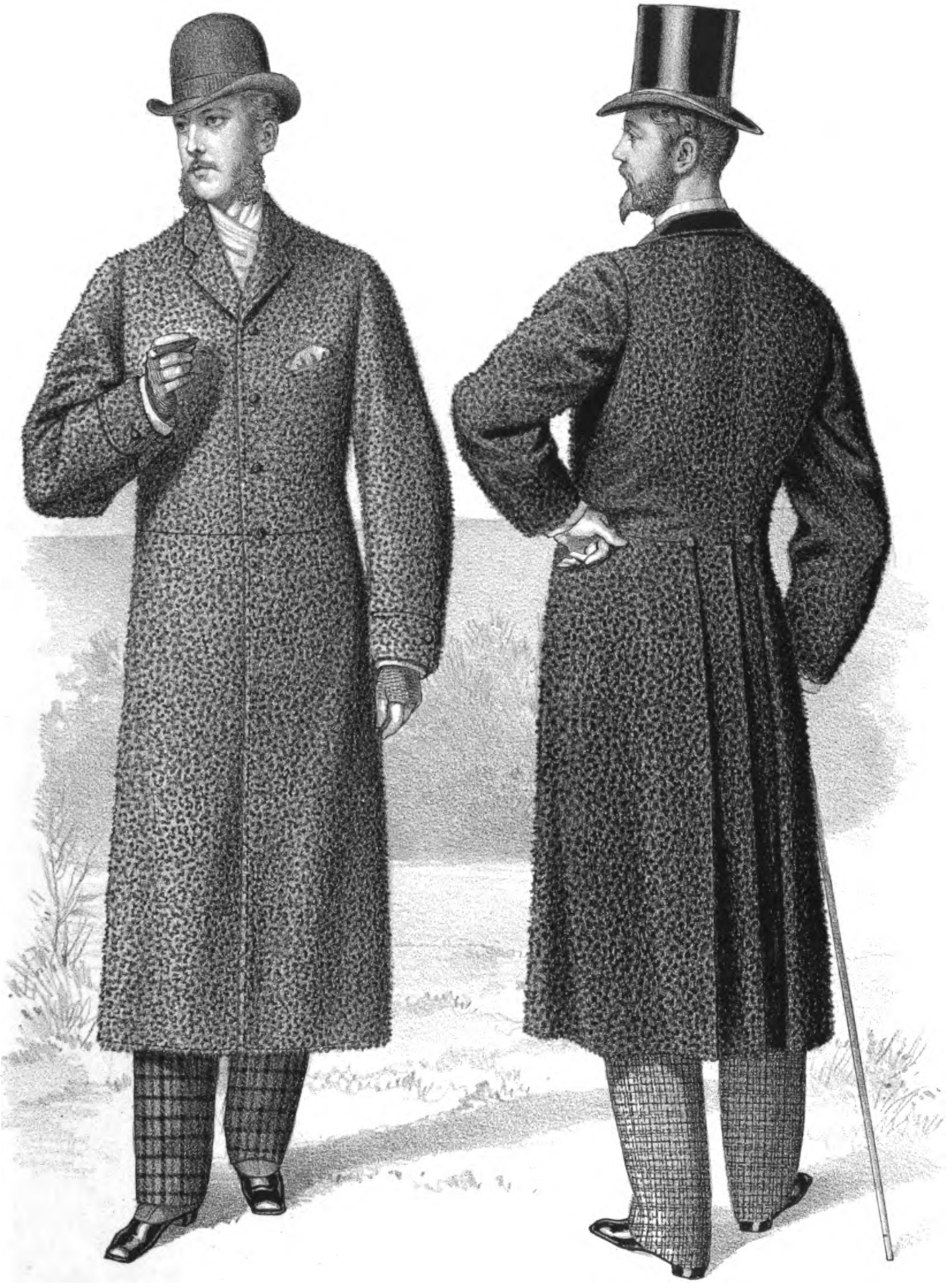

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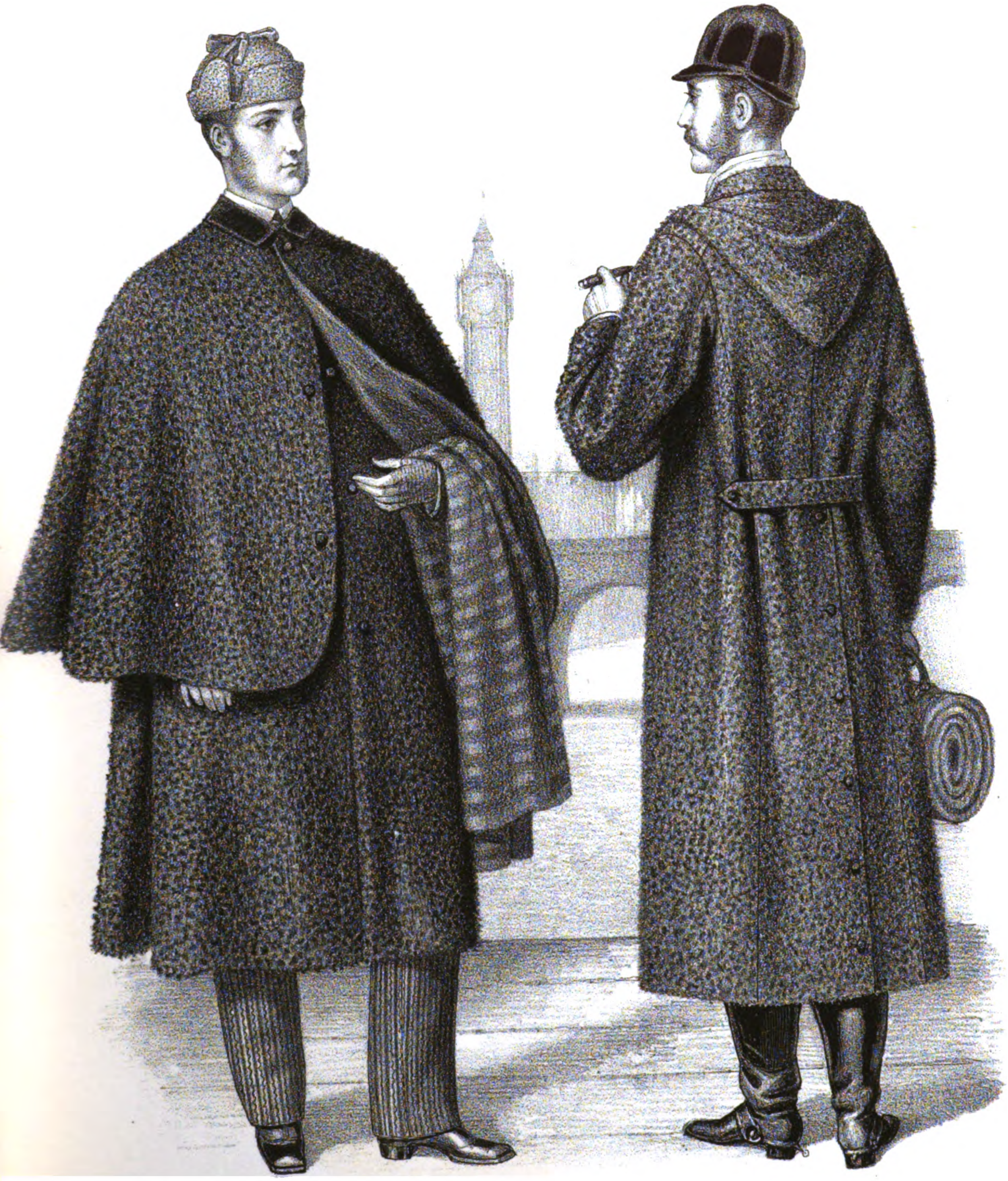

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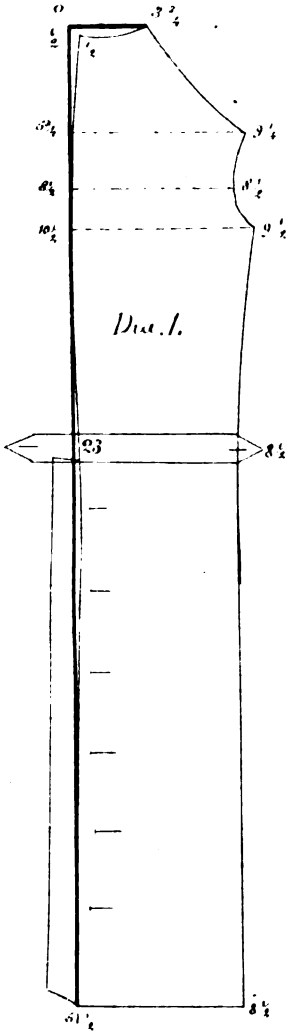
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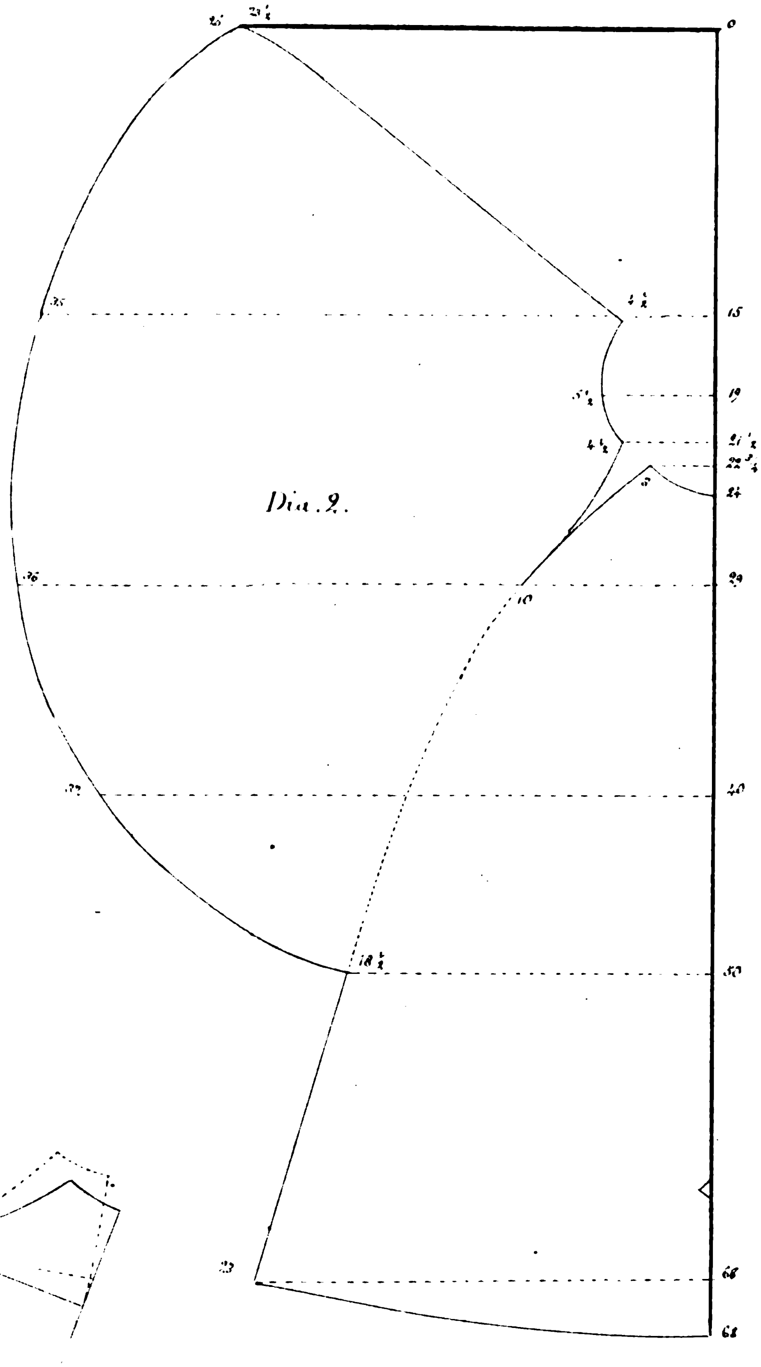
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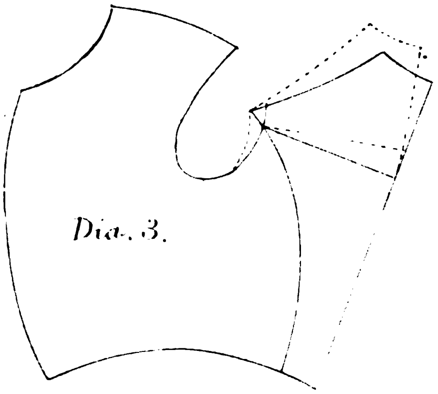
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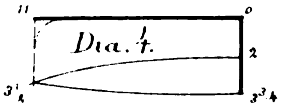
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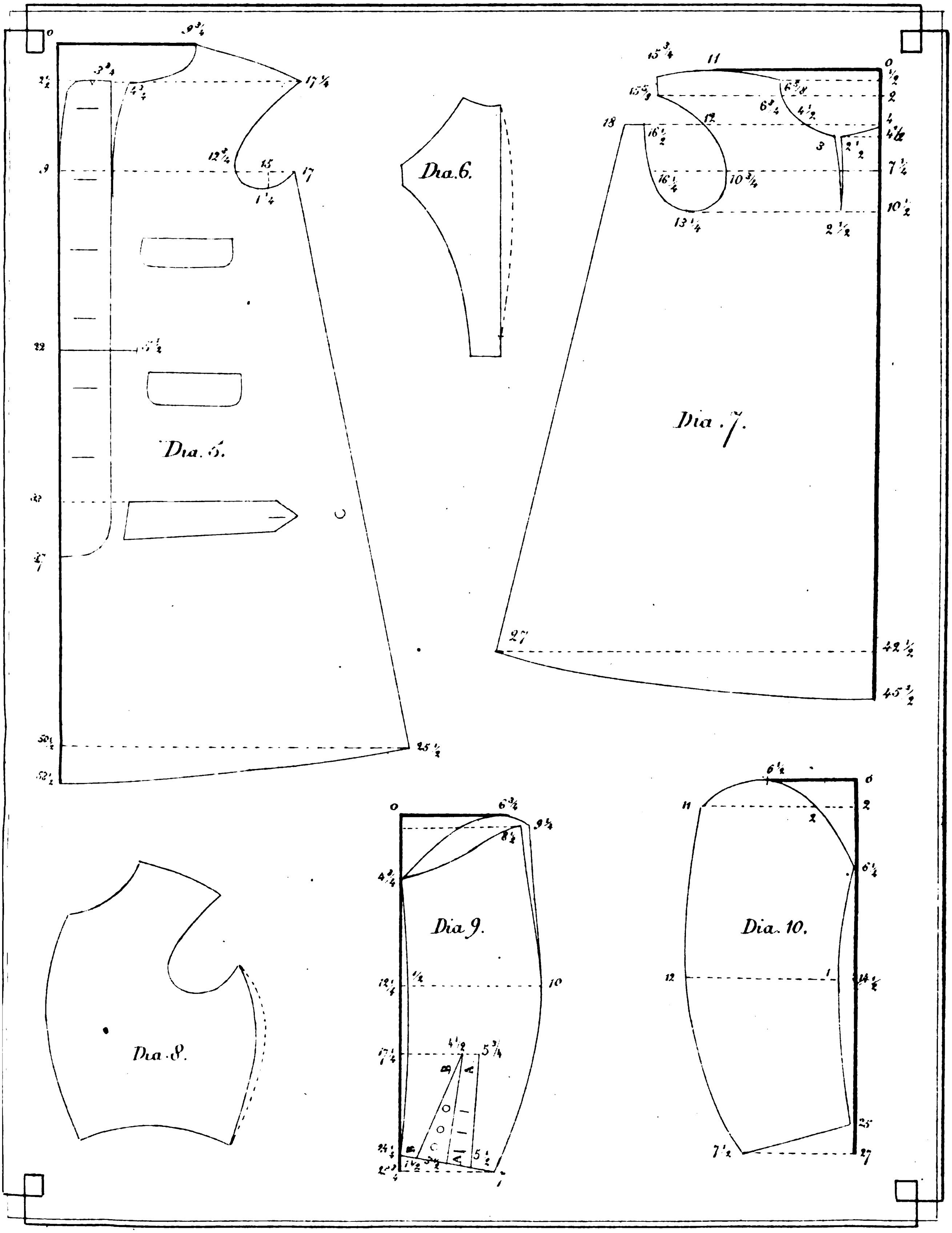
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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

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EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majeſty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 345. JANUARY 1, 1875. VOL. 29.

ON DISPROPORTION.

(*Continued from page* 61.)

Diagram 3 is intended to show the requirements of such a figure as that we described at the end of the portion of this article which appeared in our last month's number—viz., a man with his spine considerably curved at the *centre* of his back.

The spine being curved, as the natural result of all curves, acquires a greater length than when in a straight condition. The required deviation is, therefore, obvious. Cut the back across the shoulders, and open it, accordingly, to the extent of the curve (as shown by the feint or dotted lines), keeping it in the same position at the back-scye; the requisite length is thus obtained without in any degree affecting the other points of the coat. As we before stated, this kind of disproportion is most generally attended by a stooping position, in which case the forepart requires to be straightened and shortened in the manner already described; but it is by no means a rule that a figure with a curved spine should stoop, though this very defect gives it the appearance of so doing.

By far the greater number of persons whom we term stooping figures are those who do not bend in the body, but carry the head very forward, with a slight curvature of the upper joints of the spinal column. The deviation required for these figures is frequently very trifling, and sometimes the defect exists so entirely in the position of the neck, that it is only in the working of the collar that any alteration need be made; taking care to draw it well in at the crease-edge, especially at the back, so that it may not stand away behind. Others will require about half an inch rounded off suddenly at the top of the back-seam. It is not necessary that the back should be cut any narrower at the top, as whatever is taken off at the back-seam may be added to the shoulder-seam, and again taken off the strap of the forepart.

There is another kind of disproportion (although coming directly under the head of "Extraordinary Disproportion," which we did not intend treating on), on which we would, however, offer a few remarks *en passant.* We refer to the humpback, which is not unfrequently classed, by authors of treatises on cutting, with the stooping figures; although we cannot conceive for what reason. The most ordinary cases of humpback occur in individuals who are likewise pigeon-breasted; therefore the cut for a stooping figure is diametrically opposite to that required for these forms; as a matter of consequence such require a long and crooked forepart, to allow for the extreme prominence of chest. As regards the hump behind, that must be treated according to its size and position. With some it is situated on the centre of the back, requiring the round on the back-seam, as shown on diagram 6 by the dotted lines. Others have the hump on one side only, and that on the bladebone. These require the round on the side-seam, as indicated on diagram 8; and, as it generally happens with figures of this sort, that the opposite side to the hump drops, that forepart must be cut deeper in the scye, and the shoulder-strap both shorter and straighter.

ARTICLE VI.

Disproportion of Position, continued—The Extra-Erect Figure, not a Bodily Deformity—The Forepart of the Upright Figure—Comparison with the Proportionate Forepart—Deviations made—Principles of the Variations—Effect of the Upright Position in Expanding the Chest—Gauging for the Hollow of the Waist—Effect of Altering the Side-seam—Relation existing between the various Points—The "Hip-Measures."

We now proceed to the consideration of the second class of disproportion of positions—the EXTRA-ERECT figure. This is the very opposite of that to which we last drew our readers' attention, and in its simple character is subject to far less variety; the only diversity existing being in the different *degrees* of the *same kind* of disproportion. Combined with *other* kinds of disproportion, it will be found to be infinitely varied, as there is no peculiarity in form of the human figure but with which it may be conjoined; for instance, with the high or low shoulders, with the extremely thin or corpulent figures, &c. For the present, however, we have only to consider it in its *simple* character.

We were able to trace the stooping position to various causes; in some to an actual malformation of the frame, such as the curvature of the spine. The position now under notice, in no case consists of a bodily deformity, but exclusively in an acquired *posture;* consequently, we can only regard it in the light of disproportion, as being a *deviation* from the ordinary position. In the most extreme cases of extra-erectness that have come under our observation, we have in no instance been led to attribute the cause to a contraction of the spinal column; but there is no doubt that the muscles of the back, whose function it is to retain the body in an upright posture, from the slight tension to which they may have been exposed, acquire a greater strength, and hence it is that the erect position is frequently retained to the last, even by aged persons. It is still more manifest that this position is owing to the action of the muscles, as we never find a person with a weakly frame who stands unusually erect.

(*To be continued.*)

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

Boston, U.S.A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

I am surprised to see so many articles on disproportion. If it is not as easy for the cutter to fit the deformed as the well proportioned, he has neither the skill of the carpenter, nor of the machinist. The tailor, to be successful, should be able to deviate in style; but as to a knowledge of the various structures of the human form, or of anatomy, it is quite unnecessary, unless he desire to become a sculptor or a surgeon. The measures should be simple and direct; and, when properly taken, should fit the body of the deformed, with as much certainty as the well shaped; and that beyond a doubt, without trying on, unless to please the fancy of the customer. I approve of trying on; not so much for the fit, but to shape the lapel and skirt to the taste of the cutter.

Too frequently do we see on plates, diagrams of well-proportioned foreparts and backs, with dotted lines for stooping forms; shoulders forward; more round on side-seam; points carried higher; back higher, up in the neck, &c., &c. How absurd! I am led to exclaim. This might do if all men were of the same shape and size, and all stooped alike. As it is, it is all guess. They may fit or not. How many years of practice would the novice require to perfect himself in that style of drafting?

The old third rule, balance-measures, and block patterns, seem to me too much like dress-making; trying on until a fit is obtained. I have heard of a London tailor trying a coat on to a certain prince twenty times.

I take an interest in the young cutter, and trust some of your correspondents will furnish a rule which will accomplish all I have suggested. I should be most happy to do so, but might, by so doing, do an injustice to those who are teaching the art.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"THE STUDENT'S FRIEND."

THE DIFFICULTIES OF ADJUDICATORS.

At a recent meeting of the members of the City of London Society of Practical Tailors, in the course of some remarks on a recent case of adjudication on the merits of several plans submitted in competition for a prize offered for the best system, Mr. Tapson, who had, as he termed it, the *misfortune* to have been selected as one of the adjudicators on this occasion, gave the members an insight into the troubles he had unknowingly taken upon himself. The information he volunteered would, we should think, have the effect of deterring any but a very bold and phlegmatic person from allowing himself to be appointed to such a duty; as the difficulty of deciding on the merits of such a number of methods, and of making a selection of one or two which, in the estimation of the adjudicators, appeared to be best entitled to the rewards offered, must have been made most evident to the meeting. As our readers have not the several diagrams nor the systems before them, it would be useless for us to make any reference to them, as our remarks, unaccompanied by either plans or drawings to illustrate them, would be unintelligible.

Our motive in noticing Mr. Tapson's observations is rather to draw attention to that gentleman's remarks on the diversity of opinion entertained by the several competitors, and the confidence which each individual aspirant entertained of his own merits, and of the advantage of his particular method for effecting the desired result, although differing as widely as the poles in principle, and judgment, as to what was actually suitable for the purpose. To give Mr. Tapson's own words on this subject, he said: "It gave us a certain amount of interest and pleasure to observe the various methods used for producing the same garment, *but it did seem very remarkable that such opposite methods of action should or could in any way effect the same object.* No two are alike, and yet each author claims excellence, if not perfection, for his production." While Mr. Tapson does some of the writers the justice to acknowledge their talent, "as essayists and draughtsmen," he appends a very significant remark to this qualification, in stating that, in his opinion, "their true vocation is *not that of trouser cutting*, and that, while some of the productions exhibit much talent and ability, the greater number of the essays and diagrams are a mass of absurdities. They violate and outrage all the laws of mathematics, geometry, and anatomy, for the same sciences are made to prove totally different shapes and results; evidently showing to any careful observer, that the authors are ignorant of the real form of the human figure, and, consequently, have no material basis on which to construct a garment that should properly clothe it."

This opinion is arrived at after the statements made by some of the several writers that their systems were infallible, and only require to be known for their merits to be at once admitted. As a proof of the wide difference in the estimate formed by the writers of the true principle and correct basis on which to act, Mr. Tapson says, "We have theories of the most absurd and contradictory character, and what one author asserts as correct in principle, another will denounce as false and erroneous." Judging by the patterns and diagrams accompanying the systems, the impression produced on the mind is, that the authors had in view some beings in the course of evolution, rather than such figures as are met with every day. Mr. Tapson draws an inference from this, that "notwithstanding all the systems which have been published, and all the discussions which have taken place during the last twenty years, the true principle of trouser-cutting does not seem to be properly understood by tailors."

Practical cutters will, we feel sure, endorse the following remarks:—"A successful cutter is the man who, possessing a quick eye, and able to form an accurate judgment, can detect at a glance what he has to do, and does it, regardless of rules or systems. Unfortunately, few men are so gifted, and those not blessed with these qualifications too often resort to the miserable contrivances which are adopted for cutting, by men who may be regarded *as the pest of our trade*. I refer more especially to those itinerant quacks who travel through the country." After some further bitter remarks on this class of *quasi* teachers, Mr. Tapson observed:—"It is to the erroneous teaching of these men that many young practitioners may ascribe their own want of success in business. Having no correct principles on which to act, they are always drifting about on the quicksands of doubt and perplexity."

The necessity for a solid basis, in acquiring a knowledge of cutting, at the outset of a young man's introduction to practice, cannot be too forcibly impressed upon them by those who themselves have probably experienced the evils arising from the want of this important guide or groundwork. Without a proper principle, cutting is but mere guesswork and uncertainty; as, not having a standard from which to deviate, according to circumstances, the shapes produced may or not be suitable to the particular figure, for the judgment of the *tyro* has not been matured, at that early period of his professional life, by experience, which plays so important a part in making a successful cutter.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1731 AND 1732.

Diagrams 1, 5, and 9, are the pattern of the Driving-coat, illustrated on the second figure on the plate, with the front view of a Carlisle or Inverness cape, with sleeves. It is one of the novelties of the season, and, being somewhat peculiar in its construction, we shall endeavour to describe it, so that our readers may derive the full advantage of the qualities claimed for it by the first-class house by which it was introduced.

The back (diagram 1) is cut with a back-seam and a back-tacking in the usual form. A ketch is sewn on to the edge of the right back-skirt, with six buttons sewn on, to correspond with the same number of holes worked in the left skirt, so as to give every facility for separating the back parts of the skirts to the fullest extent when driving or seated in the saddle. A long strap, or tab, with a hole at each end, is fastened on to two buttons sewn on to the foreparts near the side-seams, to draw in the back part of the coat at the waist when desirable.

The liberty afforded by the long opening at the back-seam would not, however, be sufficient of itself to give all the ease required for the purpose, without some arrangement being made in the forepart to assist the desired effect. At a point marked on the diagram, at 22 inches down, on the front-edge, or base-line, the foreparts are cut across to the extent of about 5½ inches, as shown by the line drawn. A ketch is sewn along the upper edge, with two flat buttons on it, and in the part below the opening two holes are worked in the facing. When walking or riding, these two buttons being fastened, the eye can scarcely detect the line of the opening, if properly made up. For riding, its utility will be brought into play, as, by unfastening the two buttons, and by means of the long tab—shown on the diagram—being passed round the leg and fastened at the back on to a button sewn on near to the side-seam, all the protection afforded by the knee-covers, sometimes attached to the inside of riding-coats, is obtained, without the inconvenience attending the old method. It will be seen the part the opening at the front of the forepart has to perform in arrangement, by throwing an additional quantity of the skirt over the leg, to what could have been given if the front-edge were whole in its entire length.

An ingenious plan has also been introduced in the sleeve (diagram 9). In some driving-coats, the sleeve is cut rather wide at the hand; and, by means of a buckle and a strap passing through short loops, it may be drawn in to fit closely to the wrist, in case of bad weather. As a substitute for this plan, the under-side sleeve is cut up at the bottom, as marked on the diagram; and, by means of the buttons sewn on the slant-line, and the holes sewn on the line *a a*, the bottom of the sleeve may be reduced to this extent when desired, or left to its ordinary size when the holes are connected with the buttons sewn on a ketch in a line with the hind and fore-arm seams. The collar is sewn on half-an-inch longer than the neck, and made to stand up, if required, in bad weather. It measures 1½ in the stand, and 2½ in the fall. It will not require a tab at front.

Diagrams 2, 4, 7, and 10, are the pattern of the Inverness Cape, with sleeves, illustrated by the other figure on the plate, to which we have just referred. We do not make any attempt to alter the shape of the pattern or the arrangement, but give it exactly as we published it thirteen years ago, when this style of Over-coat was in its zenith.

The wing is shown cut on to the back on diagram 2, and in this arrangement it has a very graceful appearance. If preferred sewn on, the wing or cape can be separated from the back, as was the fashion when this garment first came into use.

The addition of a sleeve was a great boon to the wearer, and necessarily required an alteration in the shape of the scye of the forepart, to adapt it to the sleeve-head. As we have drawn it on the diagram, the shape may appear singular; but it answers the purpose most effectually. The narrow edge at the scye-point of the shoulder-seam is sewn to the top of the side-seam, and the shape of the scye is then formed.

In closing the forepart and back, the edge of the former, from the neck-point of the shoulder-seam to the bottom of the side-seam, is sewn firmly on to the back.

Diagrams 3, 6, and 8, are introduced to illustrate certain remarks in that portion of the article on "Disproportion" which we publish in the present number.

NEW STYLE OF OVER-COAT.

The style of coat, of which we have given a pattern on our sheets of diagrams, is illustrated on one of the plates published with the present number. We have represented the back view, as it exhibits the appearance of that part of the coat in which a certain portion of the character is given.

This style of coat, which has been introduced this season by one of the leading West-end houses, is intended to supply a want which has long been complained of by gentlemen when riding or driving to cover—a convenient form, and a protection to the legs when in the saddle. We do not wish to be understood as implying that contrivances have not already been planned with this object, as we have at different times noticed them as they were brought out. In that which now forms the subject for our consideration, an attempt has been made to simplify the method while retaining all the advantages.

The coat is long, and cut with a moderate amount of compass; between a "Chesterfield," and a "Sac." It is single-breasted, with six holes at front, worked in a fly, or the top one can be worked in the forepart itself. The buttons stand about 5½ inches from the edge. In our explanation of the pattern, we have described the plan adopted at the front-edge of the forepart, and its purpose, as also the utility of the long strap or tab sewn on to the inside of the skirt, and that across the waist behind. The front of the forepart turns to the second hole, but the collar is cut to admit of its being worn turned up, and the coat being fastened up to the gorge for protection when required. The plan for reducing the width of sleeve at the hand, has also been described, and illustrated on the diagram. This style of coat is made up in frieze, Melton cloth, or any of the soft articles with long wool on the face, and generally lined with a checked horsecloth in bright colours. The buttons may be of bone or horn, the edges double-stitched, and the seams stitched on each side, or the edges lapped and stitched.

INVERNESS CAPE WITH SLEEVES.

On the other figure on the plate just described, we have illustrated the front view of the "Inverness" Cape or the "Carlisle" Cape — a garment much and deservedly in favour some years ago, and illustrated on our plates, but shelved on the adoption of the same style for the Over-coats of the Post-Office letter-carriers.

There is nothing new in the shape, and we had looked upon the style as one not likely to be revived in this country, although it continued to be in favour on the Continent. Lately, however, some of our good trades have been making it up, at the particular request of some of their clients, for travelling. For this purpose it is unquestionably the best adapted of any style we know. The addition of the sleeve was such a great improvement, and conduced so much to the comfort, that, in its complete form, the coat appeared to embody all the qualifications required by a traveller.

It is amusing to trace this form of coat from its first introduction as the "Stalking"-coat worn over a shooting jacket in the Highlands. Some protection was needed for the arms, the wings were consequently added on some. Eventually, at a later period, we had the cape detached entirely, and worn all round; and, lastly, the introduction of the sleeve made the coat perfect in its convenience. Of course, there were then Inverness Capes *and* Inverness Capes, and there was as much difference in the character and style of them, according to the house from which they emanated, as there is at the present time in the

"Ulster" Over-coat. If one thing can tend more than another to lower that style of garment in the estimation of the public, it is to see a short, lath of a man, with an Ulster reaching to his ankles, and cut with so little compass as to be drawn quite tight to his body when fastened by the belt. It is essentially a garment which requires a smart, well-dressed man to carry it off to advantage, and it will not disguise a man whose appearance and manners are in no respect in harmony with it.

The makes of goods with long wool on the surface, and a different make to the back, or with a pattern, are well suited to this style of travelling-coat, as, by the character of the make, they are warm without being too heavy.

To alter the style of this coat or cape, a belt could be sewn on inside and fastened at front, so as to draw the back and forepart more closely in to the body; but we consider the compass of the cape an improvement in its appearance, besides being more convenient in that freedom.

ANOTHER NEW FORM OF OVER-COAT.

We have illustrated on another of the plates issued this month the front and back views of a style of Over-coat, which, properly made up, and in suitable makes of goods, has a very smart appearance, and possesses a decided character. It is cut short in the waist, and the extreme length of the skirt is the more marked in consequence.

There is nothing particular in the style of the back, either in shape of the curve of the side-seams, the width at the bottom, or across to the sleeve-head. The forepart is single-breasted, with five holes and buttons at front, and only a small turn at top. The sleeve is moderate in size, and made up with a deep round cuff, or with a button and hole, and without a cuff. The collar is moderately low in the stand, but deeper in the fall, so as to make a marked difference between them, and to give a character by the increase in width to that lately worn.

This style of coat tells best made up in light colours and in frieze, or soft makes of beaver, with the edges stitched, and wood or horn buttons.

NEW STYLE OF RIDING-COAT.

We have illustrated on the third plate issued with our present number, a style of coat which, while partaking to a certain extent of the character of the coat which has for some time past been in considerable favour with the public, possesses some novel features, which at once distinguish it. The two buttons which are used to fasten the coat at front are placed rather close together, and the bottom of the front-edge of the forepart from below cut off at an acute angle. The skirt, instead of running in a continuation of a line with the slope of the forepart, only reaches to within a certain distance of the end of the front-edge of the lapel, as it would on a dress-coat, but without the strap. The waist is not cut longer than for a frock-coat, and the back is perfectly plain in style. The skirt is moderate in length, and rounded off at the bottom of the front-edge. The lapel is rather broader than worn on a frock-coat, and not very pointed. The collar is made up 1¾ in the stand and 2¼ in the fall, and the end well sloped off. The sleeve is cut to the average size, and is made up with a deep cuff, with one button and hole. The edges are turned in and stitched. Pockets in the plaits.

The waistcoat, to be in keeping with this style of coat, may be single-breasted or double-breasted, but in either case it should be cut off at the bottom of the front-edge, as shown on the plate, to correspond with the lapel of the coat, but so as to allow the waistcoat to be seen in front of the coat and below the bottom-edge.

Pantaloons and leggings, without tongues, are an appropriate finish to this costume. The pantaloons are cut to fit rather close to the thigh, and close from the knee downwards, so low as they reach. There are four buttons and holes, at equal distances at the knee, to represent breeches (not as represented, in error, by our artist, by threes and twos) and five below, the top one of which is seen just above the top of the legging.

The legging is cut straight all the way down, and without a tongue. The two top buttons are placed close together, and the remainder at equal distances. The bottom of the button-hole edge or upper-side is rounded off, and the bottom edge is hollowed for the instep. The under-side is cut with a round, and the bottom of the button ketch rounded off like the top-side. There is no shape in them, as they are cut to hang quite straight to the leg all the length. The edges are double-stitched. Grey and drab doeskin are usually made up in these, and are much patronized by a certain class of gentlemen.

We shall give a pattern of the pantaloons and leggings in our next number.

THE EDINBURGH FOREMEN-TAILOR'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

We have been favoured with a copy of the report, just issued, of the proceedings of the above Association during the past year. From a perusal we learn that the meetings held during that period were all well attended, and that "a lively interest was taken by the members in the professional business."

The various works in the library have been in constant circulation, and the committee have to congratulate the members on the continued usefulness and prosperity of the Association. There has been an addition of 10 to the muster-roll.

Although in the treasurer's statement we observe a small decrease in the balance to the credit of the

Association, it has a very respectable sum in hand, which cannot but be gratifying to all concerned, and, under *ordinary* circumstances, this fund need scarcely ever be interfered with.

The Fifteenth Annual Supper is fixed to be held at the Albert Hotel, 25, Hanover Street, on Monday, the 4th inst., at 6.30 p.m.

Mr. R. Murray, of 45, George IV. Bridge, is the Hon. Secretary, and the fortnightly meetings take place at 5, St. Andrew's Square. On the 11th and 25th of the present month, Mr. Robertson is to enlighten the members "On Cutting Chesterfields and Pea-Jackets from Body-Fitting Patterns." We shall publish the complete syllabus for the year in our next number.

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(REVISED EDITION.)

However much we may be comforted in our trials, by the assurance conveyed in the oft-repeated advice, "*Nil desperandum*," yet sometimes our spirits *will* flag, and our patience in waiting for the boon we are eventually to receive, is sorely tried by the painful interim of expectation.

We have been promised, from time to time, a revised edition of the "Dress Regulations for the Army," and have been so repeatedly disappointed, that we at last gave up all hope of the favour ever being granted; and began to reconcile ourselves to things as they are, and put up with a work incorrect in almost every detail, and by being allowed to be sold, calculated to produce an endless amount of mischief. At last the welcome bantling makes its appearance, and we have actually before us a copy of the "Revised Edition."

We shall look carefully over the information, and extract those details which we consider of interest to our readers. Running over the pages, we notice important alterations in regulation, compared with the instructions given in the last edition, which for some years have been worse than useless.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION OF CUTTERS.

In our last number we gave an extract from "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," on the question of the utility of cutting by patterns. By a curious coincidence, in an account of a meeting of the Association of Cutters, held at New York in October last, which we copy from the "New York Monthly," the very same subject was discussed by the members, the President taking the initiative in the argument.

It would appear, from the opening of Mr. Skiff's speech, that the subject of cutting by patterns had been before the members for some time, and that, at the previous meeting, a motion had even been made to divide the *house* into two parts, for the purpose of discussing the merits of the two different ways of cutting—by pattern or by drafting. It was found, however, that the meeting were all favourable to the former plan, and no one could be found to maintain the opposite method. Presuming that this association represents the mass of the foremen of our craft in New York, the admission made by the president is remarkable; and we should scarcely have thought that, considering the attention which is paid to the making up of garments by our Transatlantic *confrères*, and bearing in mind also the claim they so strenuously make for pre-eminence in this respect, they would have entertained this view. Addressing the members, he said, "The members present at the previous meeting were all practical men, but *none of them were drafting tailors, all believing that drafting each garment was not the better mode of cutting.*" Referring to those cutters who preferred drafting to measures, he observed, "If *they* did not believe that they were right, they would not be drafting; and if *we* did not believe that cutting by patterns was the better method, we should not be pursuing that course."

Speaking of the different acceptations of the meaning of the term "cutting by patterns," Mr. Skiff stated that the association maintained that "cutting by patterns is a higher order of teaching. We teach all students to draft all the different kinds of garments, and then teach them an *advanced* degree of cutting. They are taught to produce a draft with but few measures, using simply the lengths and sizes; *not confounding their minds with what is known as* ACTUAL MEASUREMENT, *sometimes called balance and proof measures, depending on the measures to produce the shape of the coat.* Our principle for using patterns is this—that a pattern which fits one man correctly would fit another man who was the same shape and size. Then, admitting the fact that by a scientific process we can *grade* that pattern into a given number of sizes, it would give us patterns for the different sizes of men who were the same shape. The fact is indisputable that we have got so far all right." The president next stated the deviations required for certain figures, and the principle on which the association worked in reference to these block patterns, as we should term them in this country.

"Now, by classical reasoning, we find four different shapes. This involves three changes in the patterns, to shape them to fit all the different shaped men. This is done by measuring the body, to ascertain the shape, and to find the change necessary to be made in the pattern, all of which changes are brought to a systematic change. First change being for a stooping man, the pattern corresponding with his size represents a man who inclines three inches from a perpendicular. By applying the measure, we find him to incline more than three inches. As much as this measure shows the man to be inclined forward, the pattern will be set forward the same amount by raising the neck and changing the length of the strap. Second shape, erect man. In that case, the pattern is straightened to correspond with the measure, the incline in both cases being the amount of incline from the base of the perpendicular—a thorough practical measure. Third change is for the stout man, or the man large at the waist. The patterns being based on the proportion of the breast being four inches in excess of the waist, this change is effected by the breast and waist measure. All that the waist shows above the proportion is added to the pattern at the waist, without disturbing the upper part of the pattern. The above changes are all made independent of, balance and proof measures, and all made by the means of measures that come under the rules of practical, scientific measuring—measures that will give the results for which they were taken.

"The measure spoken of for the incline is mostly omitted, and the amount of change necessary to be made for a straight or stooping man is noted down with the measure. Mention of this is made in explanation of the remark previously made, of taking the lengths and circumferences, and omitting all other measures. Measuring the incline is left to the option of the cutter. The taking of it would produce the most correct result, and yet we omit it to make cutting more artistic and less mechanical.

"It would greatly benefit the advancement of the profession, could there be brought about some literary excitement that would produce something for cutters, and those who are intending to become cutters, to read and talk about. We cannot come to any decision as to which is the best mode of cutting. A decision follows a practical test; and so soon as the proper time comes, we would like to engage in a public exhibition of the subject now before the house—namely, 'Is the cutting by patterns the best practical method of cutting?'—not for money, but for an award of merit. I will pay one-half the expense of such an exhibition of the two ways of cutting, for the benefit of the trade generally, if the trade generally will pay the other half.

"The question is, What is the difference in the two ways of cutting?

"Answer. The difference is this: In the former they take certain measures for length and size, and also certain measures known as actual measures, or as balance and proof measures, taken and used for the purpose of shaping the garment to the person on which they were taken.

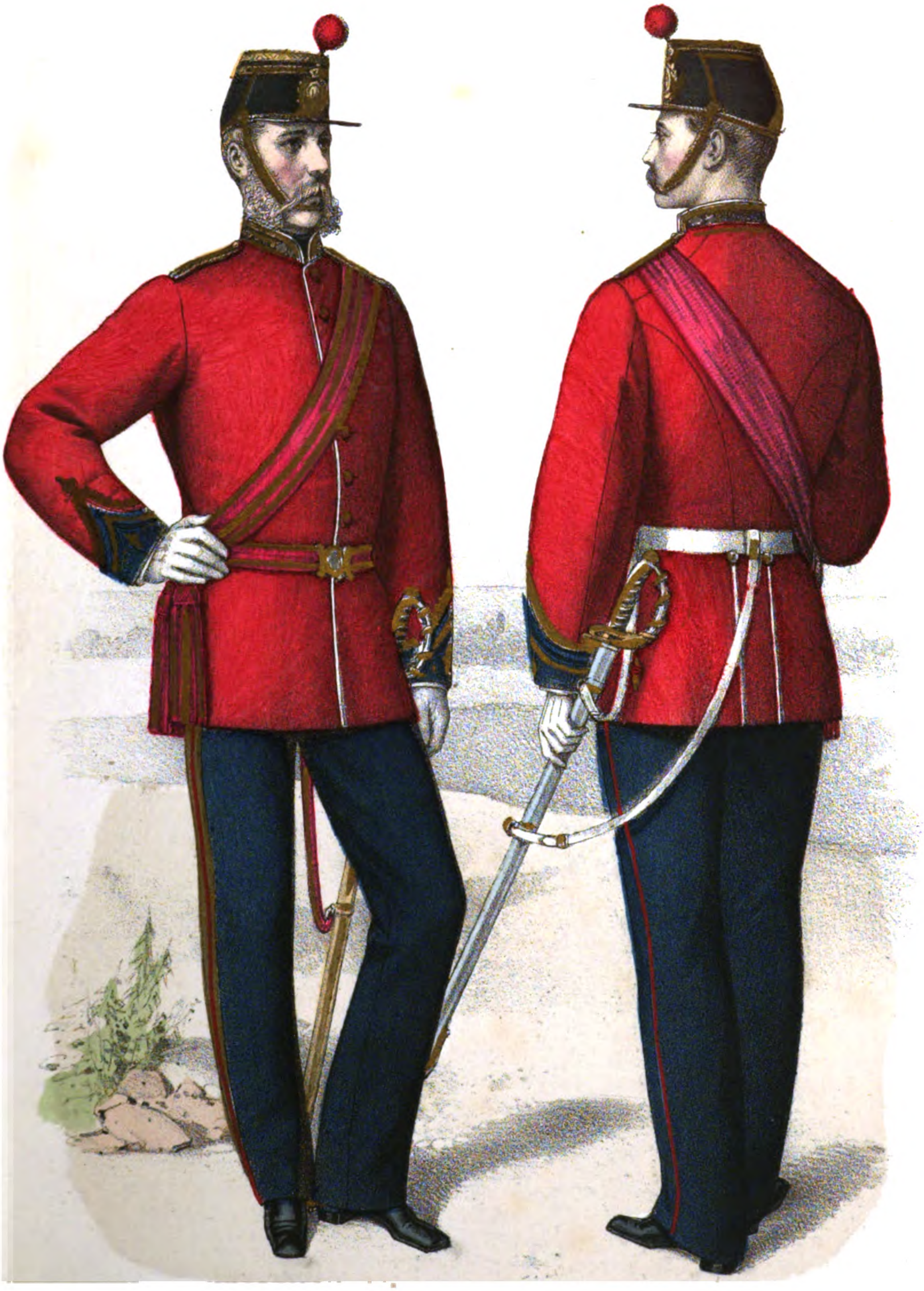
"The principle is simply this—that if the measure indicated 18 length of waist, 36 length of coat, 32 length of sleeve, 36 length around the breast, 32 length around the waist; now, upon the same principle, they go on and find, by the same tape measure, that the length from the front of arm-scye to centre of collar or socket-bone to be 12 inches; the length from socket-bone to centre of back, crossing the blade, to be 24. Also from the same socket-bone, under the arm, to a point six inches down the back, to be 20, and back again to the place of starting, to be 27. Also starting from the same place, passing in front of the arm, tracing the body to a given point at the natural waist, 24. Also starting from the same given point, back of the neck, passing in front of the arm, and tracing the body to full length of waist at back centre, 27 inches.

"Twenty-five years ago, tailoring in America was controlled by men of ability, men of letters, and of high moral standing. The men of those days have been greatly distributed in various ways, until but comparatively few of them remain. The innovation to the business has been *jour*-tailors, whose early training and moral standing is unmentionable, and will be until we see how —— and —— get out of their libel suits. But this influx of artists to the designing counters has filled them with cutters of rule and system. They are not endowed with sufficient business capacity to tell whether their services are worth five cents a day or five dollars.

"This drafting garments by rules of actual measurement would explode almost instantly, were it not kept alive by a few business men who do their own cutting. They have business capacity to sell a certain amount of clothing, regardless of the manner and style of cutting. But of such, if there is one here or there who is making money, they are the exceptions. The time is not far distant when our business will, of itself, regenerate. Time changes all things. Cutters have been nothing but adventurers. Every cutter of any ability has been prospecting to make or invent a system that would convert all the world to his way of cutting. That mania *has had* its day."

Afterwards Mr. W. F. Brooks—more particularly addressing himself to the young members present—advised them to profit by the experience of the older ones:

"On what we have struggled over and worked over you have the benefit of, if you avail yourselves of it, for the question of fitting is solved, and drafting by actual measures is a thing of the past; and you can enter the field now, and develop the business as an artist. If there are among you any artists, they can do for us in art as much as our president has in his day, you will receive the plaudits from future generations yet unborn. I cannot help saying this, because, as many of you know, I mean it and believe it; and I think it is but just that we should give 'credit to whom credit is due.' I could say much more if I had time. I will only call your attention to the fact that the successful men in our business have been those who used patterns. But they had no such patterns in their day as we have at present, I assure you; and also to notice the fact that our young men in their teens, who are filling responsible positions, could not earn a week's board if they were to depend on drafting. The argument is overwhelmingly in favour of cutting by patterns as the only means of producing anything artistic for this 19th century. Drafting is for schoolboys and for men with very small intellects."



GAZETTE OF FASHION
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8, Argyll Place Regent Street

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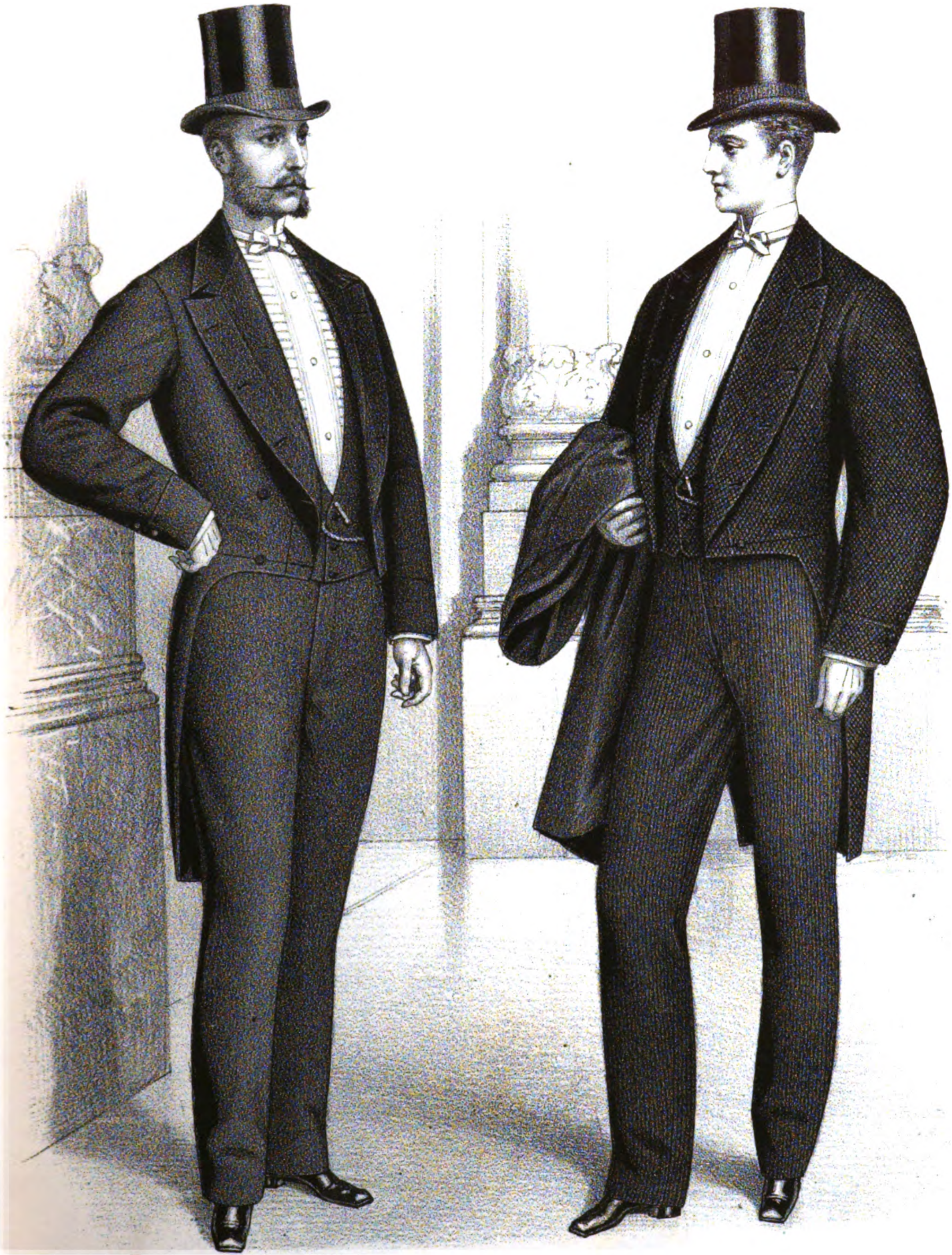

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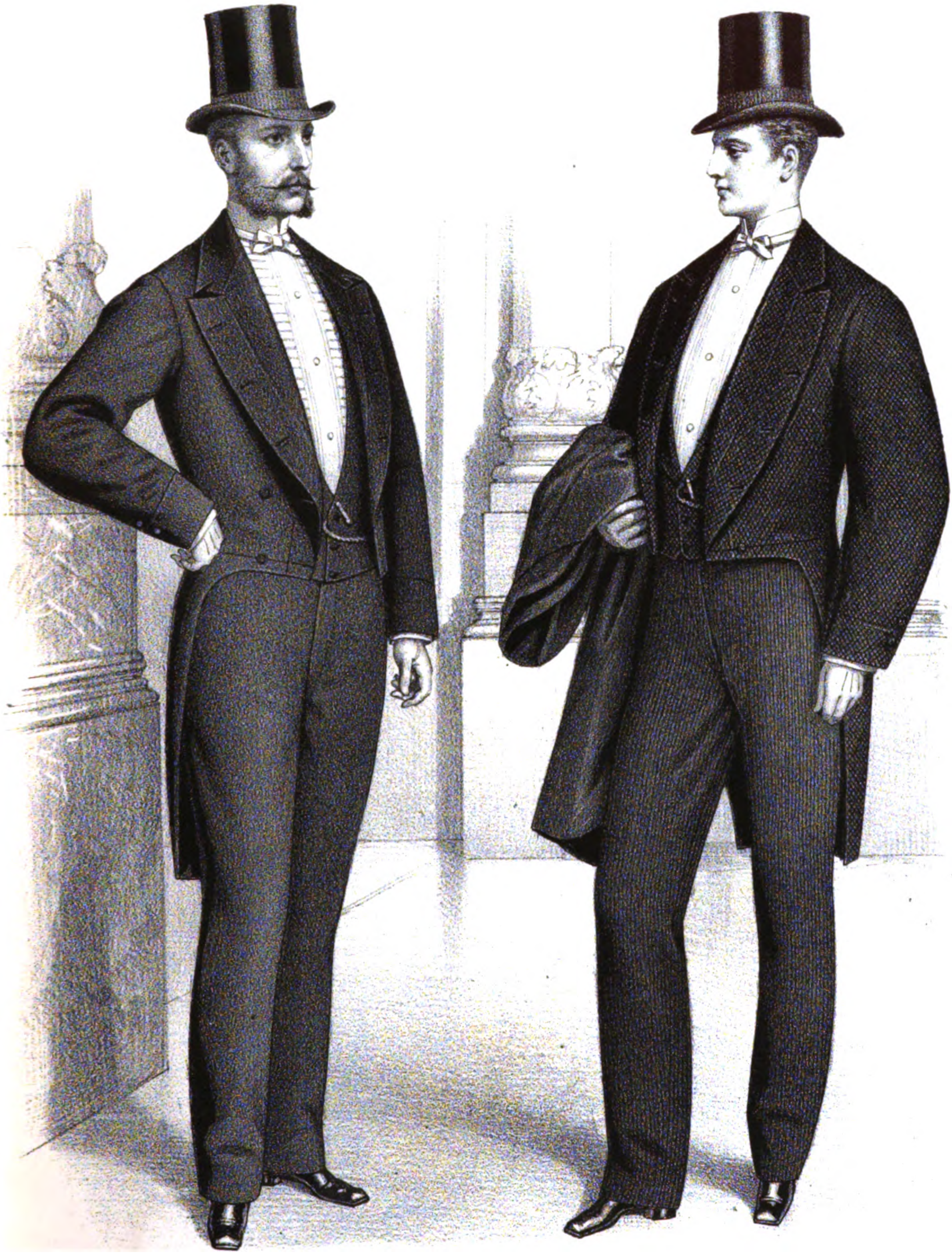

GAZETTE of FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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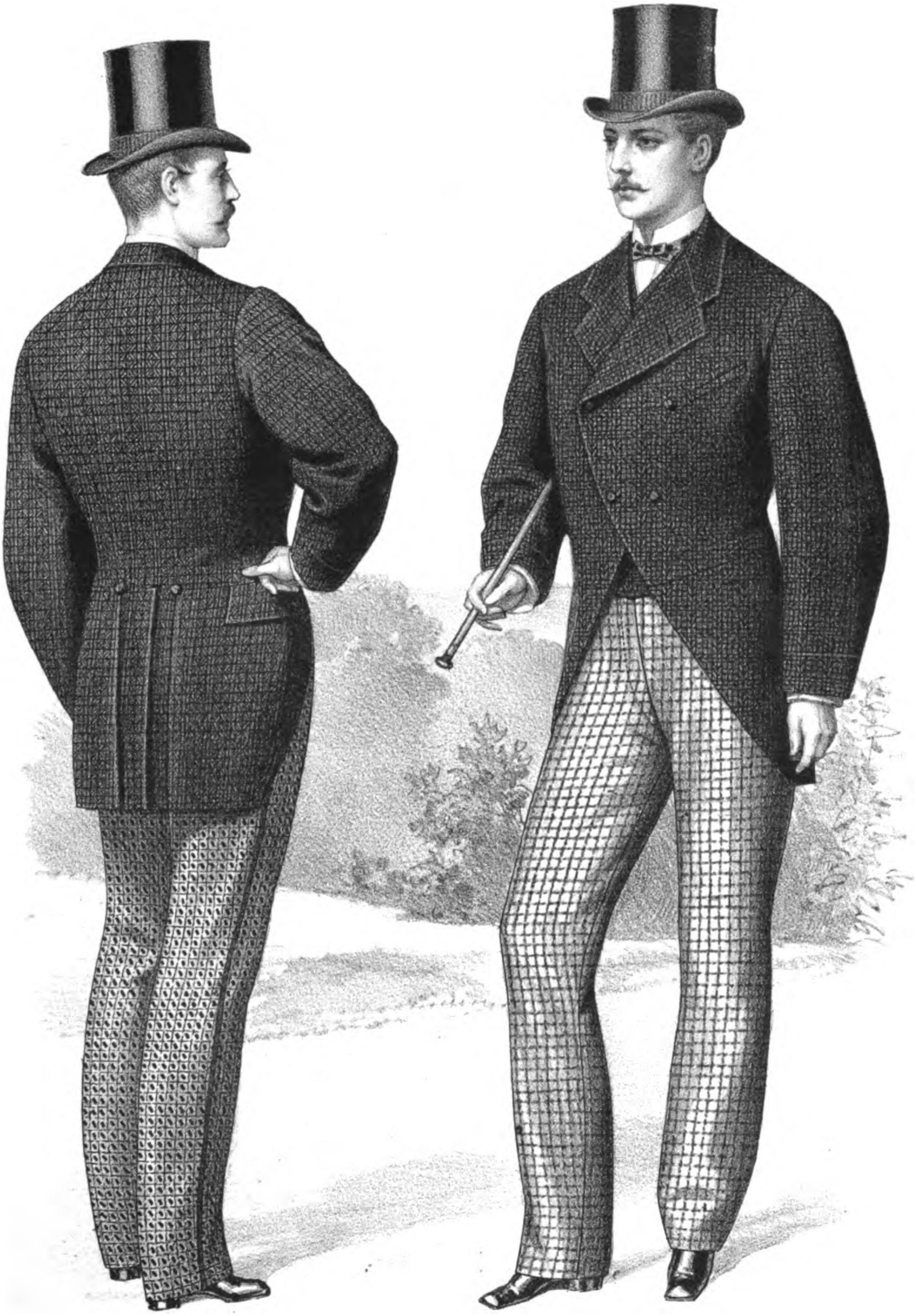
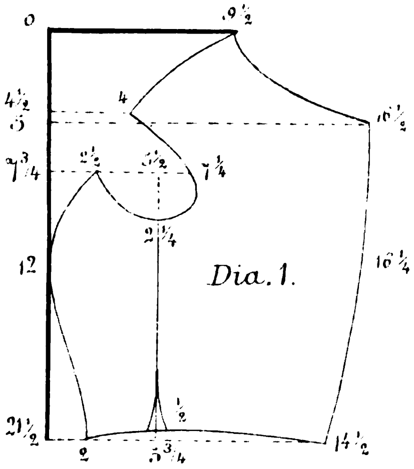


GAZETTE of FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street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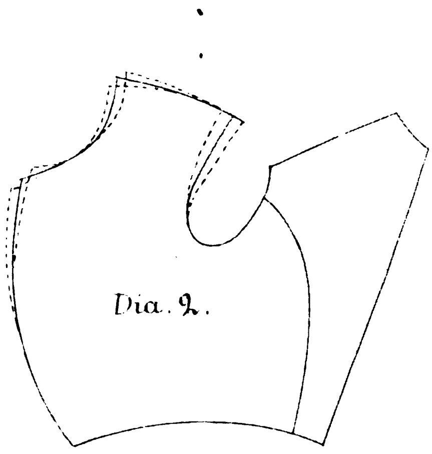

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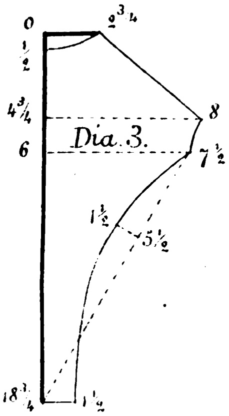
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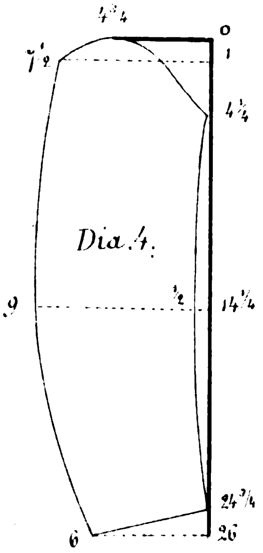
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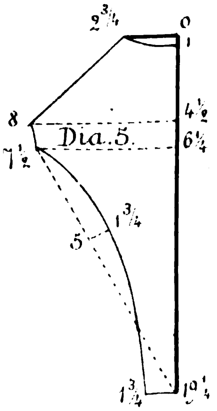
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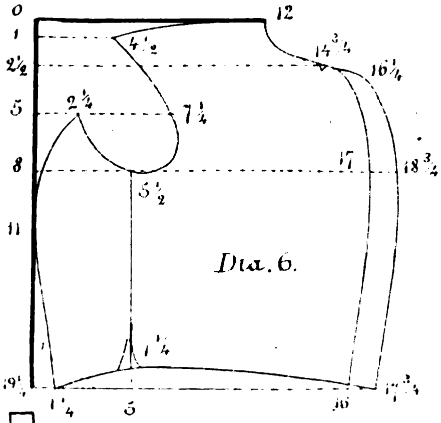
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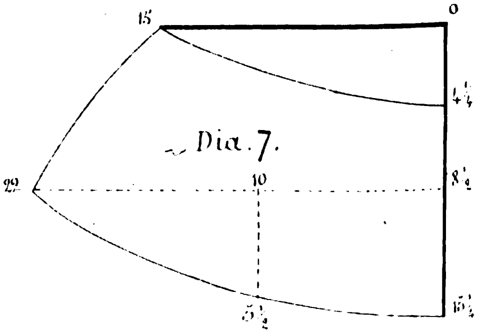
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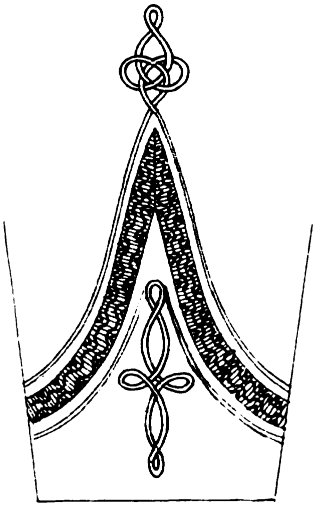
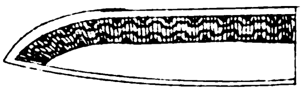
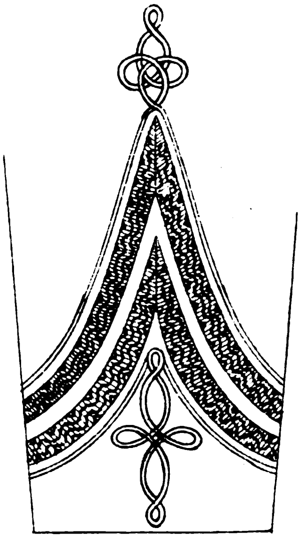


SUBALTERNS.



SUBALTERNS AND CAPTAINS.



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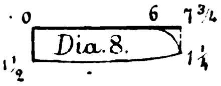

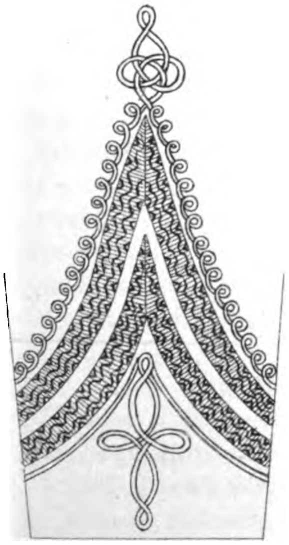

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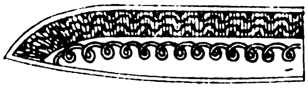
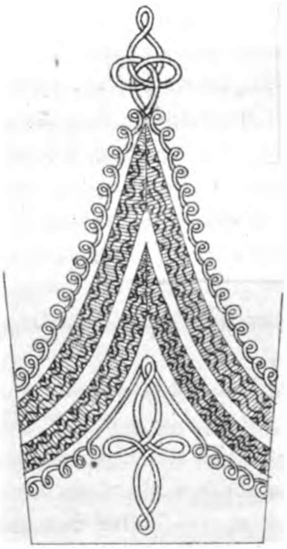


FIELD OFFICERS.



LT COLLS AND COLONELS.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,
AND
CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 346. FEBRUARY 1, 1875. VOL. 29.

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.
(NEW EDITION.)

In the revised edition of the "Dress Regulations for the Army," recently published, we notice a new feature, by the introduction, under the head of *General Instructions*, of the particulars of certain articles of clothing and sundry accessories, which belong to the service, and not to any specified regiment. This avoids the necessity of repeating the details when describing the dress of each particular regiment or branch. We commence our extracts by selecting this part of the work.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Badges of Rank.—The several ranks of officers are designated by embroidered badges, as follows:—

Field-Marshals wear a special badge.

Generals, Colonels, and Captains wear a crown and star.

Lieutenant-Generals, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Lieutenants, a crown.

Major-Generals, Majors, and Sub-Lieutenants, a star.

When worn on the collar, the badges will be 1 inch high, and 2½ inches high on the saddle-cloth.

Regimental officers having *Brevet* rank wear the badges of their *Army* rank; *Departmental* officers the badges of their *relative* rank.

Braid, Buttons, &c.—Unless otherwise specified, loops, frogs, and buttons on the front of tunics, &c., will be at equal distances. When loops of lace or cord are worn across the breast, the top loop will reach to the scye,[*] and those at the waist will be 4 inches long.

Cocked Hats.—Cocked hats will be of black beaver or of silk, to the following dimensions:—The left side 7 inches high, the right side 6¼, and each corner 4¾ inches long. A black silk cockade on the right side, with a loop and button over it, and at each corner a bullion tassel 1¾ inch long, exclusive of the head.

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[*] Hitherto they have been made to one *uniform* length, irrespective of the width across the forepart to the scye.

Collars and Cuffs.—The collars of all tunics and jackets, and of all frocks, excepting those with a rolling collar, will be rounded off at the top at front. Collars and cuffs, unless it is otherwise stated, will be of the same material and colour as the rest of the coat.

Depth of Skirts.—The skirts of tunics for officers 5 feet 9 inches high, will be—

For Field-Marshals, General Officers, and Colonels on the Staff, Artillery, Engineers, Foot Guards, Infantry Regiments, and departments generally, 10 inches.

For General Staff, Household Cavalry, Dragoons, Hussars, Lancers, and Rifle Regiments, 9 inches.

The skirts of undress frocks will be 17 inches long for all officers 5 feet 9 inches high, except Chaplains, who may wear them longer.

The proportionate variation for each inch of difference in height is *about* a quarter of an inch in the skirts of the frocks, and one-eighth of an inch in the skirts of tunics.

Forage-caps will be 2⅝ inches high.

Gloves, except when otherwise stated, will be of white leather.

Great-coats and Capes.—Great-coats will be made according to the following description:—Milled cloth, double-breasted,* *to reach within a foot of the ground.* Stand and fall collar, 4½ inches deep, with a fly to cover the band of the cape when buttoned on. *Loose* round cuffs, 6 inches deep. Two pockets at the waist in front, two openings behind at the side-seams, with pointed side-edges, 11 inches long, and a breast-pocket inside the left forepart. A slit in the left side for the hilt of the sword to pass through, an opening at the bottom of the back, 19 inches long, with a fly, with four small buttons. Six holes in each lapel, the distance between the top button in each row to be 6 inches, and 4 inches at the bottom. Three buttons on each side-edge, the centre one to close the pocket opening. Five flat buttons under the fly at the collar. A cloth back-strap, attached to the top button of the side-edge, to confine the coat at the waist; two hooks and eyes at front of collar. Cape of the same cloth as the coat, to button on, and *long enough to cover the knuckles*, with four small buttons at front, and two hooks on the collar.

Patrol-Jackets.—Patrol-jackets, except otherwise directed, will be made according to the following description:—Blue cloth, 28 inches long from the bottom of the collar, behind, for an officer 5 feet 9 inches in height, with a proportionate variation for any difference in height, edged with 1-inch black mohair braid all round, and up the openings at the sides. On each forepart at front, 4 double *drop* loops of ¼-inch *flat* plait, with eyes in the centre of each loop, the top loops *reaching to the scye*, and the bottom ones 4 inches long. Four netted olivets on the right forepart, to fasten through the loops on the left. The bottom of the skirts rounded at front. On each sleeve an Austrian knot of flat plait 7 inches high from the bottom of the cuff. Double flat plait on each side-seam, with a "crow's-foot" at top and bottom, and two double eyes at equal distances. Pockets across the skirts, with flaps in or out. Hooks and eyes at front.

Sashes.—To be worn over the left shoulder, under the left shoulder-cord, the ends to be crossed through a runner at the waist, and the sash to be of such a length that the ends of the tassels shall just reach the bottom of the tunic-skirt.

Swords.—To be of two lengths. The full size, the blade to be 35 inches long, or 41 inclusive of the hilt; the other, 33 inches blade, or extreme length 38½.

All tunics and jackets, except those of Lancers and Staff Officers of pensioners, and all jackets, will be single-breasted.

Waterproof Cloak.—According to sealed pattern, length to vary according to height and size of wearer. May be worn by the Staff, and in camp and quarters, off parade, by all other officers.

(*To be continued.*)

UNIFORM OF OFFICERS OF INFANTRY REGIMENTS OF THE LINE.

We have selected for illustration on our present plate, forming one of the series of coloured plates, which, according to our notice, we purpose issuing from time to time, the uniform worn by Officers of the

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* Cut like a loose Chesterfield.

Infantry Regiments of the Line, and by a singular but, for us, fortunate coincidence, the publication of the new edition of the "Dress Regulations for the Army" comes very appropriately to supplement our illustration.

We have departed from the routine of the official regulations, and have extracted all the particulars of the details belonging to this special uniform, and the other garments, &c., which form the outfit of an Officer of the Infantry of the Line, and when we state that we have been assisted in our task of representing this uniform, by the house of Webb and Bonella (the well-known lacemen and embroiderers, of New Bond Street), the illustrations will be guaranteed for correctness of detail, by the high standing and experience of the house referred to.

On the figure to the left of the plate, we have represented the uniform as authorized to be worn on State occasions and at balls, and have also illustrated the distinction of rank to denote a Field Officer. On the other figure we have shown the uniform worn on *ordinary* occasions, by the several officers of our Infantry Regiments of the Line. The different details will be learnt from a perusal of the extracts we make from the official regulations, as also from our illustrations of collars and sleeves, on the sheet of patterns in diagram, published with this number of our work.

Tunic.—Scarlet cloth, single-breasted, with *cloth* collar and cuffs of the colour of the regimental facings, excepting in the 56th and other regiments, which wear black *velvet* for facings. Half-inch gold lace along the top of the collar, and gold "Russia" braid along the bottom-edge, with the badges of rank at each end, embroidered in silver. Eight buttons at front, and one at the bottom of each side-seam. Pointed cuffs, with half-inch lace on the top-edge, and a tracing in gold "Russia" braid, one-quarter of an inch above and below the lace; the lower braid forming a "crow's-foot" and eye, and the upper an Austrian knot at the top of the point. A square gold-cord loop, with a small button on each shoulder. The skirt lined with white and closed behind, with a plait at each side. The front-edges, collar, and skirt-plaits edged with white cloth, one-quarter of an inch wide. Foreparts and back lined with drab silk serge.

Distinction of Rank.

Field-officers have a row of braided eyes below the lace on the collar, two bars of lace along the top of the cuff, showing a quarter of an inch of the facings between them. The braiding on the *sleeve* is in the form of eyes. *Above* and *below* the lace for Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, and *above* the lace only for Majors. The lace on the sleeve extends to 8 inches, and the Austrian knot to 10 inches, from the bottom of the cuff.

Captains have no braided eyes on the collar. The lace and braiding on the sleeves are the same as those of Field-officers, except that the tracing is plain, without the eyes.

Lieutenants have one bar of lace only on the cuff, the lace extending to 7½ inches, and the Austrian knot to 9½ inches, from the bottom of the cuff. In other particulars the lace and braiding are the same as those of Captains.

Lace.—Gold of regimental patterns, except for *full-dress* trousers and belts, for which a special pattern is approved.

Buttons.—Gilt, of regimental patterns.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with a scarlet welt a quarter of an inch wide down each side-seam. In summer, blue tartan, with similar welts. On State occasions, and at balls, blue cloth, with gold lace 1⅛ inch wide, and with one-eighth inch crimson silk stripe in the centre down the side-seams.

Pantaloons, &c., for Mounted Duties.—Blue cloth, with welts, as on the trousers; over-boots and spurs, as described under the head of *General Regulations.* Spurs, with trousers or pantaloons. For Field-officers, brass; for Adjutants and Musketry Instructors, steel.

Chaco.—Blue cloth, 4 inches high in front, and 6½ inches at the back; the crown 6 inches long, and 5½ inches across. Gold braid a quarter of an inch wide, round the bottom, up the sides and back, and in two lines round the top, one-eighth of an inch apart. Gilt cap-plate, with the number in the centre within a garter bearing the Royal motto, a laurel wreath round, and a crown above. Gilt burnished chain half an inch wide, lined with black velvet; gilt rose fastenings at the sides, and a gilt lion's head hook at the back.

Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels have two lines of half-inch *lace* round the top of the chaco instead of braid. Majors have one half-inch *lace* instead of the upper *braid.*

The devices on the chaco-plates, in addition to the numbers, vary.

Tuft.—Worsted ball, two-thirds white and one-third red, with the exception of Royal regiments and the 46th, who wear all red, and the 34th, who wear half white and half red. Gilt socket.

Sword.—As previously described.

Scabbard.—For Field-officers, brass; for other officers, steel.

Sword-Knot.—Gold and crimson strap, with gold acorn.

Undress Sword-Knot.—White buff leather.

Sword-Belt.—White enamelled leather, 1½ inch wide, with slings 1 inch wide; flap and gilt hook. On State occasions and at balls, gold lace, of the same pattern as on the full-dress trousers, lined with crimson morocco leather; slings of similar lace, three-quarters of an inch wide.

Sash.—Crimson silk net, on ordinary occasions; on State occasions and at balls, gold and crimson net, 2½ inches wide, in half-inch stripes of gold and crimson silk alternately. Gold and crimson runner and tassel.

Blue Patrol-Jacket as described.

Forage-Cap.—Blue cloth, with black leather peak and chin-strap, black netted button and braided figure on the crown. Band, 1¾ inch wide, of red cloth in regiments styled "Royal," diced in some regiments, and black oak-leaf lace in others. The number of the regiment, in gold-embroidered figures 1¼ inch high, on the band in front. Certain regiments have, besides, special badges and mottoes, in silver or gold.

*Shell-Jacket.**—Scarlet cloth, with collar and pointed cuffs of the regimental facings. Gold braid edging all round, including the top and bottom of the collar. A loop of gold braid at bottom of collar to fasten across the neck. Shoulder-cords as on the tunic. A row of gilt studs and hooks and eyes down the front. Scarlet lining.

Distinctions of Rank.

Field-officers have a row of braided eyes on the collar below the upper line of braid, and the badges of rank embroidered in silver at each end. Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels have two chevrons of gold braid on each sleeve, three-quarters of an inch apart, the upper forming an "Austrian knot," extending to 10 inches from the bottom of the cuff, and the lower braid a "crow's-foot" and "eye." A row of braided eyes above and below the chevrons, as on the tunic. Majors have the same braiding on the sleeve, omitting the lower rows of braided eyes.

Captains have similar braiding, but without the braided eyes; the Austrian knot extends to 9 inches long.

Lieutenants have a single chevron of braid forming an Austrian knot 8 inches high, and a "crow's-foot" and "eye" below it.

Second Tunic, of light scarlet cloth or serge; in all other respects the same as the dress tunic. *It is at the option of officers to provide themselves with this article.*

Mess-Waistcoat.—Cloth of the colour of the regimental facings, except in regiments with white, buff, or yellow facings, in which the waistcoat may be scarlet. French-cut style of front, gold braid edging round the top, down the front, and along the bottom to the side-seams. Pockets trimmed with gold braid on both edges, a "crow's-foot" turned at each end, and an eye in the centre at top and bottom. A row of gilt studs and hooks and eyes down the front. An eye formed at bottom of front-edge.

Grey Coat and Cape.—Grey cloth of the pattern previously described.

Leggings to pattern.

Sub-Lieutenants wear the same uniform as Lieutenants, except that the badge of rank is a star.

REGIMENTAL STAFF-OFFICERS.

Adjutants and Musketry Instructors wear the uniform of their rank. The other regimental Staff Officers wear the uniform of their relative rank, with certain exceptions in the cocked hat and plume.

Black waist-belts are worn instead of white ones. Sashes are not worn.

Paymasters of Infantry are authorized to wear gold-lace sword-belts at balls or levées, similar to those worn by other officers of the regiment.

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* We published, in the number for January, 1873, an illustration of this jacket.—Ed. Gaz. of Fashion.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

Your correspondent, who styles himself "The Student's Friend," would prove to be as good as his word, if he would favour your readers with a system of cutting, which would combine the several advantages which he says he *could* furnish, *but* for the fear of interfering with "those who are teaching the art."

I do not see that he has any right to impose any restraint on his good feelings towards the members of the trade, as I feel certain he has never met with a system "which would accomplish all he has suggested." For this reason, his generous offer could not possibly militate against the interest of any teacher or author, but fill up a gap which it will be admitted is universally known to exist.

Glad as I, for one, shall be to welcome such a boon to cutters, I am not quite prepared to admit the correctness of your correspondent's remarks as to the comparison between the skill of a carpenter or of the machinist, and the talent of a cutter. The human body is not a fixed block, in one particular position; it cannot, therefore, be fitted with the same degree of ease as if it were a piece of wood. The different attitudes in which it can be placed, and the necessary liberty for the movements of the several muscles have to be taken into consideration in planning a covering for the frame. I will not, however, question your correspondent's ability to perform all he has stated his ability to do, but wait patiently, but at the same time anxiously, for the publication of his improved *panacea* for the many evils against which we unfortunate beings have to contend in cutting to fit the human figure.

Should "The Student's Friend" accomplish all he expresses his willingness to do, it would ensure a statue being erected to his memory as the best friend our trade ever had.

"Respectfully yours,

"Timon."

ON DISPROPORTION.

(Continued from page 66)

In order to illustrate the principles of deviation for figures of the description referred to at the conclusion of our last remarks, diagram 1 is designed to represent the form of forepart required, and on comparing it with that for a proportionate shape (diagram 1, plate 1726), published with the December number, the difference existing between the two will be perceived. When speaking on the *stooping* position, we stated that the back might naturally be cut a trifle broader across the shoulders. For the erect figure, on the contrary, it would require to be cut a little narrower; but, for the purpose of showing all the deviations for the body of a coat in the forepart only, we make use of the same back, as shown on diagram 5.

It will be found, from a comparison of the two foreparts, that the shoulder-point of the coat for the "extra-erect" figure (diagram 1) is one inch crookeder, or nearer to the base-line, than that of the proportionate forepart, being 9½ instead of 10½. The depth down for the bottom of the scye is 10½, being half an inch more; the distance between the bottom of the scye and the top of the side-seam being the same, it results that the forepart for the *erect* figure is half an inch longer (on the base-line, but three-quarters in the balance) than that for the ordinary form. The front of the scye, instead of 7½, is only 7¼, being a quarter of an inch less forward.

It will be perceived that the alterations thus made, are exactly the reverse of those necessary for the stooping figure, and diagram 2 shows the forepart for each style of figure, *i.e.*, the extra-erect, the proportionate, and the stooping, laid one on the other in a closing position. The ordinary lines denote the shape for the proportionate; the dotted lines, the two foreparts, for the irregular positions referred to. Those who have any knowledge whatever of the anatomy, or rather, of the osteology of the human frame, are aware that the spinal column consists of a series of short joints, or vertebræ, working one in the other, and thus rendering the whole back flexible, so as to yield, according to the position given to the body, by the action of the muscles. To the spinal column are attached the ribs, which form the case of the chest. Now, as the spine, by the extra-erect position of the body, becomes bent inwards, so these ribs radiate, giving a greater expansion to the chest; consequently, to fit such a shape, the back will require to be cut shorter, and the forepart longer in the balance.

We so fully stated, in our last article, what we understand by "length of forepart," showing the synonymy in practice of that term with "shortness of back," that it will be needless to repeat the same arguments here; and, on trying the experiment, it will be found, that by shortening the back, instead of lengthening the forepart, we should produce the same shape, with the exception that the scye would not be so deep: the *balance* would remain the same.

The deviations made in this forepart for the upright figure, are effected on exactly the same principles as those for the stooping position, but applied in the reverse manner. In order to allow for the increased expansion of the chest, the forepart is cut across the front, in the same manner as shown by diagram 2, plate 1726, published in December last; but, instead of *taking in* a certain quantity, we adopt the opposite plan and *open* it; the result of which is to give a greater length of forepart and a crookeder shoulder-point, the scye remaining the same size round, but altered in position. For the reverse also of the reason which, in the other case, led us to cut the scye *forwarder*, in the present instance we make it a trifle *less* forward.

It will be perceived that, as the forepart is opened across the front for the erect figure, as in diagram 2, plate 1726, the shoulder-point does not become heightened above the base-line, so much in proportion as it becomes lowered therefrom by closing in for the stooping position, which will account for the shoulder-point of one forepart (diagram 1, plate 1726) being heightened 1¾ inch, while that on diagram 1 is lowered 1 inch.

If a proportionate cut coat be placed on a very upright man, it will be found to drag in creases across from the shoulder round the scye, while the top of the side-seam will be "all alive." This is caused by there not being sufficient length from the shoulder-point to the bottom of the side-seam. The coat naturally inclines to ride up behind with the slightest motion of the body; and being so confined that it cannot resume its proper position, hence arises all the superfluous quantity of cloth at the top. If the side-seam at bottom, or the shoulder-seam, be ripped, the coat will then assume a correct position on the body; at once demonstrating the truth of what we have stated, that a greater length is required between the two points. These remarks may appear trivial to some of the more experienced of our readers, but for many they are necessary; for not only have we met with cutters who appear quite at fault on this subject, but even systems have been published, and are still being published, wherein this very positive and manifest principle is completely violated.

Some contend that, as the figure becomes more erect and hollow at the waist, the coat requires hooking in more at the bottom of the side-seam. At first glance this *theory* may appear plausible, but a very little *practice* suffices to prove its fallacy, and shows that every portion of cloth removed from the bottom of the side-seam, has the effect of throwing the coat foul at the top, and causing it to drag in creases from the shoulder to the hip—in a word, creating the very opposite effect to that desired, by making the forepart *shorter in the balance*, and *straighter*, when, on the contrary, it requires to be *longer*, and *more crooked.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1736 and 1737.

Diagrams 1, 2, and 5, illustrate certain deviations necessary to be made in the shape of foreparts of coats, to adapt them to the requirements of particular makes of figure, as contrasted with that which is generally accepted as a standard of proportion; and are described in the portion of the article on "Disproportion" which appears in the present number of our work.

Diagrams 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, are the pattern of a tunic for an officer of an Infantry Regiment of the

Line, as illustrated on the coloured plate issued with the present number. The outer edge at the front of the forepart (diagram 6) represents the right or button forepart, and the inner line, the left or button-hole forepart. The right skirt must be cut as much longer at top as the difference shown between the two foreparts—namely, 1¾ inch.

On the other diagrams we have illustrated the distinctions of rank for the several officers, as denoted by the difference in the trimming of the sleeve and the collar. The particulars will be found in that portion of the Official Regulations, we publish this month. With the illustration of the uniform, the pattern in diagram, the illustrations of the different grades, and the description of the dress, our readers will have most complete information for their guidance. We have not entered into those minor details which more particularly belong to the laceman and the accoutrement maker, who must necessarily be consulted on these matters.

SERIES OF PLATES ILLUSTRATING SPECIAL DRESS.

For the information of those of our readers who may only recently have patronized our work, we publish a list of the plates which we have issued, illustrating certain special dresses:—

The New Court Dress for Civilians. (Coloured.)
Uniform of Infantry of the Line. (Coloured.)
Infantry Mess Dress.
Naval Uniform—Captain. (Coloured.)
Deputy Lieutenant's Uniform. (Coloured.)
Consul's Uniform. (Coloured.)
Clerical Dress-coat.
„ Frock-coat.
Footman's Dress Livery. (Coloured or plain.)
„ Morning Dress; Coatee, with trousers.
„ Great-coat, with Gaiters.
Coachman's Morning Livery.
Groom's Livery, with Leather Breeches, and Top Boots.
Groom's Morning Livery, with Cord Breeches, and Gaiters.
Groom's Great-coat.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

On one of our plates, we have copied from the work of a contemporary two styles of evening-dress as made up by the leading trades in Paris; and as we illustrated, in our December number, the style generally worn in this country, an opportunity is offered to our readers for noting the difference existing in the details of the fashion of the two countries. On the first figure we have the style suitable for the younger scions of fashion. The waist of the coat is cut about half an inch longer than the natural length, and the skirt short, to reach within three inches of the knee. The lapel is two inches wide at top, an inch and a half at bottom, and slightly rounded at the centre. There are five holes worked in it, and the front turns to the bottom. The collar measures three-quarters of an inch in the stand, and an inch and a half in the fall. It is cut with a frock-end, and sloped off. The sleeve is rather wide, with a moderate round cuff without any holes or buttons, or opening. The coat is edged with a small square cord. Black is the favourite wear, and fancy coatings are used. The waistcoat is of black cassimere, or to match the coat; with a rolling collar, to open low, and with three holes and buttons at front. Cut square at the bottom. White waistcoats are only worn at balls or at the theatre; but a black waistcoat is equally correct. The trousers are what is termed by French cutters *demi-collant*, or moderately fitting to the leg, and to fall a little over the boot.

We add a few instructions by our contemporary, to the journeyman, for making up this coat to produce the desired result. The particulars will give our readers an insight into the French system.

Before making up the skirt, you must press the round on the top-edge, and at the plait, so as to throw all the fulness on to the prominent part of the hip. Then sew a stay-tape down the plait, to prevent the round being thrown on the plaits, and a thin canvas cut on the bias must be sewn at the top of the skirt, to prevent the round on the top-edge being thrown on to the seam. To ensure that the skirts should neither open nor lap over behind, the line of the plait must run in a line with the side-seam of the side-body. To close the back with the side-body and the shoulder, is one of the most difficult points in making the whole coat, and we have frequently had it proved to our annoyance. How often, after trying on a coat or any other garment, and being satisfied with the fit and set, have we given instructions to the journeyman to finish it just as it is, and to be careful to hold the back of the scye in. In spite of these instructions, the men almost always stretch the scye,—probably to accommodate the fulness in the sleeve-head,—and in consequence we have a fulness at the top of the side-seam, through their want of judgment, and anxiety to get their work quickly out of hand. It is necessary, therefore, to guard against this probable want of judgment on the part of the journeyman. The closing of the back to the side-body, and to the shoulder, will also require care, so as avoid fulness at the scye-point, and at the top of the side-seam. The back must be sewn easy to the shoulder, and all down the side-body; this will prevent the possibility of any fulness at the bottom of the back-scye. Men have been known to hollow a scye more to get in the fulness of the sleeve-head more easily; without, in the least, thinking what effect doing so might have on the top of the side-seam. This is how misfits are frequently made, to the surprise of the cutter, and to the prejudice of his talent; as, judging from his experience of his plan, and from seeing its results in garments made up, he naturally makes his mind easy as to what he might reasonably expect from his judgment, and from the care he bestows on preparing his work.

On the other figure, illustrating a man more advanced in years, we have just the difference in style and general character, which a judicious cutter would make to harmonize with the appearance and age of his customer. The coat is made of plain black cloth; the waist and skirt both a trifle longer. The lapel broader all the way down, and the front of the coat not to turn lower than the second hole. The collar is deeper in the stand and in the fall, and made with a step end. The sleeve is not so wide, but the plain round cuff is deeper. The top of the skirt is rounded at the end of the strap. The edges are turned in and stitched. Plain cloth waistcoat, without a collar; to open low, and with three buttons and holes at front. Trousers as described for the first figure.

On the other plate we have copied one of the styles of morning-coats recommended by the committee of taste of the Philanthropic Society of Master-Tailors of Paris, and consequently represents one of the leading styles of the season.

CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL TAILORS.

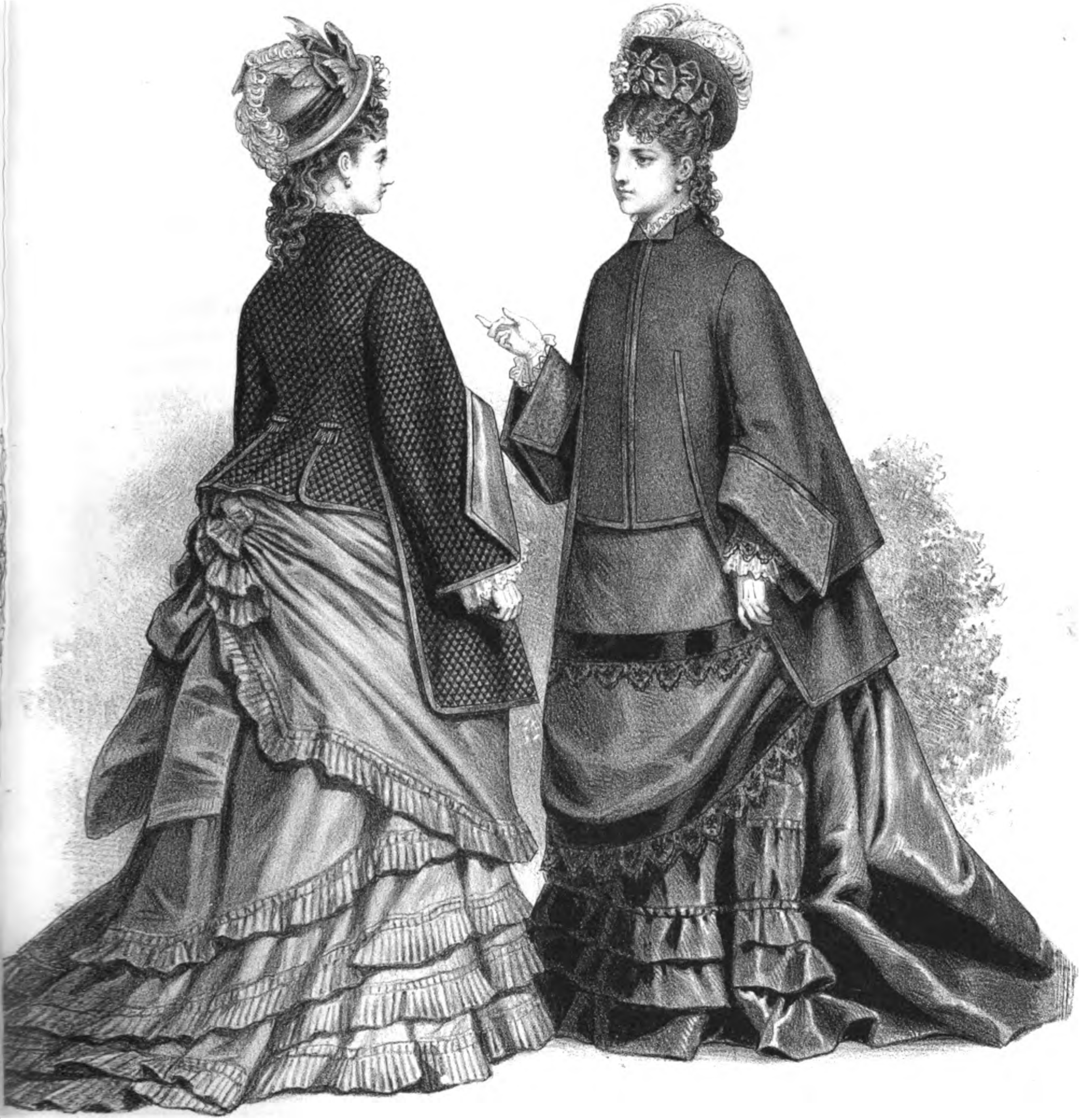
The Secretary of the above Society has forwarded to us, for publication, the following list of Lectures and Essays to be read by members on the Friday evenings named, at half-past eight o'clock, during the present quarter:—

Feb. 5.—On Trousers—Mr. Robinson.
„ 12.—On Breeches—Mr. R. W. Tapson.
„ 19.—An Essay—Mr. C. Edwards.
„ 26.—On Waistcoats—Mr. Davies.
Mar. 5.—On Trousers—Mr. R. Murray.
„ 12.—On Short Men's Coats—Mr. T. Williams.
„ 19.—On Coats—Mr. H. Short.
„ 26.—"Science" as a Term in the Trade of a Tailor—Mr. Rawley.

EDINBURGH FOREMEN-TAILORS' MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

We complete our List of the Returns of this Society for the Year 1875:

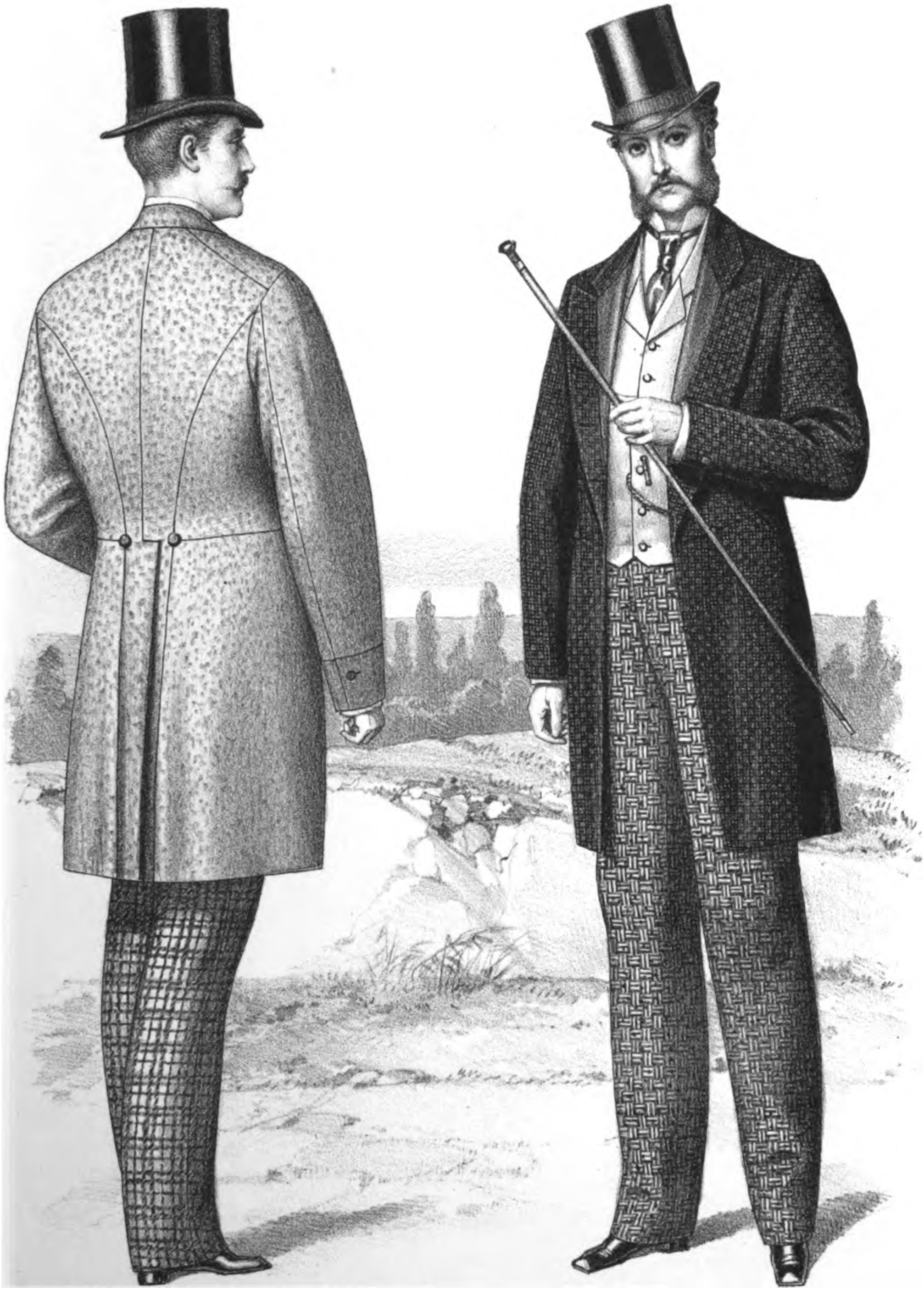
Feb. 8, 22.—Ladies' Jackets and Polonaises—Mr. Strachan.
Mar. 8, 22.—Essays on Cutting Cassocks and Clerical Vests, with Diagrams—Mr. Grant.
May 3, 17.—Essays on Trouser Cutting, with practical illustrations—Mr. Murray.
June 7, 21.—Breeches and Riding Pantaloons—Mr. Hanton.
Sept. 6, 20.—Corpulent Trousers—Mr. Waddel.
Nov. 1.—Chesterfield System—Mr. Jack.
„ 15.—Essay on Coat Cutting—Mr. Buchan.
Dec. 23, 27.—Juvenile Costume—Mr. Cumming.



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

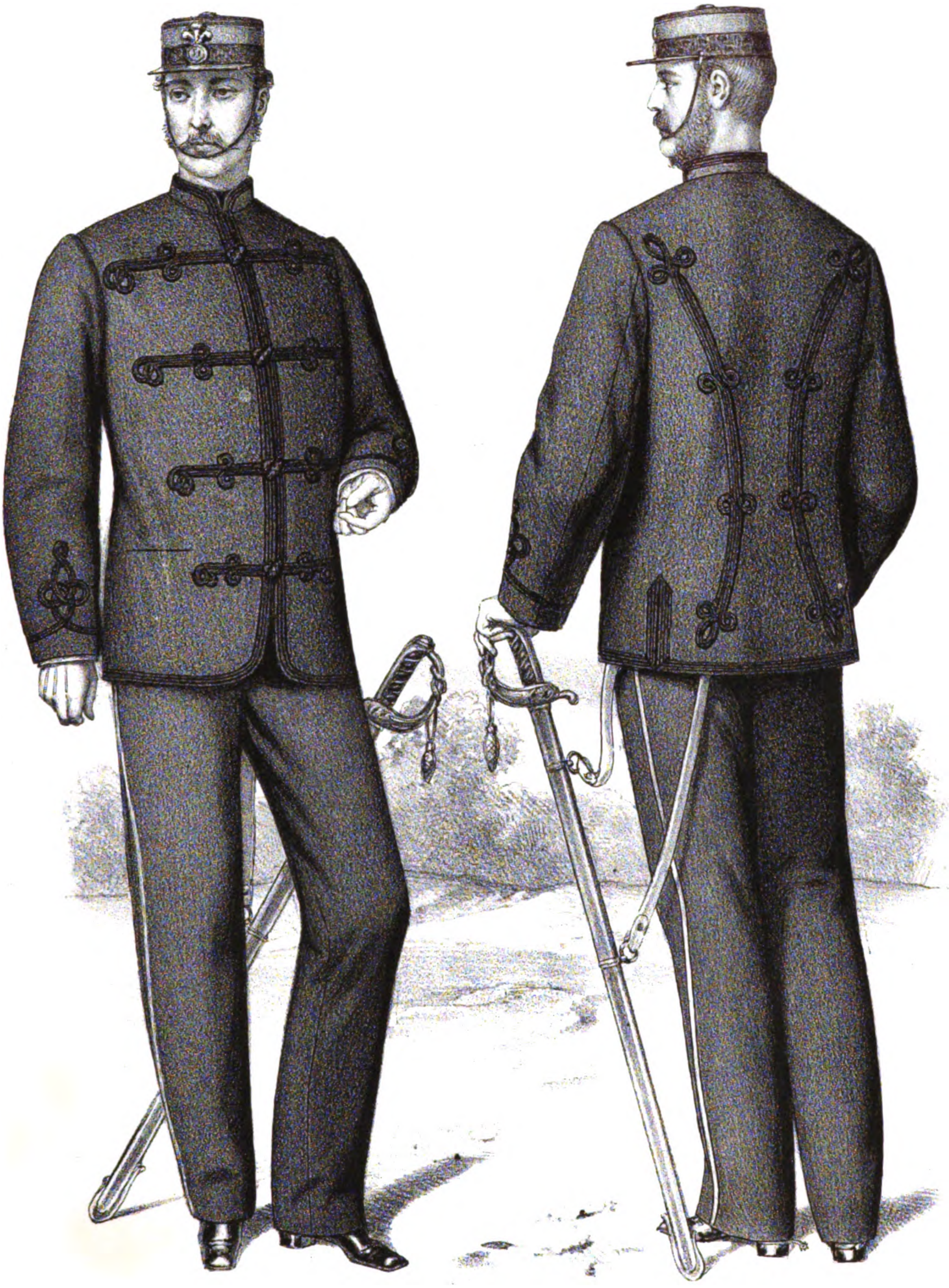
8 Argyll Place Regent Street



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

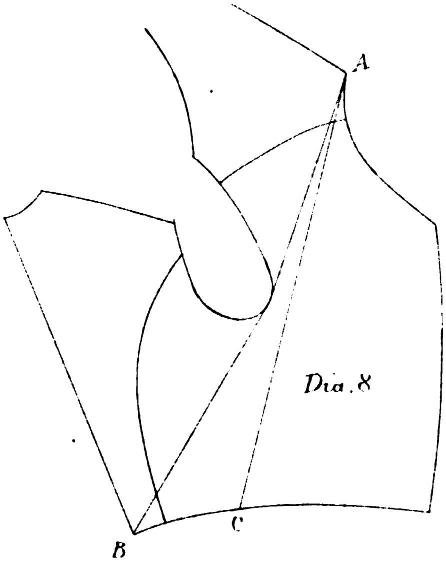
8, Argyll Place, Regent Street

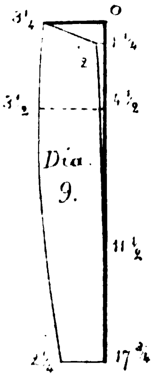


GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8 Argyll Place Regent Street

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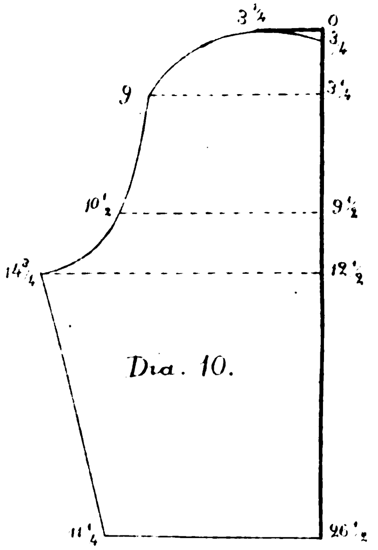
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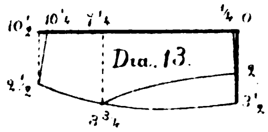
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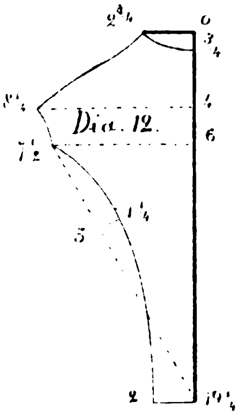
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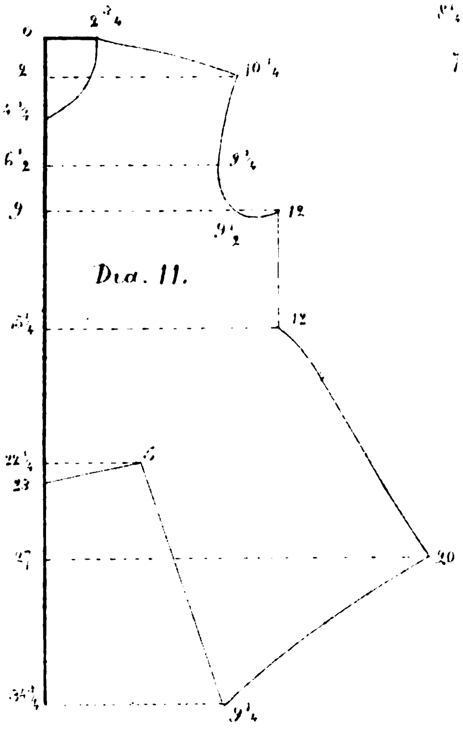
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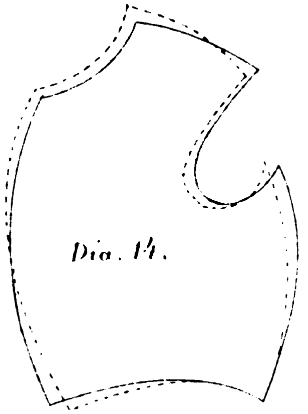

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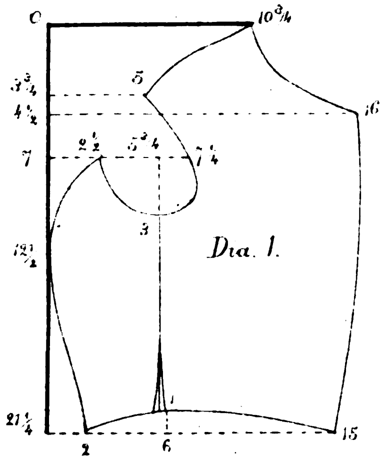
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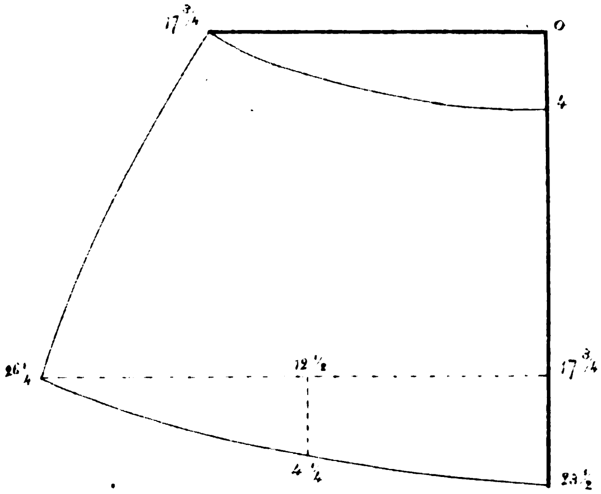
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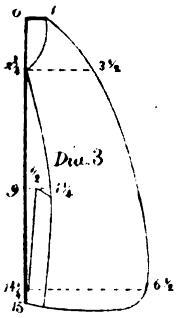
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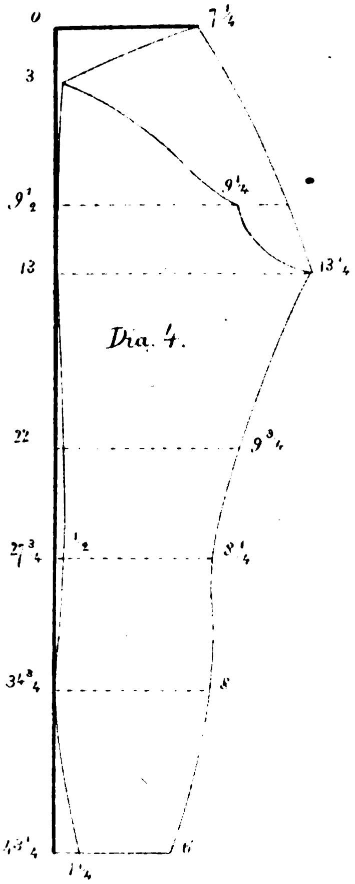
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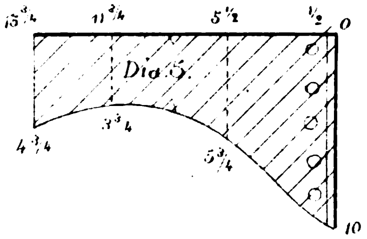
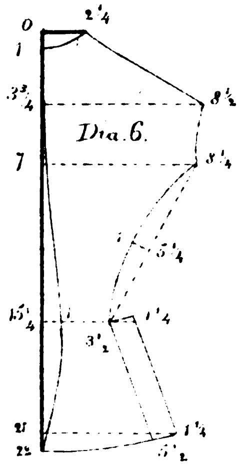
8
43¼
1¼
6


15¾
11¾
5½
½
0
Dia. 5.
4¾
3¾
5¾
10


0
2¼
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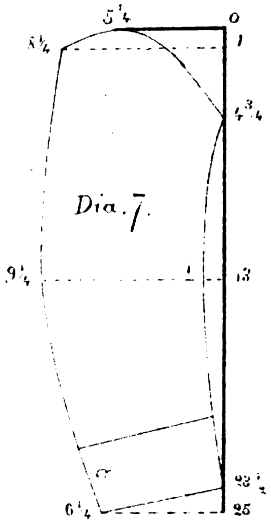
5¼
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9¼
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13
23½
6¼
25

GC Münster

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 347. MARCH 1, 1875. VOL. 29.

UNDRESS UNIFORM OF OFFICERS OF THE INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

NEW PATROL-JACKET.

We last month published a coloured plate illustrating the Dress Uniform worn by officers of the Infantry of the Line, and accompanied it by a copious description of the various particulars of detail from the new edition lately issued of the "Dress Regulations of the Army." We also gave a pattern in diagram of the tunic, so as to complete our information on this subject.

On one of the plates issued with our present number, we give a representation of the Undress Uniform worn by officers of the Infantry Regiments of the Line. We have considered it necessary, for the satisfaction of our readers, to illustrate this dress, as we so recently published a plate representing the New Scarlet Patrol-Jacket, which was ordered for this branch of the service, and was intended to supersede the blue one first authorized; and in its turn has now been replaced by the blue patrol, showing that the decisions of the authorities may not inappropriately be described as "fickle as a changeful dream."

We refer our readers for a description of the uniform to the particulars we published last month, under the head of "General Instructions," and the regulations for the dress of the officers of the Infantry of the Line; and to the number of our work issued in November, 1872, for a pattern in diagram of the Patrol-Jacket, bearing in mind that the forepart (diagram 3) was produced to allow for buttons and holes at front, and *not* as now worn, to fasten with hooks and eyes. If our readers will trace still further back, they will find a pattern in diagram in the number for April, 1867, which corresponds exactly with the new regulations and with our illustration, with the exception of the lengths of the several loops, shown on a diagram representing the front view of the Patrol-Jacket in outline.

SERIES OF ARTICLES ON CUTTING TROUSERS.

By Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh.

We have the pleasure to announce to our readers that, in the April number, we shall commence the publication of a series of highly-interesting articles on the principle of cutting trousers, by our esteemed and talented correspondent, Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh, which have been especially prepared by him for this work. The well-known merits of our correspondent, who unquestionably ranks as one of the more advanced theorists of the day, and who is equally known as one of the most practical members of our trade, will be the best guarantee for the exhaustive manner in which the subject will be treated, and for the mass of solid information and argument which will be comprised in our correspondent's remarks.

Mr. Anderson's previous contributions to our pages, and with which his name has been so long associated, will afford our readers some idea of the interest which may naturally be expected to be attached to the various theories which he may advance in the course of his developing his particular views; and his talent, and intimate knowledge of the several laws of cause and effect, and the fact of his being a thoroughly practical tailor, will be the best proof of his possessing the necessary qualifications for undertaking the task of expounding the principles of this branch of cutting.

We are much gratified by our pages being selected as the medium for communicating our correspondent's views to the trade generally, as we feel that on the class of readers who patronize our work, his opinions will exercise their due influence, and his arguments will be fully appreciated for the soundness of their reasoning.

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(New Edition.)

(*Continued from page* 74.)

Although not following the order according to the relative position of the Cavalry and Infantry as established in the service, as, for the purpose of completing our illustration of the uniform of the Officers of the Infantry Regiments of the Line, we extracted the particulars of that branch first, we will now proceed to notice the several details of the other portion of the Infantry.

Light Infantry.

The uniform and horse furniture are the same as for the Infantry of the Line, with the following exceptions:—

Chaco.—Dark *green* cloth. The cap-plate has a bugle or horn within the garter, with the number of the regiment in the centre.

The 13th Light Infantry have a mural crown, and the word "Jellalabad" above the bugle. The 105th and 106th have plates of *special* patterns.

Tuft.—Black worsted ball. Gilt ball socket.

Waist-Plate.—A bugle or horn in silver on the centre-piece, with the number of the regiment in the middle. The 105th and 106th have plates of special patterns.

Forage-Cap.—Dark green cloth, with a scarlet cloth band in the regiments styled "Royal;" in the 71st, a welt of red cloth round the crown. A gold embroidered bugle or horn on the band, with the number of the regiment in the middle. The 13th wear a mural crown, and the word "Jellalabad," in gilt metal, above the bugle.

Fusiliers.

The 23rd Fusiliers wear "the flash" with the tunic.

Cap.—Black racoon skin, with gilt grenade and badge on the ball, according to the regimental pattern.

Plume, for the 5th Fusiliers, red and white hockle feather.

Forage-Cap.—The 21st wear a diced band; the 5th and 104th black silk oak-leaf bands; the other regiments styled "Royal" wear red cloth bands. A gold embroidered grenade above the number, with silver badge on the ball to the special device of the regiment.

The officers of all Fusilier Regiments wear a *grenade* embroidered in gold at the ends of the collar, in front of the badges of rank.

Highland Regiments.

Dress-Jacket.—Scarlet cloth, with collar and cuffs of the regimental facings. The collar laced and braided according to rank, as described for Infantry of the Line. Gauntlet cuffs, 4 inches deep, at the fore-arm, and 6 inches at the hind-arm, edged with half-inch gold lace round the top, and down the back edges. Three loops of gold braid, with three buttons on the top side. Eight buttons at front, and two at the waist; and a gold "square-cord" loop, with a small button on each shoulder. Inverness skirts, 6½ inches deep, with "skirt-flaps" 6 inches deep, and three loops of gold braid and buttons on each. The front, collar, skirts, and flaps edged with white cloth, a quarter of an inch wide, and the skirts and flaps lined with white.

Distinctions of Rank.

Field-officers have a second bar of lace round the top of the cuffs, and half-inch lace round the skirts and skirt-flaps. Colonels have two lines of braid, and Lieutenant-Colonels one line within the lace on the cuffs.

Captains have a line of braid within the lace on the cuffs.

Lieutenants have the same lace on the cuffs as Captains, but without the line of braid.

The several bars of lace and lines of braid on the cuffs are to be a quarter of an inch apart.

Belted Plaid, Kilt, Purse, Hose Garters, Skean Dhu, Shoes and Buckles, Gaiters, Trews, Shoulder Plaid and Brooch, to the authorized regimental patterns.

Bonnet for certain regiments, blue, with diced band, and six black ostrich feathers on the right side, and a badge and hackle feather on the left.

Chaco, for certain regiments, of blue cloth, of the same shape and dimensions as for Infantry of the Line, with diced band, black cord ornament, and plate of special pattern; green tuft in the 71st, red and white in the 74th and 91st Regiments.

Sword to pattern.

Scabbard.—Steel for all ranks.

Waist-Belt.—As for Infantry of the Line.

Shoulder-Belt for Company's Officers. — White leather, three inches wide, with slings hanging from gilt rings.

Waist-Plate, Breast-Plate, Dress and Undress, Dirks, Dirk-Belt, and Plate, to the authorized regimental patterns.

Sash.—Crimson silk, Highland pattern.

Shell-Jacket and Mess-Waistcoat.—Same as for Infantry of the Line. The 92nd have a double narrow braid, with a black centre.

Forage-Cap.—Dark green or blue cloth, according to the particular regiment, with a diced band and red piping round the crown. The number of the regiment embroidered in gold on the band at front, with an embroidered badge above, varying in pattern. Black leather peak and chin-strap.

Glengarry, for kilted regiments only, in place of the Forage-Cap.—Blue cloth, same pattern as worn by privates. Plain in certain regiments, and diced in others. Bottom of cap bound with black silk. Badges to be worn on the left side.

Blue Patrol-Jacket, Great-Coat and Cape, Spurs and Leggings, as for Infantry of the Line.

Sub-Lieutenants wear the same uniform as Lieutenants, except that the badge of rank is a star.

(*To be continued.*)

NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

New Regulations as to Relative Rank and Uniform.

Surgeons on entering the service are to have the same relative rank as Paymasters, Chief Engineers, and Naval Instructors—namely: Shall rank with Lieutenants under eight years' seniority, and shall have an uniform corresponding to such relative rank.

Staff Surgeons, in future, to be denominated "*Fleet Surgeons,*" and *Staff Surgeons* of the second class, simply "*Staff Surgeons.*" The distinction in rank between the two grades, to be denoted by a small difference in the uniform. We have not yet been able to learn what constitutes the difference, but, so soon as the pattern is sealed and deposited, we shall take the earliest opportunity to inform our readers of the details.

The following list shows the corresponding rank held by the several Medical Officers of the Naval Service, and the uniform to be worn by them. The coat, however, is single-breasted, and has nine buttons and holes at front, by threes. There are also *scarlet* velvet stripes, quarter inch wide, between the laces on the cuff; but, when one lace only is to be worn, the velvet stripe will be sewn on *below* it. The lace loop at the top of the cuff is also omitted. Other differences are also made in the *épaulettes*, and in the trimming of the cocked hats, and the cap-badges and peaks of those officers entitled to wear them, to be embroidered in gold to pattern. We merely give these particulars to show the distinction between the uniform worn by the officers of this department of the Civil Branches and the uniform worn by the officers of the Military Branch.

The *Director-General* of the *Medical Department* wears the uniform of a Rear-Admiral.

Inspectors-General.—That of a Commodore of the first-class.

Deputy Inspectors-General.—The uniform of Captains of three years' standing.

Fleet Surgeons.—The uniform of Captains, with the slight difference referred to in our notice.

Staff Surgeons.—The uniform of Captains.

Surgeons.—The uniform of Commanders.

Surgeons.—Under eight years' seniority, the uniform of Lieutenants.

Assistant-Surgeons and *Junior Assistant-Surgeons.*—The uniform of the officers of the Military Branch with whom they correspond in rank.

VOLUNTEERS.

By a *special* War Office circular lately issued, the Secretary of State for War will be prepared—on the recommendation of the commanding officers of Yeomanry Cavalry, and of commanding officers of administrative regiments and corps of Yeomanry Cavalry, and of commanding officers of administrative regiments and corps of Volunteers—to submit to Her Majesty the names of officers of Volunteers retiring, after 15 years' service, as commissioned officers in Her Majesty's forces, of which ten shall have been in the Yeomanry or Volunteer force, with a view to their being permitted to retain their rank, and wear the uniform of the regiment or corps to which they belonged; provided, in the case of Volunteers, the last three years of such service shall have been in the rank they held on retirement.

VOLUNTEERS OR RESERVED FORCES.

Belts and Pouches.

The War Office has lately intimated "that it is desirable that the *corps* clothed in blue or scarlet should wear *white belts* and *black pouches*; those clothed in green, both belts and pouches black; and those in grey, that both should be either black or brown."

A FEW WORDS TO AMERICAN READERS.

We wish to call the attention of our American patrons to the fact, that our well-known and highly-esteemed representatives for the United States, Messrs. Lent and Braman, have recently removed to more central and commodious premises, situate 506, Broadway, New York, to which address all future orders and communications should be directed.

In making this announcement, we are desirous of acknowledging the liberal support rendered to our journal by the leading members of the tailoring trade in the States. As it is generally acknowledged that the American trade includes some of the most skilful and efficient tailors to be met with in any country, we need hardly say, that this patronage is highly gratifying to us. Our best efforts shall continue to be devoted, not only to maintain, but if possible to increase the favourable estimate in which the merits of our work are held by our cousins "on the other side."

NEW COURT-DRESS FOR CIVILIANS.

As each new session of Parliament invariably introduces some new members to the House, in the event of any of our readers being favoured with orders for the proper dress for civilians to be worn at *Levées*, or when attending the Speaker's dinners, we refer them to the number of our work for April, 1869, and June, 1871, in which we published a coloured plate illustrating the velvet, and the embroidered dresses, with the full particulars of the details, and a pattern in diagram of the coat.

ON DISPROPORTION.

(*Continued from page* 78)

The practice of gauging by placing a yard measure down the centre of the back, and plumbing in therefrom, with an engraved pencil-case, or any other instrument provided for the purpose, to obtain the exact hollow of the waist, is almost too absurd to be worthy of a passing notice; for, not only is it one of those measures which it is impossible to take correctly (varying with the slightest change of position), but for the reasons we have already mentioned, and which cannot fail to render themselves clear to every observing mind, it is quite inapplicable in practice; producing results quite contrary to what the peculiar conformation of the figure would require.

As we have before stated, a coat for a proportionate figure, placed on an extra-erect person, would be all alive at the top of the side-seam, and consequently the alteration that would naturally suggest itself, would be to remove the superfluous quantity of cloth, by hooking in at that part. Now, if the forepart of the erect figure (diagram 1, plate 1736), be placed in comparison with the proportionate coat, so that the bottom of the side-seams shall be in the same position, and the shoulder-points kept in an equal degree of straightness, it will be seen, that by giving the longer shoulder-strap and crookeder forepart, we obtain the very result desired, as shown on diagram 14; from which it will be perceived that the top of the side-seam is considerably hooked in. The scye in this diagram appears to be forwarder, but in reality it is not so, the alteration in position alone giving it that appearance. This shows how impossible it is to alter *any* point in the side-seam, without affecting the whole of the other points of the forepart; indeed, changing the very *balance* of the coat. For taking in at the bottom of the side-seam immediately gives a shorter and straighter forepart, while, on the other hand, by hooking in at the top, we obtain a crookeder and longer shoulder-strap.

Certain admeasurements, termed "hip-measures," have been proposed as guides in cutting for erect or stooping positions, but these we shall show to be amongst the *most fallacious* that can be adopted. We must, however, defer our observations on these till our next article.

The skirt must be cut with more spring, or otherwise it would gape behind; therefore, instead of marking down 1¼ for the line for the top of the skirt, we make it 2¾. The sleeve is marked the same quantity down for the length of fore-arm, but not quite so wide across, as the scye is a trifle smaller than that of the proportionate coat.

Article VII.

Disproportion of Positions continued—The Hip-Measures; their inapplicability—The Balance-Measure—Comparison of the Foreparts for the Proportionate, the Extra-Erect, and the Stooping Figures—Application of the Proof-Measures—Theory of the Deviations required—Principles on which they are effected—Illustration.

In our last article we intimated our intention of offering some observations on certain admeasurements, termed "hip-measures;" and we are more particularly desirous of doing so, in connexion with our remarks on the *positions*, not only to show how inapplicable they are for the purpose of defining the nature of this class of disproportion, but also as the means of bringing forward some important *principles* in the science of cutting, of which the less experienced of our readers may be ignorant.

With one of these measures most tailors are acquainted; probably there are few but have in some manner attempted its application. We refer to that which consists in taking the length from the top of the back, at the collar-seam, over the shoulder to the bottom of the waist, as represented on diagram 8, from *a* to *b*. The objections which we have already urged, when speaking of the impracticability of these admeasurements, intended to define the position of the body, most fully apply to that in question; for there is, perhaps, not one more difficult to obtain correctly, or more inapplicable when obtained. And, as we have before stated, every person placing himself, while being measured, in a more erect posture than his ordinary gait, the forepart produced from the measure taken, would of necessity correspond with that particular posture in which the customer stood for the time being, and not with his actual figure. But there is another objection, and a far more striking one. The measure does not give the required result, as may be very easily proved by trying the experiment. Apply the measure on a person of a proportionate make, and standing in an ordinary position; then take others of the same body, placed respectively in erect and stooping postures; and it will be found that these measures will scarcely differ in the slightest degree. Or, if any difference exist, it will be that of the erect position will be the *shortest*, while that of the stooping position would be the *longest*. Consequently, producing results diametrically opposed to that which experience proves to be required, viz., that the erect figure requires a *long* forepart, whilst for the stooping position a *short* balance is necessary.

Granting this theory to be correct, which none can dispute, it may at first glance appear strange that the lengths given by the measures should be so opposite; but a little consideration will explain the cause. As the figure becomes more erect, the shoulders are thrown backwarder, so that the measure is applied in a more direct line, avoiding thereby the increase of length acquired from the curve given to it while passing over the shoulder in a more forward position; while, on the contrary, for the stooping figure, the circuitous direction it has to take, in consequence of the forwardness of the arm, must tend to lengthen it.

But, irrespective of the effect that the position of the shoulders has on the length of this measure, were the tape in each case to pass in exactly the same line, even then the result would give but a very trifling difference. Nor does it at all follow that, because the coat is longer in the shoulder, consequently a greater distance should exist between that point and the hip; or, on the other hand, that, because the forepart is shorter, there should be a corresponding difference between these two points. If the three patterns we have already given—for the proportionate, the extra-erect, and the stooping figures—be measured between these points, it will be found that they each give exactly the same length; and yet, by squaring from the back to find the shoulder-point, we shall perceive that there exists no less than a full inch difference in the respective lengths of forepart. This is quite correct in *principle;* for the reason of a longer forepart being necessary for an erect person is, that the position of the body gives a greater development to the chest, which, consequently, requires a greater length to cover it; but, as the measure referred to does not pass over the chest, there is no reason why *that* should become in any degree increased.

(*To be continued.*)

ON STYLE IN CUTTING.

We are favoured with the account of an interesting paper lately read by Mr. J. O. Russell at a meeting of the members of the Edinburgh Foreman-Tailors' Association, who took for his subject the difference of style in cutting.

The lecturer prefaced his remarks by expressing a wish that the task of explaining the difference had devolved upon one of the fathers, or the professors of the association. He then proceeded to remark that the term *style*, while of the utmost importance in its influence, was perhaps one of the most difficult words to explain in reference to its meaning.

"As applied to dress, every one may have formed some standard in his own mind, but when required to describe his *beau idéal*, would be at a loss to convey a satisfactory impression of his views. The term style is very general in its acceptation, and is equally employed by the author, the poet, and the artist."

We are then favoured with the lecturer's opinion as to what constitutes style, and on the importance of studying the tastes and appearance of the customers.

"My opinion is that there is nothing *outré* or extreme about *good style;* and it forms a very important part of the duty of a cutter to study the arrangements of the seams to produce a style. Garments should not be cut either too long or too short in the waist and skirt, nor the side-seams too straight in form, nor too much curved. The skirt should neither be too scanty, nor cut so as to produce too much drapery over the hips. It should hang with the proper fulness to produce a graceful appearance. The lapel to a dress-coat should be of a fair medium width, neither too much pointed nor cut too straight at the top. The collar should sit easily round the neck, and not to fall away behind, nor press on the shoulder. I would avoid the extreme width to which some cutters draft their back, some boasting making them even 12 inches, while the top of the side-seams is clear. Even allowing the possibility of this result, I consider the cutter shows bad taste in adopting this extreme width, which would necessarily require an alteration in the shape of the sleeve-head to suit it; and the whole garment would present such a marked character that no well-dressing gentleman would think of wearing it. For, as a rule, they carefully avoid all extreme in style or fashion as evincing a want of taste.

"The men who readily adopt the eccentric styles of dress as they make their appearance, are only prompted in their selection by the desire for being noticed, and have little scruple as to the channel through which they arrived at the wish of their ambition.

"Taste in dress may be cultivated by a proper attention to beauty in form, and carrying out a proper harmony in the component parts. The extravagance of the 'dandy' or of the 'fast swell,' is completely outside the question, as they do not even profess to be influenced by any other motive than their own personal gratification, in the styles they adopt."

Mr. Russell then gave his views on the precaution which should be observed in taking the different measures with care and accuracy. He observed: "The eye must run over the body of each customer; he must study his figure and position, and take a comprehensive view of the several peculiarities of his make, which could not be ascertained by the mere fact of taking various measures on his body."

We then have a short disquisition on the merits of the two acknowledged principles of cutting—namely, by the breast-measure and by admeasurement. The lecturer observed that, "in his opinion, it was the duty of every cutter to study more than one method of cutting." There are few practitioners who cannot cut by two or more breast-measure methods, but how many can cut by two or more admeasurement systems? The cutter who objects to the principle of admeasurement on the ground that the several measures cannot be taken correctly, because the tape has to be placed too much at an angle, often unknowingly, perhaps, takes some of the very measures, which he calls "check-measures," to help himself out of the difficulty into which his "breast-measure" system has got him.

"Now, I can assure any one present, that the several measures directed to be taken by systems founded on 'admeasurement,' can be taken equally as correctly as those required by 'breast-measure' methods.

"If we were to take a tall, slender figure, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and measuring 32½ or 33 breast, and were to draft a coat for him to that measure by the breast-measure plan, we should find it too small. Measure him according to the directions of an admeasurement system, form a correct judgment of his make and attitude, produce a coat both large and full, add horsehair in the shoulders, and make up with a little wadding to improve his figure, and he has ease and comfort in the coat. Take, on the other hand, a short, stout-built man, who measures, say, 41½ chest, or more than that quantity, draft a coat for him by the breast-measure only, and the result would be that we should fall into an error in the opposite direction, by producing some parts of the coat too large for his make. I would here beg to advise that no one condemn admeasurement before he has given the principle a proper study, and tested it for himself.

"Any of us who has been brought into contact with other members of our profession, must be aware of the great diversity of opinion which exists among them as to the various styles of cutting, each having it partisans, and adopted by them with the utmost confidence, notwithstanding that they differ as wide as the poles.

"Some cutters aim at producing a bold appearance with a broad shoulder; others prefer a smart, natty character, with the scye brought well up on to the shoulder, and the coat to fit close all over the body. One great secret of this diversity in opinion, is the fact that in different connexions we meet with men who require a considerable alteration made in catering for them, being frequently obliged to give way to their special wants and tastes.

"With respect to the difference in style in cutting, a straight-cut shoulder gives a square and full coat, gives ease in the scye, and is close about the neck and gorge; and a crooked cut gives a more spare outline of closeness and smartness, is clean about, and requires to be well made up in the breast, and at the front of the scye; and with the assistance of V's taken out to steady the front.

"Extremes must equally be avoided, as they invariably lead to unsatisfactory results.

"Too straight a cut will throw a quantity of loose cloth at the front of the scye, and too crooked a cut will produce a looseness round the neck, a contraction at the front of the scye, and after the coat has been worn for a time, it will form a crease from the neck-point down through the shoulder. To be qualified to successfully perform the duties devolving upon a cutter, it is essential that he should possess a clear head, a steady hand, a large share of patience, and exercise a large amount of prudence. His whole study should be comprised in the verb 'to please.' This maxim should ever be before him, and should influence him to seek every opportunity to ensure the desired result. He must not allow any trouble nor any amount of time to deter him from achieving the object he has in view, whether for the satisfaction of his customer, or for his own gratification in seeing what he has produced by his skill and judgment."

We reserve some further remarks of Mr. Russell, on "Making up," for our next number.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1741 and 1742.

Diagrams 1, 2, 7, 9, 12, and 13, are the pattern of a double-breasted frock-coat drafted to the prevailing fashion, and to correspond with the illustration on one of the plates issued with the present number.

Diagrams 3, 6, 10, and 11, are the pattern of the lady's jacket represented on one of our present plates. The sleeve is cut without a hind-arm-seam.

Diagrams 4 and 5, are the pattern of a pair of pantaloon drawers, with belt waistbands. From our experience of the constant source of annoyance badly cut drawers are to the tailor, by preventing the possibility of trousers fitting properly at the fork, the pattern we publish will be acceptable by the majority of our readers. They can be made in stocking web or flannel, cut to the measure of the leg, and to correspond with the height of the trousers upwards. The belt-waistband, diagram 5, is made of a stout cotton, and lined and interlined with the same. The three substances are stitched through in diagonal rows, or in a diamond pattern, to keep the interlining in its place, and give a firmness to the waistband. There are five buttons and holes at front, and five eyelet-holes at the back, with a puff of the same article as the drawers are made of, and a round bobbin inserted to tighten the band to fancy. A small cotton puff is inserted on the top and bottom edges of the belt, about opposite to the side-seams, to give liberty for the rise on to the ribs and over the hip, and the drawers are held on a little at this point. A tape is sewn on to the bottom of the pantaloons, and up the openings of the side-seams, and they fasten round the ankles by strings of the same, or by a button and hole as preferred. Loops of tape may be sewn on at the top of the band for the brace ends to pass through if wanted; but if the drawers are properly cut, this should not be necessary.

Diagrams 8 and 14, are referred to in that portion of our article on "Disproportion," which we publish in our present number.

REPORT OF FASHION.

Our patrons and the trade generally are respectfully informed that the plate for the ensuing Spring and Summer seasons is so far advanced, that we may hope to anticipate our usual time for publishing.

As on former occasions, we have spared no pains ourselves in collecting the greatest amount of reliable information upon all matters connected with fashion, from those leading houses which influence by their styles the mass of the trade. These details will be found carefully and accurately illustrated by our artists, on the twenty-two figures introduced on the engraving; representing the various styles of dress for morning and evening wear, for riding, ladies' riding-habits, light Over-coats, youths' and children's costume. Such *minutiæ*,—which constitute the most important features in a work of this description,—can only be efficiently rendered by artists of the first talent in their profession; and who, by their study and the time they have devoted to make themselves masters of the necessary knowledge, are in a position to carry out the different ideas communicated to them in our instructions.

To those of our patrons who may not already be acquainted with the character of our work, we may state, by way of introduction, that it was started by our house more than FIFTY YEARS ago, to convey to Master-Tailors, in the country and abroad, a faithful representation of the several styles which were being carried out by the leading houses in London. The correctness of the information and the general ability of the work, have secured for it its present high position, *as the only reliable work of reference on all matters of detail connected with English fashion.* The different styles of costume are illustrated by twenty-two figures, artistically drawn, with the utmost care. The newest patterns in goods, selected from the stocks of the first houses, are faithfully copied on the plate, and the whole coloured so as to produce an effective picture, as well as convey to gentlemen an accurate representation of the actual fashion of the day, and assist them in determining their selection. The plate is accompanied by a collection of the newest and most useful patterns of various garments, reduced for convenience to a scale, and represented by diagrams; but which admit of the great advantage of being produced by the Graduated Measures, to any size for which the particular style is appropriate. In other words, instead of being drafted for one size, the cutter may produce any number of patterns from the diagram he may require; preserving, in the whole series, the same character and the same proportions. There are also two sheets of patterns in full size. With these is published a printed report, combining the most complete information on all matters of the trade; such as details of fashion, directions for making up the various garments, a review of the new goods manufactured for the seasons about opening—the importance and utility of which information, any Master-Tailor or cutter can at once realize.

Subscription for the year, £1 1s.; or a single copy for either season, 12s. 6d. Forwarded free to all parts of the country and the Channel Islands by Book-post, or at the Book-post tariff to all places on the Continent. Copies can also be delivered to any house in town for enclosure, upon receiving early intimation.

Photographs of the plate, for the convenience of carrying with patterns, may be had, price 2s. each, by purchasers of single copies, or by subscribers to the work, only.

FROCK-COAT.

On another plate we have illustrated the style of frock-coat for the coming seasons, and have given the pattern of it in diagram in our selection.

NEW STYLE OF LADY'S JACKET.

To vary the subject of the illustrations on our plates, from time to time, we notice the various novelties for ladies' dress as they appear, and, when we find the style of a character to suit our readers as tailors, we select them for representation. This month, we give the drawing of a smart and entirely new style of jacket for out-door wear, which may be effectively made up by any tailor, in articles suitable to the purpose. The edges trimmed with a broad braid sewn on flat, and carried up the openings at the side-body-seams, and up on to the foreparts. The sleeves may be faced with silk in a diamond figure, ribbed or striped. A plain narrow stand-collar, with the front turned down, and an ornament at each hip, either an olivet or with a short fringe. The front may fasten with hooks and eyes or buttons, and holes worked in a fly.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 348. April 1, 1875. Vol. 29.

ON THE PRINCIPLE OF TROUSER-CUTTING.

By Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Edinburgh.

Dear Sir,

The flattering terms in which you have announced the task I have undertaken, in investigating the groundwork of the principle of trouser-cutting, and the high eulogium you have been pleased to pass upon the qualifications for which, in your kindness, you have given me credit, would be sufficient to raise a doubt in my mind as to my ability to carry out your expectations to the satisfaction of your numerous readers, were it not for feeling such complete confidence myself in my particular views on this subject, which are the result of long study and much experience; as also from an earnest desire—for my personal gratification—to investigate thoroughly the principle which should form the basis of all systems or plans of cutting trousers.

Although I have not devoted my attention wholly to trousers, as your readers may have judged by the different novelties, in arrangement and shape, I have from time to time contributed to your valuable work, yet that special branch of our trade has engaged a considerable portion of my thoughts, from the many peculiar features it presents.

One circumstance which may, perhaps, have influenced me in the task I have imposed upon myself, is the importance which trouser-cutting has lately assumed, if I may judge by the observations on all sides by cutters more or less interested in the discussion. It appeared to me that this controversy offered a favourable opportunity for ventilating the subject, and for going to the very root of the principle; as, while the practical portion of the trade had not quite recovered from the excitement produced by the several arguments, it would be in a frame of mind calculated to dispose it to pay more attention to any propositions advanced bearing upon the question.

Do not let any of your readers imagine that I am not fully aware of the importance of the undertaking I have entered on, or that my opinions are mere speculations; the ideas which I purpose expounding, are the result of more than 20 years practice and experience of their soundness, and as such I offer them. I do not, however, rely wholly upon myself in establishing a sound basis of trouser-cutting, but look to the friendly co-operation of your readers, and to the honest criticism of the trade, to point out any errors in my views which they may consider they can detect, so as to allow me the opportunity of substantiating my proposition, or of being convinced of my false premises by the force of their reasoning.

I would especially appeal to the members of the several foremen-tailors' societies to take the matter into their serious consideration, and to assist me, with the benefit of their experience, in carrying out my task of finding a basis which shall be the guide for all systems of cutting trousers; as, by constant interchange of ideas at their meetings, they should be in a better position to judge of what should constitute the groundwork. I would take this opportunity, while referring to these societies—with three of which I am connected by honorary membership—to urge the advisability of a complete union among them, so as to extend the field of their usefulness. I have the greatest confidence that these associations may be made the means of disseminating a large amount of practical information through the trade, and do away with many deeply-rooted prejudices, which have existed for a long time, solely through the want of opportunity for inquiry into them.

One of your correspondents, whose name has long been familiar to the readers of your magazine—Mr. Tapson—in the course of the remarks made upon the difficulties of arbitrators, which appeared in one of your recent numbers, seemed to doubt the probability of finding out what could be called a standard, to test the correctness of the arguments which might be advanced in favour of any particular system of trouser-cutting. I hope, before I have finished this series of articles, to be able to prove to that gentleman, and others who may be equally sceptical, that such a standard may be established. I have gathered together the crumbs of my experience, and will endeavour to remedy the acknowledged deficiency in this respect. I will demonstrate how, spider-web like, the extremities are all bound in by relative proportions, showing the positions and requirements of the different muscles, and the nature of the several angles crossing and recrossing one another.

On my first illustration (diagram 7), which accompanies these introductory remarks, I purpose simply to show the basis of my plan, by the pattern of a pair of trousers drafted to proportionate quantities, and in a style which any cutter could adopt.

The measures I have selected are:—Length to the knee, 25; full length, 44; leg-seam, 33; waist, 15; seat, 18; top of thigh, *undress side*, 11¼; knee, 8¾; bottom, 8¾. I proceed by drawing the straight line A B, marking on it at C, the length to the knee (25), and at B (44). I then draw a line from A square with A B, and mark from A to D, one-fourth of the seat-measure (4½), taking it at half of the whole circumference (18), and divide the space thus: from A to E, one-eighth (2¼); from E to F, one-fourth (4½); and from F to D, one-eighth (2¼). Draw a line from E on the top line, to B at the bottom of the line A B. This is the first step taken in forming an angle from the haunch to the inside of the leg. I contend that all angles run in *between* the feet, and not, as many suppose, to the outside. Mark from B to G one-sixth (3), and draw a line from F at the top to G. This gives us another step in the direction of angles. This line will be found to constitute the *centre-line* of the front. Mark from G to H one-fourth of the seat (4½), and draw a line from F to H.

We have now the lines laid down by which to construct the thigh upwards, and to complete the shape, we will mark, from D to P, beyond the top of the front-edge, 2½ inches, and draw a line, from P to H, at the bottom. This now constitutes the basis of the *undress* side. To complete it, mark up on the line, P H, the length of leg-seam at R, mark from R to S, on a line drawn from R to the side-seam, square with F G, one-eighth of the seat (2¼), and draw a line from the point L, which is marked at about half the distance between D and I, to S, to determine the direction of the crutch-line, and where the end of the curve ends; complete the form of the crutch to R, hollowing it about three-quarters of an inch from S. From N to M, at the top, make the distance one-twelfth (1½), to determine the side-seam of both dress and undress top-sides, hollowing it as shown on the diagram, springing it out at top, and shaping it as represented below.

To form the crutch of the dress-side, mark from R to K, 1¼ inch, and from I to O, the same quantity. Shape the fork from L, through O, to K.

I will not enter into the question of the formation of the *undress*, as it will be treated at a later period in connexion with a disquisition on the anatomy of the body; when kindred materials will be discussed.

I will now proceed to form the under-sides. The top of the side-seam at 1 will be found at 4½ inches, or one-fourth of the seat from A. We are now at work to clothe the muscles, and give freedom for action. The development of the *Glutæus magnus* demands that quantity which will bring the point 2 down to be equal, when on, with the front. If less spring be given, the result will be that the action of the leg will be shortened, and other bad effects would arise. Mark from 3 to 4, 3 inches, and from 5 to 6 2¼ inches, and form the side-seam from 1 through 4 and 6 to the bottom, which is sprung out a little beyond B. Draw a line from 2, at the top of the seat-seam, to R, at the top of the leg-seam of the *undress* top-side, which will be found to be at a distance of 1½ inch from 10 to 11, and 3 inches from 8 to 9. Continue it to K, at the top of the leg-seam of the *dress* top-side. Complete the under-side by forming the leg-seam from K to 12, which point is 1½ inch from H, as shown on the diagram, adding on beyond the line drawn from K to the *, at about the length to the knee, and from the * to the point H, the bottom of the leg-seam of the *top*-side.

All the several divisions are relative proportions of the seat-measure. When I have to take into consideration the harmony of the various parts, it will then be the proper time to demonstrate the importance of this position, and the influence it exercises before it has performed all its duties. As I shall have to refer to this diagram at different periods of my remarks, in treating on the nature of proportion, disproportion, angles, &c., it will be well that the manner of its construction should be attentively studied, so that when subsequent directions are given, they may the more easily be understood, as this is but the threshold of the subject, and the mere starting-point.

Some of your readers may wonder at the number of lines drawn upon the diagram, but, as I proceed in my task, each one will be taken into consideration. I shall, in my next article, act from the *Os sacrum*, and starting from the *Trochanter major*, run along the *Os femoris*, down the *Tibia*, ending at the *Os calcis*. The *Rectus abdominis*, which bends the trunk, presses in the abdomen, expands the *Gluteus maximus*, setting in action the *Sartorius*, *Rectus cruris*, *Triceps longus*, &c., &c., acting in concert on the *Patella*, like a pulley turning inwards the *Gastronemius*, necessitating in its course an increase of length, to the extent of at least 9 inches, to correspond with the changes of position. The proportions of the celebrated statue of Apollo Belvidere may be useful as regards the construction of *shape*, but are negative as to *action*. It will be evident that it is of the first importance to a tailor to have a thorough knowledge of the muscular action, and to convey this is one of the tasks I have imposed upon myself in as simple and concise a manner as possible.

(*To be continued.*)

ON DISPROPORTION.

(*Continued from page* 86).

In French systems of cutting, there is another kind of hip-measure, which will serve in a great degree to strengthen our position.

The measure to which we allude passes from the top of the back over the shoulder to a point at the hip, at a certain distance in from the back-seam at the natural length of waist, as shown from *a* to *c* on diagram 8, plate 1742, published in our last number.

It is termed the "*buste*," being classed among the measures of the "structure" of the body, and designed to give "the length of shoulder-point." This measure, however, does not accomplish this end, for the same reason that the other hip-measure fails in so doing—viz., that it does not pass over the prominent part of the chest, where the extra development has taken place; consequently does not obtain the lengths required.

But, although insufficient of itself, it serves to exemplify more fully the reason of the insufficiency of the other; for as the measure passes rather more over the chest, the length does become in some trifling degree affected thereby, as will be seen on trying the three patterns, in which there will be found a difference in the lengths between the two points of a quarter of an inch—a difference very trifling *in itself*, but still sufficient to exemplify the *principle* we are desirous of explaining. If we go in further from the back-seam, and measure to the same point at the top of the back, when closed at the shoulder, we shall perceive that, as the measure advances over the most prominent part of the chest, so the lengths obtained will vary in degree; for instance, from *d* at half the breast in from the back-seam (diagram 7) there would be a difference of half an inch, the results being 19, 19½, and 20; and going still further in at *e* (two-thirds in from the back-seam) the difference becomes still greater, being five-eighths of an inch, the respective quantities being 17¼, 17⅞, and 18¾.

If we take a measure from the point *g* (which is one-fourth of the breast-measure, down the back) to *f* (one-sixth in from E), the tape passes direct over the fullest part of the chest, and we thus see the exact difference of length allowed in the three shoulders, being three-quarters of an inch, the respective distances being 19¼, 20, and 20¾; at the same time (for the reasons we have before named), the distance between the points *g* and the hip *b* remains unaltered. It will be perceived that all these results are obtained by altering the forepart on the principles suggested in our former articles—viz., by cutting the pattern across in front of the scye, and opening it in proportion as the forepart requires to be longer and crookeder for the erect figure, or closing it, in order to produce a shorter and straighter cut for the stooping position; due attention being paid to the alterations suggested as necessary, with respect to the degree of forwardness of scye. Let us not be understood to imply that this is *the plan* in which the deviation should be produced; we merely mean that, whatever method may be adopted to provide the necessary alterations, the *result* should be the same as if effected in the manner alluded to.

(*To be continued.*)

REMARKS ON MAKING-UP.

By Mr. Russell, Member of the Edinburgh Foreman-Tailors' Association.

In our last number, we gave a condensed report of a paper lately read by Mr. Russell before the members of the above Association, "On Style in Cutting." We now publish further extracts from that gentleman's remarks, on "Making-up."

"To learn cutting, and become a good cutter, seems in the present days to be the *desideratum* with many young men, and, consequently, all their thoughts are full of systems and ideas on cutting; while to gain a thorough knowledge of tailoring in all its branches, is considered but a secondary matter, and of minor importance. It is, however, a great mistake.

"Besides the different forms of men which require a particular method of putting their garments together, and the distinction between a crooked and a straight cut, the difference in the makes of the several goods requires to be taken into consideration, and the various forms of garments also are to be borne in mind in making them up.

"In putting a dress-coat together, it is necessary to be very particular. One of the principal objects to accomplish is to get it up light. It should be cut to fit close to the body, and *I* prefer a V taken out of the front of the forepart. The breast should be well made up, and the side-body held rather tight in closing to the forepart and to the back. It should be kept a little easy to the back at the small of the waist, and strained down a little. A safer plan, perhaps, to ensure a proper result, would be for the cutter to notch the side-seam and side-body, to show how he wished them closed. The lapel should be cut the exact length of the front-edge of the forepart, and I prefer it sewn on a little tight over the round of the breast, and kept a little easy on, about three inches from the bottom. This will assist in taking the form of the breast better. Pressing the seams requires great care, as much depends on the first press as to the good form of the coat. The lapel-seam should be laid straight on the board and opened. The round of the breast should then be pressed back about to the centre, between the scye and the front-edge. The round of the side-seam should be well pressed in, and the round of the plait of the skirt, after being held in by linen, must be pressed on to the centre of the skirt for the round of the seat. After the first press, the next thing is to baste down the plaits and get the canvas basted in, which calls for some care and judgment, as the keeping of the breast in shape much depends on this being properly done. Place the forepart on the canvas, with the top of the lapel to the right hand, and baste from top to bottom, down through the seam, keeping the lapel to the shape it is cut, and a little tight on the canvas. Then baste about two inches back from this, about half-way down the forepart, and again about the width you want it put in below.

"Turn the breast, and baste up from the centre of the forepart, through the middle of the shoulders, keeping the forepart and canvas fair at the scye. By this plan all the surplus canvas will come to the top of the forepart. Reverse the breast, and cut the canvas straight down close behind the break, as far as it will let it lie fair, and cross-stitch it up. This gives a firmness, and will keep the front in its place. Flush baste the lower part of the lapel-seam in the usual way, pull out the basting threads first put in the seam, and commence to pad the lapel with fine cotton, as it is preferable either to silk or twist, both for firmness and colour.

"In padding a lapel, it is not necessary to work in much canvas on the forepart side of the seam; but on the lapel itself, it should be freely worked up, and the lapel should always be padded farther back than the turn.

"In cutting a collar, the first thing is to consider where the front of the coat is to turn or button to, taking into account the width the breast is marked. I prefer a thin Melton or Venetian for the lining; the latter is best cut with the wool to run down. Having cut the collar to the proper shape, seam it, and press it open. Put in the canvas, which should be cut on the bias, and the warp to run with the straight line along the break, so that both halves may be alike. I have an objection to the old plan of drawing in the top-edge with a 'ridge-stitch,' but I like the stand and fall stretched out, so that the ridge or top-edge is short. The collar should be held '*in a half-round sort of way*' in the left hand while being padded, keeping interlining easy in width and length. The pressing will require to be done with care, so as to give the collar the form required. Shrink the outside as well as possible into the shape, baste it on, keeping it slightly easy at the corners, to prevent them turn-up. In sewing the collar, I prefer it felled to being stitched, as I think it is thinner, and has a neater appearance; although I am aware that others like it seamed on, as there is less probability of it being put on too short. When on and pressed, sew the facing, canvas, and *bogie* to the collar-seam, and baste over the outside, notching the front sufficiently far back so as not to catch the eye."

NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Alteration in Rank and Uniform.

The alteration in uniform to which we referred in our last number—to denote the difference in rank between *Fleet Surgeons* late *Staff Surgeons*, and *Staff Surgeons* late *Staff Surgeons* of the *second class*—is ordered to be as follows:—

Fleet Surgeons will continue to wear three stripes of half-inch gold lace round the cuff, while *Staff Surgeons* will only wear two, with a narrow gold braid between them.

LONDON FOREMAN-TAILORS' MUTUAL ASSOCIATION.

On the occasion of the Anniversary Dinner of the above Society, which took place on Feb. 20, in the beautiful and nobly proportioned room at the Criterion, Mr. Frederick Mortimer, of the old-established firm of Meyer and Mortimer, of Conduit Street, occupied the chair, and acquitted himself in a most efficient manner of the duties devolving upon him in that capacity.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of the Queen, did not adopt the ordinary phraseology used when the toast is introduced on public occasions, but, with much feeling and exceedingly good taste, dwelt more upon the incidents of Her Majesty's private life, and mentioned several anecdotes, showing the

Queen's excellent qualities, and illustrating her uniform kindness to all with whom she is brought into contact.

In proposing the health of the members of the Royal Family, the Chairman alluded to the good fortune of the Queen as a mother, in having children whose private lives had gained for them a feeling of respect and esteem which their Royal position alone would not have ensured. He especially instanced the Prince of Wales, and referred to the delight with which His Royal Highness entered into the various manly sports which formed part of the education and life of every English gentleman. The Prince's success in these pursuits did not, however, interfere with the proper discharge of the many duties entailed upon him by his exalted position, or his social duties as a landlord and a country gentleman.

The "Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces," was then proposed, with the usual remarks, and was responded to by Mr. Cumming, who alluded to their proud histories, and to the many noble deeds both branches had performed. He felt certain that the Auxiliary Forces would fully maintain the honour of the country, and be found as efficient as could be desired in the event of their services being required.

The Chairman then approached the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the London Foreman-Tailors' Mutual Association." He referred to the objects they had in view in first forming the Society—a desire to impart information to members on matters connected with the tailoring trade, for their mutual benefit; to establish a bond between them, to assist each other in cases of sickness, or being out of employ. Their constitution had more the character of the guilds of olden times, and presented a marked contrast to the trade societies of modern days. He was pleased to find the Society in so flourishing a condition, and held in such esteem by all the trade. He wished them continued prosperity and usefulness.

Mr. Cragg, the respected Secretary of the Society replied on behalf of the members. He expressed himself much gratified by the eulogium passed on the Society by the Chairman, and was pleased that the objects had in view by their rules were approved of by the company present. Theirs was not a political nor a trade society, but one established for mutual assistance, and he referred with confidence to the past, and trusted to the future to substantiate the truth of his statements. Mr. Cragg then gave a *résumé* of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, the amount of its income, and its prosperous financial condition, notwithstanding the contributions to members for sickness or non-employment. There was a larger balance in hand at the end of the year than had ever been left before.

The celebration of the anniversary of the Association by a dinner, was not with the view of raising funds, but to create a kind feeling in the trade; and the presence of so large a number of visitors was the highest compliment which could be paid to their exertions, and would be more valued by the members than any number of guineas which might have been *sent* as a donation.

Had the "houses of call" been in existence, and the journeymen, as a body, members of the old-fashioned societies, he would have been pleased to have seen their representatives present with them, so as to form a complete union of the three distinct classes of their trade. He strongly advocated a union between the members of the different societies, as calculated to promote a good feeling among the whole body of foreman-tailors, and advance their interest. The Secretary jocosely remarked that, although they were placed in a position between the masters and the journeymen, they could scarcely be said to be in the "happy medium," for they were "*done* on both sides." He trusted, however, that they had the respect and confidence of all; which it would be their aim to retain and deserve.

The health of the Chairman was proposed by the Vice-President of the Association, Mr. Jones, who expressed the pleasure he felt in seeing Mr. Mortimer filling that post on the occasion. He referred to that gentleman's high position in the trade as a member of a firm held in such estimation. The more he was known, the more were his good qualities appreciated. His presence on that occasion was highly gratifying to the members.

The Chairman, in reply to the toast, which was received with tumultuous applause, briefly thanked the company for the kind manner in which they had received it, and expressed himself highly gratified with the flattering terms in which the Vice-President had spoken of him, and of his performance of the duties, which had been a source of much pleasure to him. He assured the company he had spent a very delightful evening.

"Kindred Associations" was proposed by Mr. Murrell, who said he was glad to see the representatives of societies, both from the West and the East, present on that occasion, as it could not but add to their pleasure of the evening. They all had the same object in view, to promote the interest of their branch of the tailoring trade, and to develop the intelligence of the members.

This toast, which was warmly received, was responded to by Mr. Wells and Mr. Tapson, each of whom thanked the gentlemen for their kind reception, and fully concurred in the sentiment expressed by the proposer of the toast. They considered such Associations as one of the most effectual means of imparting useful and practical information, calculated to improve and benefit the whole body. While shut up, as it were, in a box, however important the knowledge, it would practically be of little value.

The health of the "Visitors" was proposed by Mr. William Wells in suitable words. He was gratified to see so many present, as it was the largest meeting the Association had ever had at any of their anniversary dinners.

Mr. Robert Bennett, of the firm of Bennett and Co., of Conduit Street, replied on behalf of the visitors, and, thanking the members for the pleasing terms in which Mr. Wells had alluded to their presence, said that he had spent a very pleasant evening, was much gratified to learn from their respected Secretary the flourishing condition of their finances, and most sincerely wished the Association every success.

Mr. Fenton, in proposing the "Press," stated that England had a right to be proud of the high position taken by the press of the country, and which had become an institution of the utmost importance. He was glad to see present the representative of the *oldest* organ in the literature specially connected with their trade—whose columns were always open for the discussion of any subject of interest, and were the medium of affording a considerable amount of useful information to its readers. He coupled the name of Mr. Minister with the toast.

This toast, which was received with much demonstration of pleasure, was replied to by Mr. George Minister, who, addressing the company, said. It must, I trust, be accepted, as a proof of the march of intellect, that following in the wake of the learned and scientific profession, and other branches of industry, we also have publications especially devoted to tailors, whose objects were to afford an opportunity for the development of ideas on the practice of the trade, and to disseminate useful information, the result of the experience of those members who, by their superior intelligence, have acquired a larger amount of knowledge than some others of their fellow-workers. As the representative on that occasion of this particular class of literature, he begged to express his thanks for the kind terms in which reference had been made to his relatives, both old members of their society. He was pleased to know that, although the pioneer of such Associations, it had well maintained its position in the estimation of the trade, for the efficiency and ability of its members. He wished the Society every prosperity. (Cheers).

The health of the Treasurer, Mr. Cole, was feelingly proposed by Mr. Fife, who paid a high compliment to his devotion to the interests of the Association in his present capacity, as well as during the many years he was their Secretary. He referred to the great esteem he was held in by the members, who evinced it by presenting him with a handsome testimonial on his retirement from that post. The toast was received with continued hearty cheers.

Mr. Cole, in replying to the toast, said that it was one of the greatest sources of pleasure in his life to have been associated with that Society; and, although no longer so actively engaged as he had been while Secretary, he was ready to give his best services to promote its prosperity and advance its interests. As their Treasurer, he was happy to find their finances in so flourishing a condition.

Mr. Townsend, in proposing the health of their esteemed Secretary, referred to the ability and industry exhibited by him in the manner in which he devoted both time and influence in promoting the welfare of their Society, and said that they ought to feel gratified at having so indefatigable and efficient an officer.

Mr. Cragg, in returning thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and for the kind terms in which his health had been proposed and received, said that he had always endeavoured to perform the duties devolving upon him to the satisfaction of the members, and that it was a source of much pleasure to be identified with the prosperity of the Society. He thanked the members for their kind assistance, and said that he had always felt induced to exert himself more particularly to improve the position of the less favourably situated members. He hoped, when he left the Association, he should leave it with its funds increased, and its influence undiminished.

The "Stewards" was proposed by Mr. Middleton, in appropriate terms, complimenting them upon their good works, and was replied to in equally suitable language by Mr. W. Wells.

LADIES' RIDING-HABITS.

We have, agreeably with our usual custom, illustrated the most fashionable form of riding-habit for the present season, and give the following details, extracted from our work, the "Report of Fashion." It is remarkable for the extreme simplicity in style. The waist is still cut short, and the back narrow across to the sleeve-head. A small stand-collar is usually worn, and the front of the habit is fastened with buttons and holes, buttoning on the *left* side. The sleeve is easy, with a cuff, and two buttons and holes. The edges are trimmed with a narrow braid, or merely stitched; the former is preferred. Figured silk buttons, or flat blue steel, with the monogram in gold, are worn. Chamois leather trousers, with a facing of cloth up to the knee, are much worn, as the train is now cut so short. They have a narrow waistband at top, cut round on the sewing-on edge, and have a long opening at the side-seams, with two buttons and holes. Narrow cloth straps are sewn on to the bottom of the cloth legs. It is a good plan to take a large V out of the top of the under-side, as it enables the cutter to give more round to the seat and keep the waist tight. Blue of a light shade, as well as in fuller shades, and black, in fancy coatings or superfine cloth, are worn.

On another plate, we represent a style of morning-coat, which remains in great favour, and corresponds with the pattern given in our collection. The waist is short for the style of coat, but the skirt rather longer than recently worn. There are three buttons and holes at front, placed rather closer together than if they were marked up regularly for five. A moderate turn at top, and the end of the collar proportionate in width, and cut away at an angle. Medium width sleeves, with a deep cuff and one button and hole. Skirt cut away at front, to run with the edge of the forepart, and not very broad at the bottom. Edges turned in and stitched. Fancy coatings in black and blue are much worn, as are also checks of various styles in the new makes of coatings for the season.

Morning-trousers are cut straight to the leg, but not quite so wide at the bottom. They have fly-fronts and pockets without welts.

The style of lounge-jacket shown on the third plate is well adapted to the early part of the season. It is made with a roll-collar, and is fastened with one button and hole. It is short, and cut well away at front. Loose sleeve, without a cuff, and a button and hole at the hand. "Patch"-pockets at front of skirts, aslant, and one outside the left breast. Back moderately wide, and an opening left at the bottom of the back-seam. Waistcoat double-breasted, with lapel cut on, and without a collar. Three holes in lapel. The whole suit made of the same material and pattern.

Fancy checks, in the broader mixtures, and in the make of goods so generally introduced for this season, show to advantage on this style. The many coloured spots tell well, and give a decided character to the article.

The dress represented on the figure of a little boy is a favourite for morning wear. It may be made up in grey or drab tweed, or any fancy make of goods, plain or in a small mixture, with braid to match, or of a darker and different colour.

The jacket is cut with a broad back, the side-seam being under the arm, and left open a little at the bottom and rounded off. It is fastened at top by one hook and eye, or by a button and a loop of the trimming. The skirt short, quite plain at front, and plaited in from each side in narrow plain plaits to follow each other. The waistcoat is cut without a collar, to button up high, rather long, and the corners rounded off at bottom.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1746 and 1747.

Diagrams 1, 5, 6, 8, and 13, are the pattern of the morning-coat illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number of our work, and represents a style still much patronized, although not now having the advantage of novelty to recommend it.

Diagrams 2, 3, 4, 9, 11, 12, and 14, are the pattern of the lady's riding-habit which we have also illustrated, according to our usual custom at this period of the year. The waist is still cut short. The back is moderate in width across to the back-scye, and narrow at top and bottom. The side-seam is not quite so much curved as formerly. There are two plaits taken out under the bosom on diagram 2, as they are found to produce a better effect than one. The forepart is cut large enough at front to admit of it being fastened by buttons and holes. It is usual to add on at the front of the *left* side a ketch for the buttons, as it is now the fashion to fasten the front of a habit, as ladies are accustomed to fasten their dresses, on the *left* side. The sleeve (diagram 9) is cut small at the bottom of the top-side, and the under-side wider, so as to throw the hind-arm-seam forward on to the wrist. The back part of the jacket-skirt (diagram 4) is cut sufficiently wide to allow of a "box-plait" at the centre, and one at each side-seam. We have not affixed any quantities, as it would cause a confusion on the diagram, but the underneath parts of the plaits must be cut to half the width of the upper part, so as to produce the fulness required. There is a plain plait at the forepart-skirt (diagram 3). Diagram 12 is the pattern of the collar, which is rounded off at front. Diagram 11, is the pattern of the front forepart of the jacket-skirt, which is carried under the front of the strap to the part shown by diagram 3; and where the two meet, the ends are rounded off.

We do not find much alteration in the shape, length, or compass of the train; the style we reported last year is most usually made up, so that the same directions we then gave will equally apply at the present time. The whole width of the under-side and the top-side is sewn on to a band cut with a point at the centre of the body at the front, to the size of the waist, the top-side quite plain, and what fulness there may be in the under-side, gathered on under the jacket-skirt behind. The band is fastened with buttons and holes or strap and buckle. A silk tab is sewn on at the bottom of the back under the back-skirt, with two holes worked on it, and is fastened to two buttons sewn on the band, or the tab is simply fastened by two hooks and eyes to the train. An opening about 14 inches long is left in the *left* side-seam for a pocket, and a broad ketch allowed or sewn on to the top of the side-seam of the *under*-side. A hole is worked at the corner of the ketch at top, and is fastened on to a button to keep it in its place when on the body. This pattern is reduced from one drafted for 17 inches breast, and must be produced to the full size by the Graduated Measures for any other size breast than 18 inches.

Diagram 7, illustrates some remarks in the portion of the article on "Disproportion," which appears this month.

Diagram 10, is referred to by Mr. Anderson, in his explanation of his system of cutting trousers.

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June – Alteration, Uniform of Royal Horse Artillery—New Regulations for Reserve Forces, Militia, and Volunteers—Criticism on Murray's Letter, by P. Cairns—City of London Society of Practical Tailors—Obituary: Late Mr. Rooke—Article "On Disproportion"—Journeymen-Tailors Fined for Neglecting Work—System for Shirts by "Baich Drain"—Patterns: Lady's Riding-Habit, Youth's Morning-Jacket.

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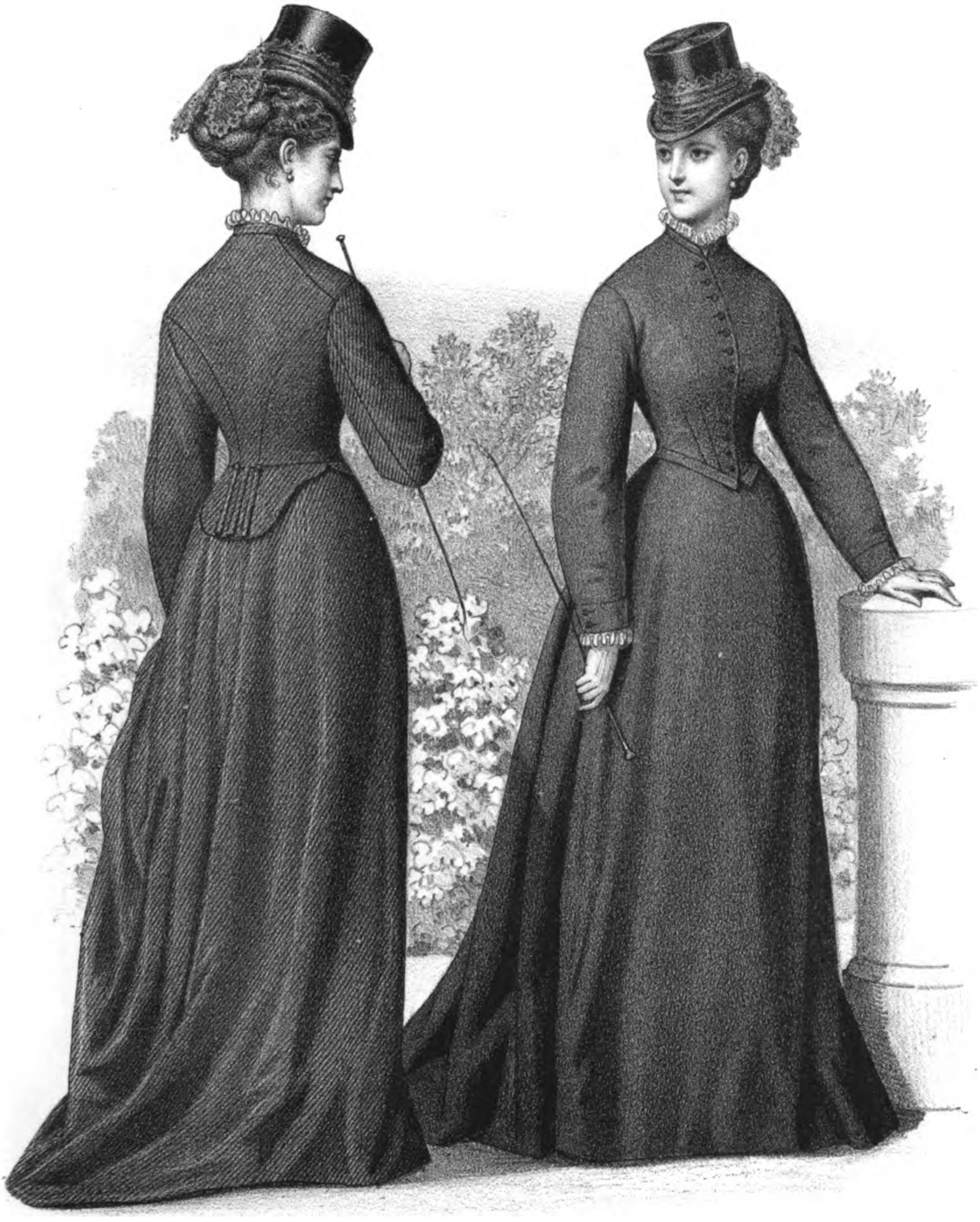

GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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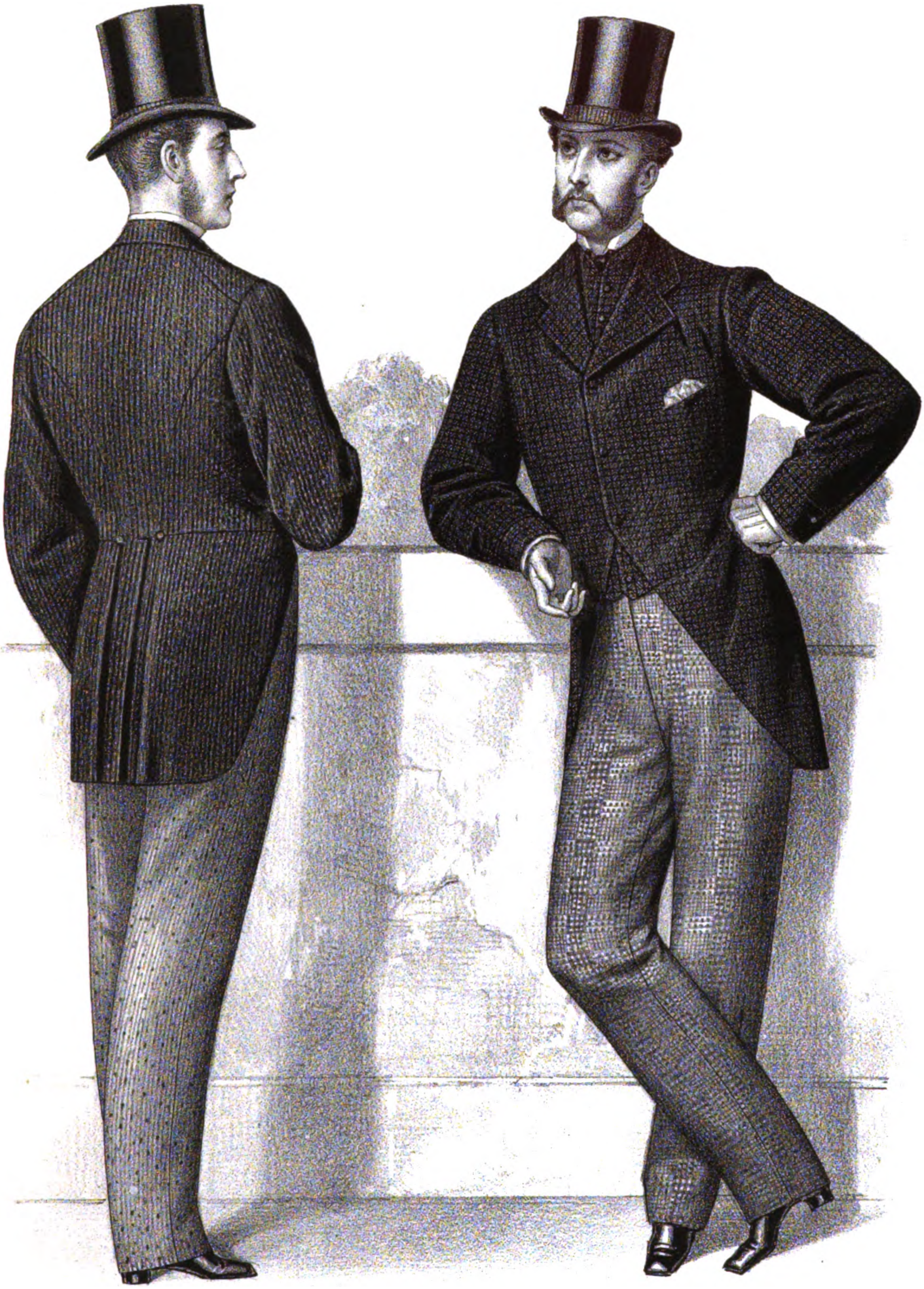

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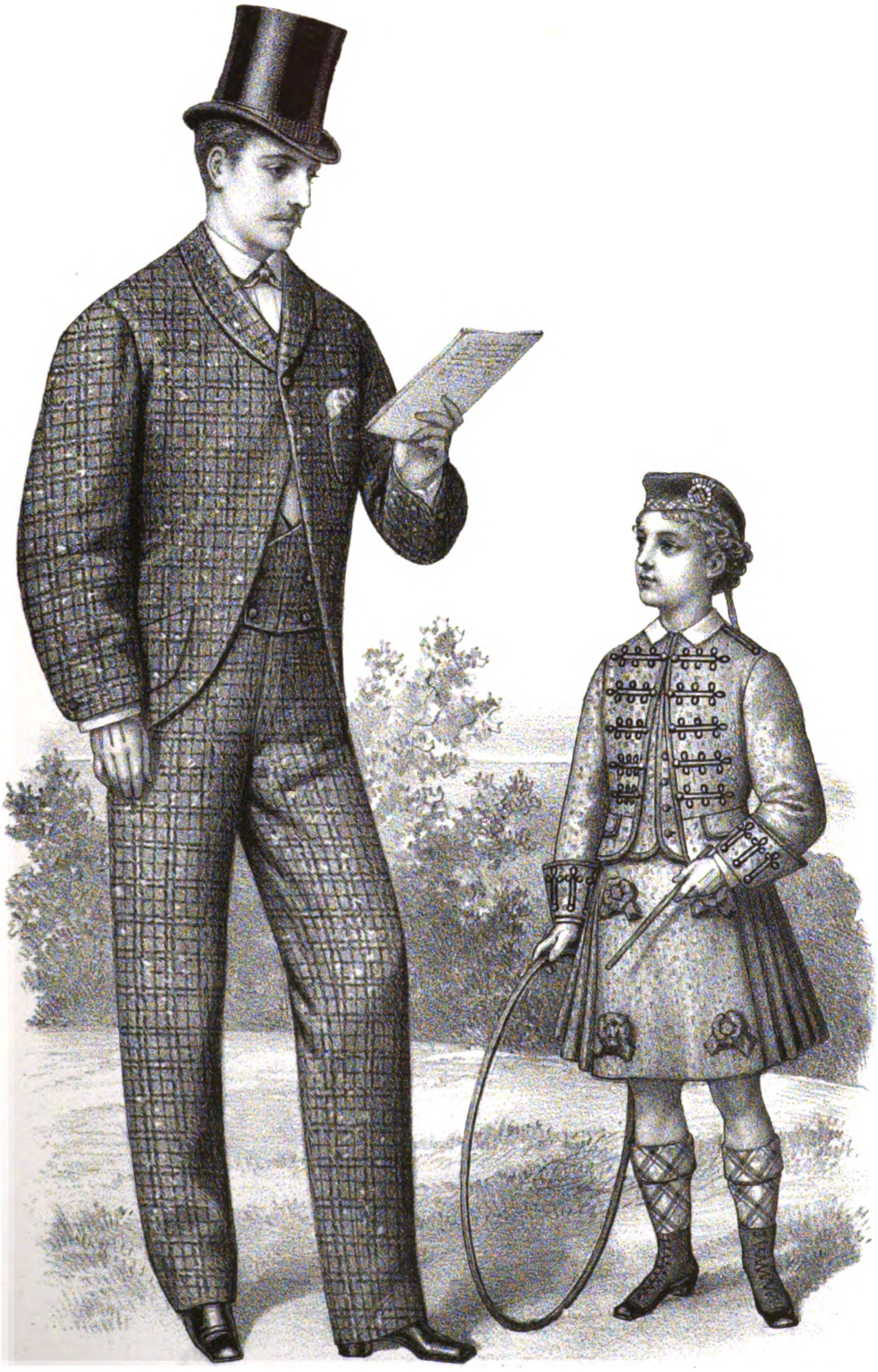

GAZETTE OF FASHION
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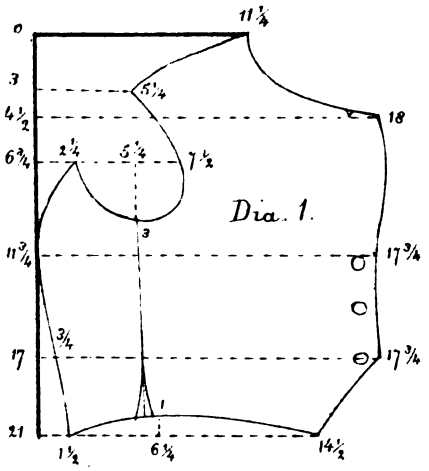
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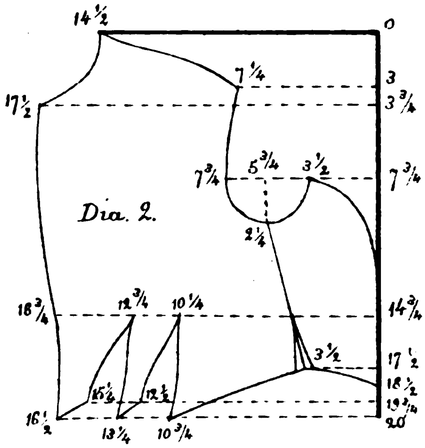
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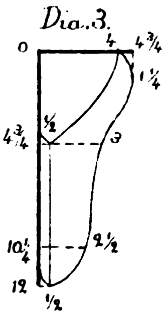
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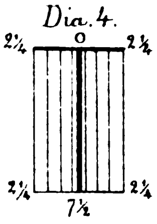
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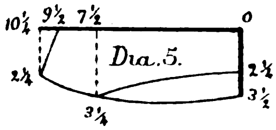
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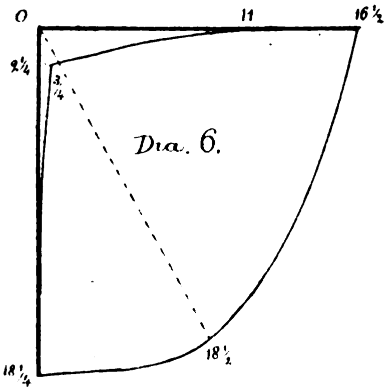
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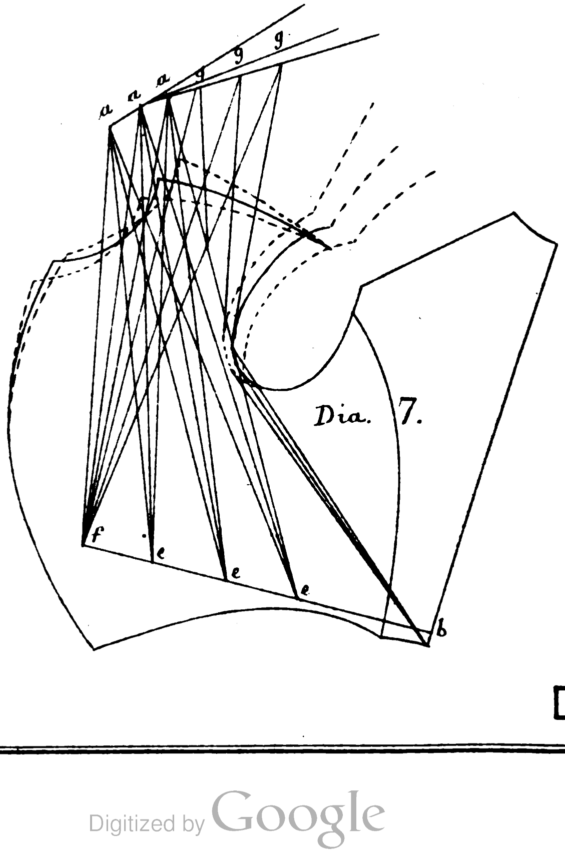
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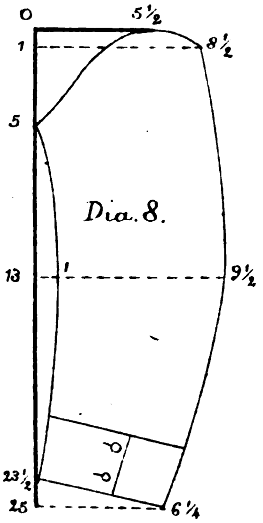
G.C. Minister.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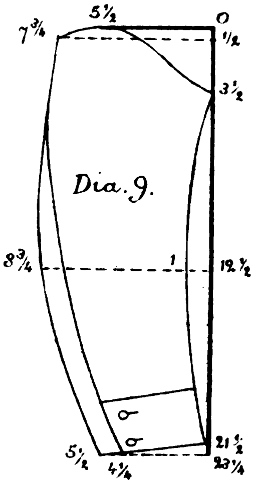
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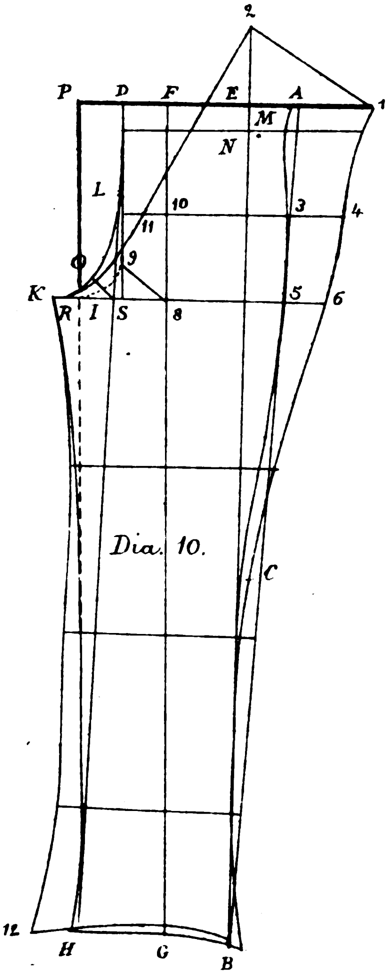
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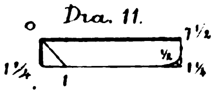
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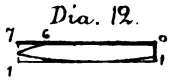
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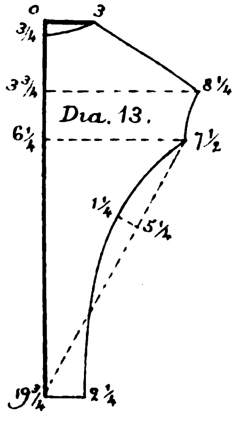
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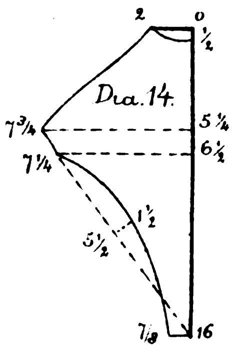
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THE

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

Cutting-Room Companion.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON.

VOL. XXX.

LONDON: W.
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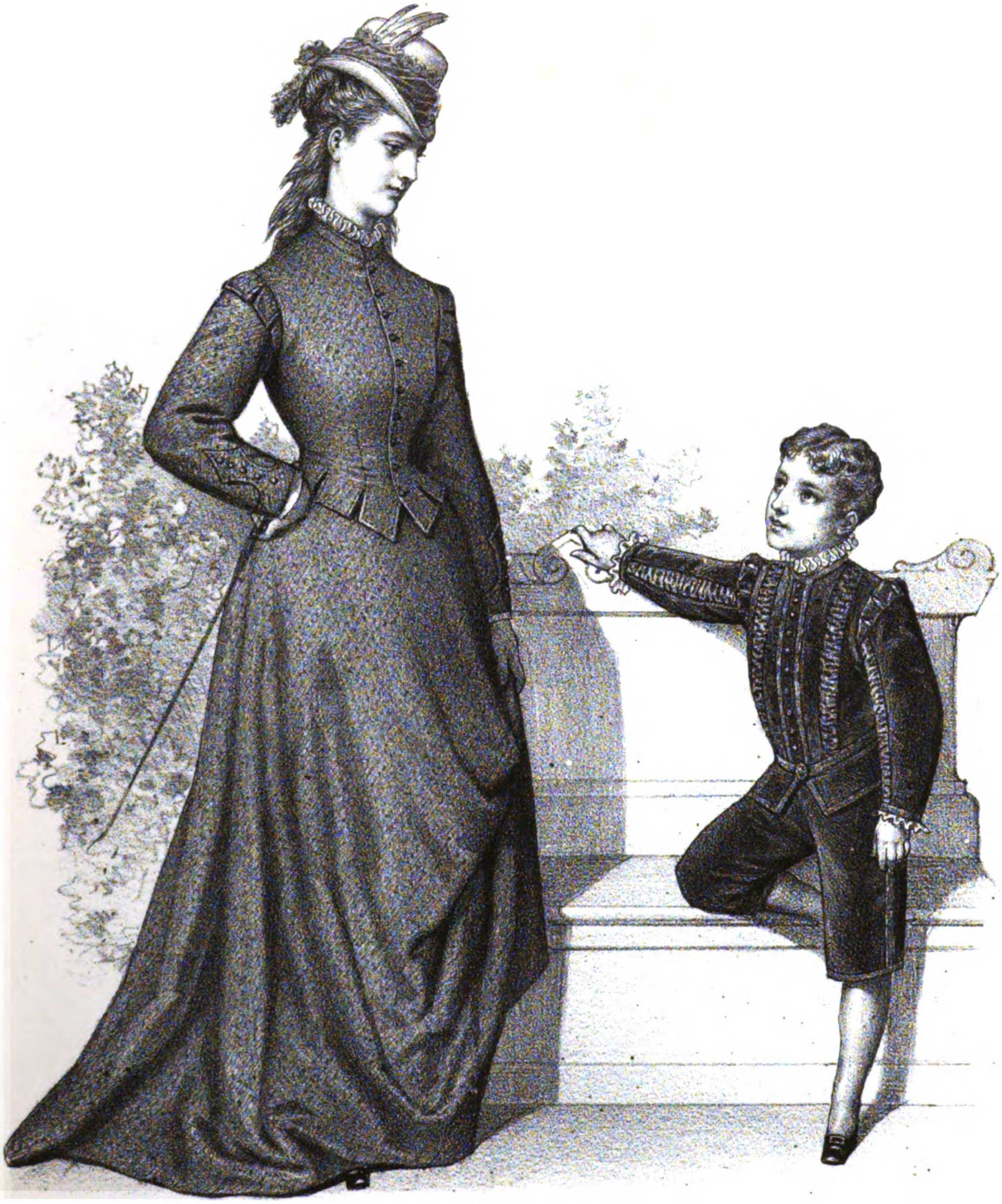

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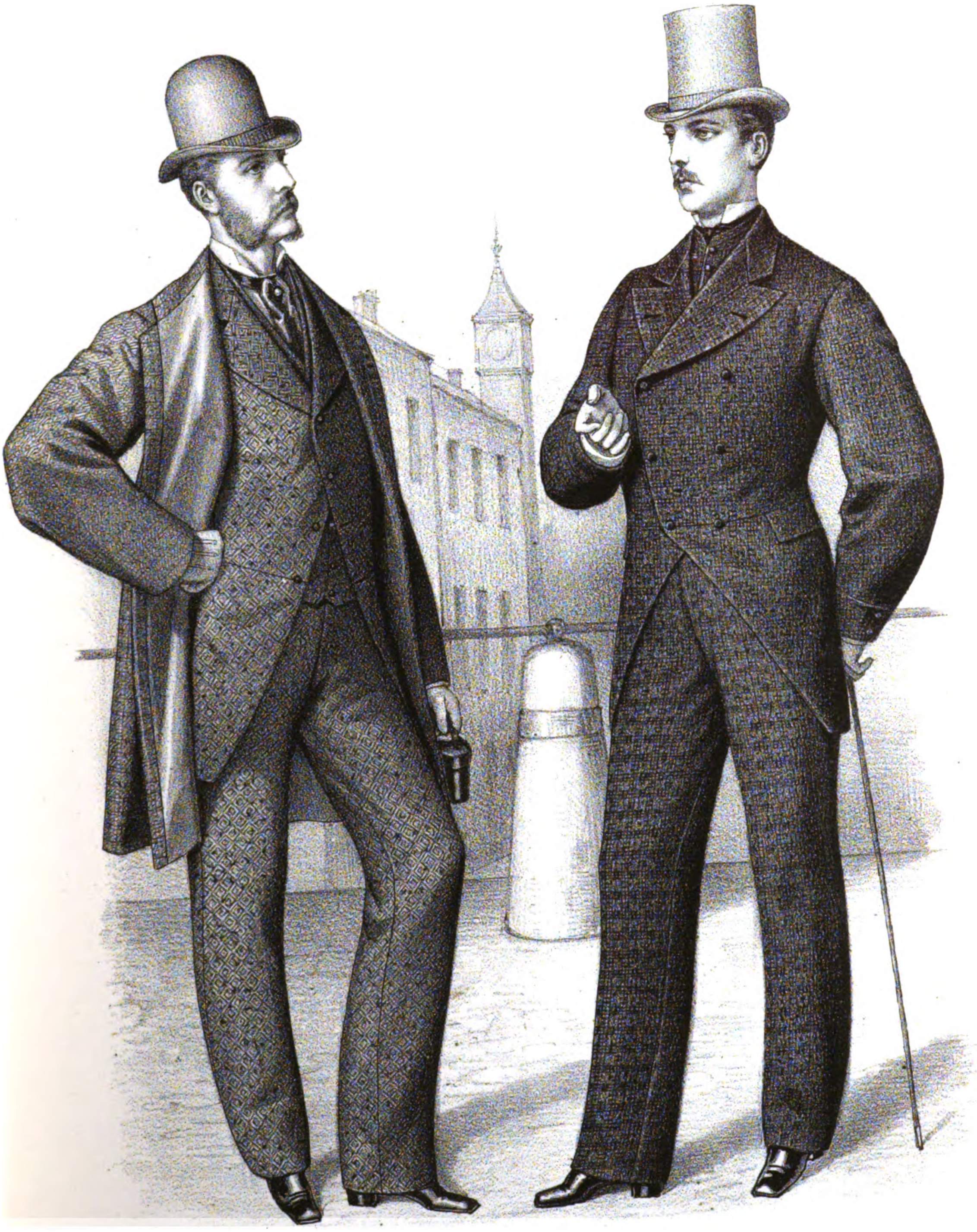

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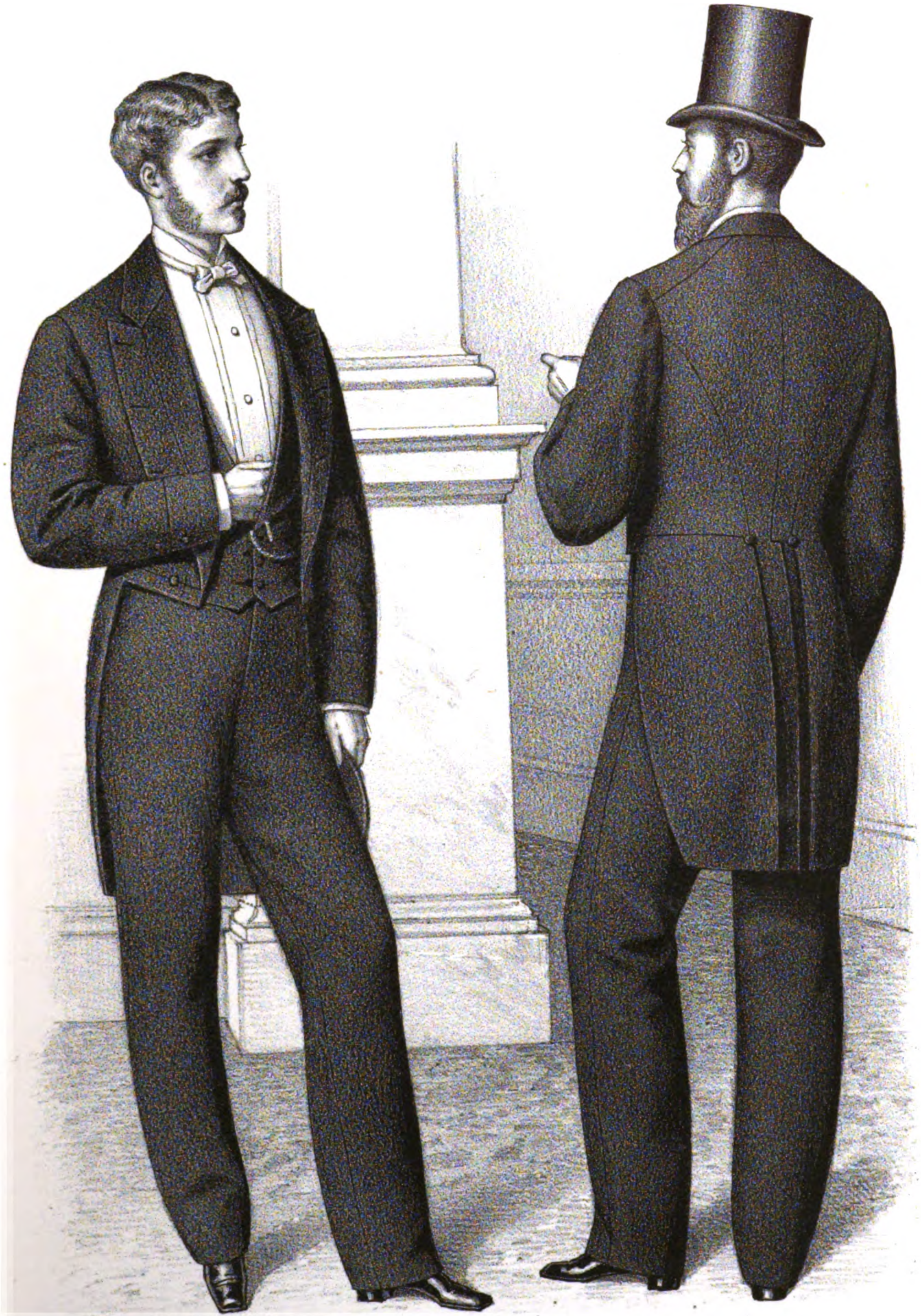

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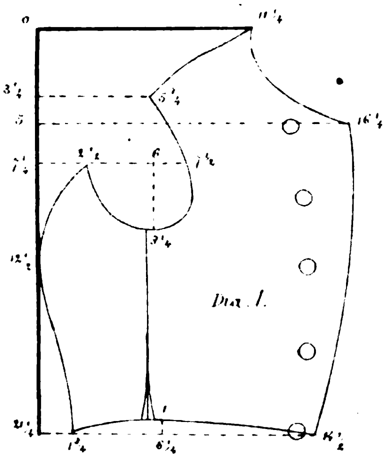
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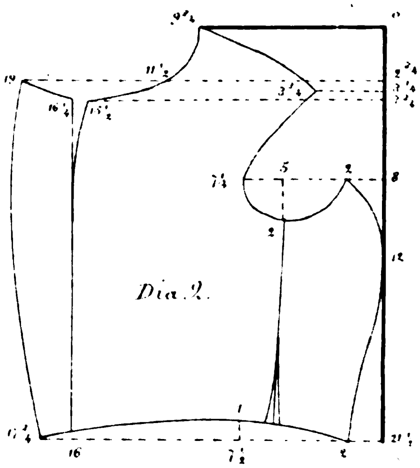
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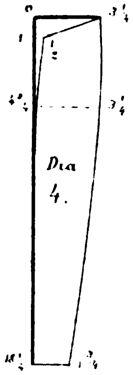
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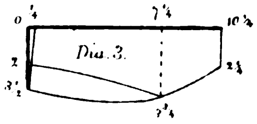
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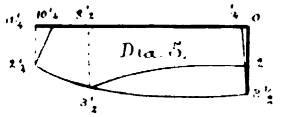
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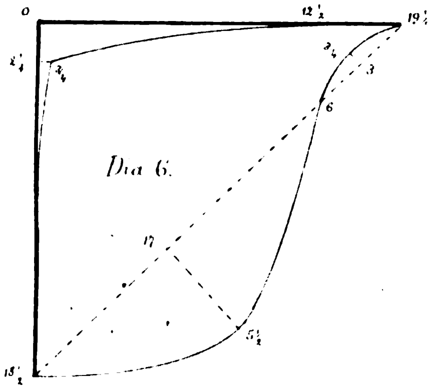
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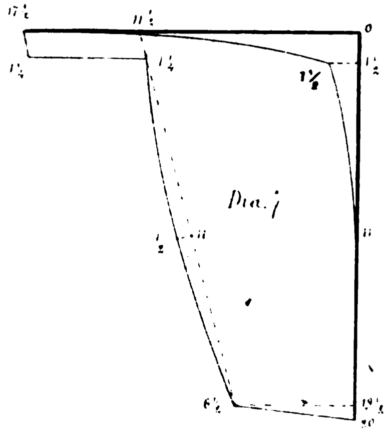
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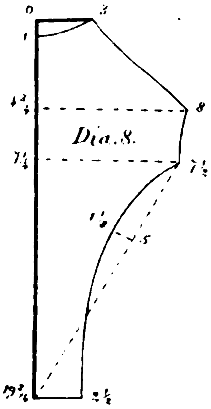
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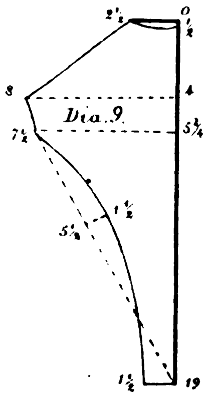
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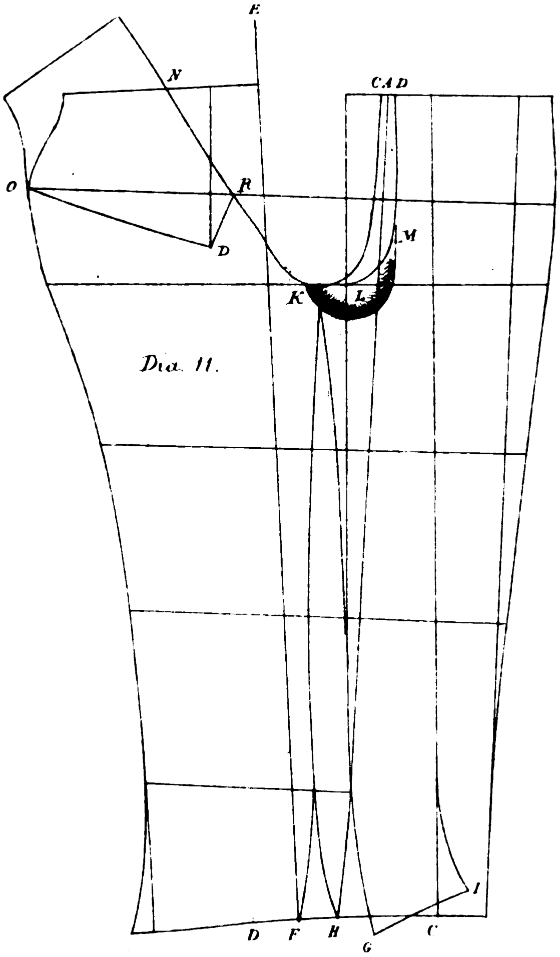
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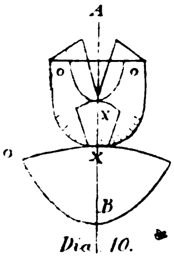
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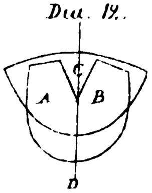
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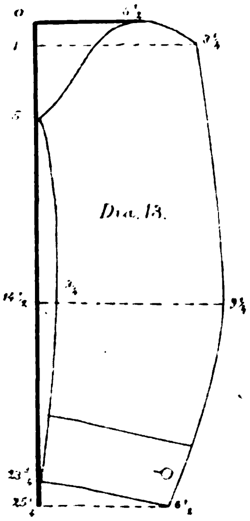
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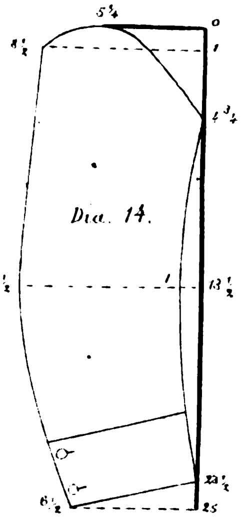
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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 349. MAY 1, 1875. VOL. 30.

ON DISPROPORTION.

(*Continued from page* 91, *vol.* xxix.)

We will not enter on the simple manner in which these deviations are effected by our own system of cutting; but so far as the *principles* are concerned, for the method of shortening or lengthening the shoulder-straps, and giving a straighter or crookeder forepart, the directions given in our last two articles will be found simple and efficient. We would, however, strongly recommend our readers, whatever be the plan of cutting they may adopt, to endeavour, so far as practicable, to make the deviations for disproportionate *positions*, without altering the side-seam of the forepart; because, by having all the alterations in the shoulder of the coat, they will be better able to judge of the effect they are producing. And here let us refer to an observation we made in Article VI. When speaking of the appearance of a proportionate cut coat, placed on an extra-erect figure, we stated, "If the side-seam at bottom, or the shoulder-seam, be ripped, the coat will then assume a correct position on the body, at once demonstrating the truth of what we have stated, that a greater length is required between the two points." Let it be understood that we do not maintain that the mere addition of a certain quantity at the bottom of the side-seam will make the necessary alteration to the cut of the forepart; our meaning is, that the coat would assume a *correct position*. But, of course, the position of the shoulder-point, and of the front of scye, would require alteration; otherwise, the coat would be too large all down the side-seam, as much at top as at bottom. And further, when we state that a greater length is required between the shoulder-point and the bottom of side-seam, we mean *relatively*, supposing the shoulder-point to be *unaltered*. As we have already shown, by the deviations we have made, that length remains the same; but, if the shoulder-point were at the same straightness as before, then that distance would be increased nearly an inch, showing how necessary it is that the forepart for such a figure should not only be longer, but *crookeder*. To the more practical of the trade, some of these remarks may appear trivial; but we must beg of such to remember, that among our very numerous readers, there are some who are not yet so fully advanced in a knowledge of the art as themselves, and for these our observations may be really necessary; especially in these days, when so much fallacious *theory* is brought forward, on the assumption of *scientific principles*, calculated at least to perplex, if not to mislead, the student.

Article VIII.

Description of Height—the High and the Low Shouldered Figures—Description of Terms—Methods of Measuring the Height of Back—the Drafts for the High and the Low Shouldered Figures—Comparison with the Proportionate Form—the Deviations effected —Methods of Producing the Requisite Alterations.

We shall proceed to consider in our present article the subject of disproportion of height, which (as we stated in our fifth article) we understand to be "that disproportion existing in the height of body upwards, from opposite to under the armpits, to the top of the spine, when compared with the remaining length of the figure downwards."

Our observation of this kind of disproportionate figure, has led us to consider that the deviation from the ordinary form consists rather in the position of the shoulder than in any peculiarity of the formation of the neck; however, so long as the trade understand it to be in the distance from the bottom of the scye to the top of the back-seam, it matters little whether it be called "height of neck," or "height of shoulder;" and, if the former be the more conventional term by which it is recognized, we would not wish, for the sake of singularity, to differ from others. We would, however, have it distinctly understood, that the position of the shoulders has no analogy with the form thereof; consequently, that the large round-shouldered figure does not enter into this class of disproportion (although frequently combined therewith), for it will often be found that a person with high shoulders, may stand very erect with a hollow back, and require a very small scye; while, on the contrary, low-shouldered figures, who stoop and require large scyes, are extremely numerous.

A variety of schemes have been proposed, from time to time, to provide some certain means of acquiring a correct knowledge of the proper height of the back upwards. It is, of course, universally admitted, that a proportion of the breast-measure will not answer for the purpose; because some thin persons require the back very high, while those of a corpulent form more frequently require it low. The height of figure is an equally uncertain guide, for we frequently meet with extremely tall figures with high shoulders, and short persons extremely long from the neck to under the arm.

Some have applied measures, but as yet we have not met with any at all suitable to the purpose. There is one, which is obtained by placing the tape inch-measure across the back, from the centre of each back-scye, and then measuring upwards to the top of the back, from the point where the back-seam is intercepted by the measure. It is very evident that this measure cannot apply, because the centre of the back-scye is not a fixed point to work from, varying with fashion, or with the fancy of the cutter. For instance, in France, the back-scyes are frequently cut very low, so as so given a great length to the shoulder-seam, which much improves the appearance of the figure; now, as a matter of course, the measure alluded to, taken on a coat of this style, would give a very different result from one taken on a coat of which the back-scye was cut high, although it is very certain that the same figure cannot require two different heights of back, consequently, the measure is inapplicable.

(*To be continued.*)

ON THE PRINCIPLE OF TROUSER-CUTTING.

By Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Edinburgh.

Dear Sir,

In my last communication, I sent you a diagram illustrating my system of cutting trousers, and accompanied it with the necessary directions for drafting it. I stated also, at the end of my letter, that I should, in my next communication, examine into the position and requirements of the different muscles and angles. Before, however, proceeding with a notice of these points, I will first take into consideration the nature and position of the *scrotum*, the requirements of the TARSUS, or instep, as well as to show what is necessary to meet the demands of the *Gluteus maximus*. For my own convenience, I have constructed a covering for the abdomen, with the *scrotum* attached. The *scrotum* is attached to the anterior part of the *Pubal symphyses*, with a base of three inches, having for its protection the *minor trochanters*.

As these coverings are fitted to the skin, and fitted in that particular way, one and a half inch from the centre of gravity would require to be taken out to fit close into the root of the SCROTUM; but when the shirt and drawers come between the trousers, somewhat about three-quarters of an inch will be found sufficient to meet the demand, allowing, at least, an inch for the covering, to enable the *dress* to be in the centre, instead of being constrained to the side. I make use of the same diagram you published in your last number. I will now refer to the "centre of gravity" indicated by the line, A B.

There are various ways of taking out the *dress*, not so much as to the quantity as to the manner. So far as the fit is affected, they are equally effective, but when there is a stripe cut on to the trousers, it is better to run up the lines on the inner and outer sides of this line, as at C and D, making them, when finished, uniform.

I now come to the requirements of the *Tarsus*. When cutting gaiters, we provide for the rise of the instep by fitting in a vamp or tongue, in order to give freedom from the *Os calcis* to the front of the *Tarsus*.

As we cannot carry out the same plan in trousers, we must adopt the next best plan, and allow on to the back parts sufficient to effect the same purpose, and by shrinking. The wider the trousers are to be cut at the bottom, so the quantity to be allowed will be larger in proportion. But I find from experience that about twice as much is required on the inner side of the leg, than on the outside. The angle from the *Patella* to the *Os calcis* has to be taken into consideration, the angles running *inwards* and not *outwards*. I have indicated the position of the *Tarsus* by the letter C, and of the *Os calcis* by the letter D, and of the centre of gravity on the under-side by the line E F. I have indicated on the diagram the change in position produced by shrinking, as shown by the points G, H, and I. The line of the centre of gravity crosses over to the under-side to meet the demand of the *Tarsus*. The position of the *scrotum* is denoted by the dotted lines from K, L, and M. We will now proceed to the consideration of the *Gluteus maximus*. The under-side will be found to be laid down about 4½ inches from E to N, to meet the demand, bringing down the angle, as O, P, and R.

As the illustration on the diagram shows sufficiently of itself the principle, it will not be necessary for me to dwell more upon this point. As, however, I shall have to refer to this diagram, in the subsequent portion of my remarks, it will be as well if those of your readers who may take sufficient interest in the subject, to follow me through the course of my observations, would make themselves well acquainted with it, as it forms a ground well deserving of their consideration and study.

To me it is "a labour of love," as the more deeply I enter into the study of anatomy, the greater the hold it takes of me, and, feeling the great advantage it affords me personally, creates in me a corresponding inclination to produce the same feeling in others.

On diagrams 10 and 12, I have endeavoured to illustrate the shape and arrangement of the case I have made to suit the form of the *scrotum*, with provision for the *penis*. The line A B, on diagram 10, indicates the centre of gravity; and on diagram 12, I have indicated by A B the form of the *scrotum sac*, and from C to D the relative position of the *penis*.

(*To be continued.*)

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(NEW EDITION.)

(*Continued from page* 83, *vol.* xxix)

RIFLE REGIMENTS.

Tunic.—Rifle green cloth, edged all round, *except the collar*, with black square cord; collar and cuffs of the colour of the regimental facings. In regiments with black facings, of *velvet*, in other regiments, of cloth. The collar edged with half-inch black lace, and with the badges of rank, embroidered in black silk, at each end. Pointed cuffs, and trimmed according to rank. The skirt rounded off in front, closed behind, and lined with black. On each breast, five loops of black square cord, with netted caps and drops, fastening with black olivets. On each side-seam a line of the same cord, forming three eyes at the top, passing under a netted cap at the waist, below which it is doubled, and ending in an Austrian knot, reaching to the bottom of the skirt. A square cord on each shoulder, with a black netted button.

Distinctions of Rank.—Field-officers have figured braiding *below* the lace on the collar, and 1½-inch black lace round the top of the cuff, with figured braiding above and below the lace, extending to 11 inches from the bottom of the cuff.

Captains have a row of braided eyes *below* the lace on the collar, and an Austrian knot of black *square* cord on the sleeve, with a tracing of braided eyes all round it, extending to 8 inches from the bottom of the cuff.

Lieutenants have a tracing of plain braid only, below the lace on the collar; and an Austrian knot on the sleeve, with a tracing of plain braid round it, extending to 7 inches only from the bottom of the cuff.

Lace.—Black mohair, of special pattern.

Buttons.—Bronze, with bugle and crown.

Trousers, &c.—Rifle green cloth, with 2 inches black lace down the side-seams. In summer, Rifle green tartan, without stripes.

Pantaloons, &c., for Mounted Duties—Rifle green cloth with lace as on the cloth trousers.

Busby.—Black lambskin.

Plume.—Black goat's hair.

Accoutrements to regulation pattern.

Patrol-Jacket, in the 60th Regiment.—Same shape as in Infantry, but of Rifle green cloth, with collar, and pointed cuffs, of the regimental facings as on the tunic. Black mohair inch braid, traced with black Russia braid down the front, on the top of the cuffs, and along the side-seams. Half-inch mohair braid, traced with black Russia, at the top and bottom of collar, showing regimental facings. The tracing forms a "crow's-foot" on the top of the cuff, a "plume" at the top of the back of the jacket, and a "crow's-foot" at the bottom. Five loops of black round cord with caps and drops on each breast, fastening with black olivets.

In the Rifle Brigade, the jacket is the same, with the following exceptions:—The black mohair inch braid, traced with black Russia, is continued *all* round, including the collar, cuffs, and along the side-seams. The tracing forms a "plume" at the top of the back; but *not* a "crow's-foot" at the top of cuff or at the bottom of the back.

Field-officers wear the badges of their rank on the collar as on the tunic.

Forage-Cap.—Rifle green cloth, with band of 1½-inch black lace, black netted button and braided figure on the crown, and black leather chin-strap. *No peak.*

Shell-Jacket.—Rifle green cloth, edged all round with inch black lace. Collar and pointed cuffs of the regimental facings, laced and braided according to regimental patterns. Black silk lining.

Mess-Waistcoat. — Rifle green cloth, laced and braided according to regimental patterns.

Great-Coat and Cape.—Grey cloth, as described in the "General Instructions."

Sub-Lieutenants wear the same uniform as Lieutenants, except that the badge of rank is a star.

Regimental Staff-officers wear the same uniform as other officers of their rank, but the Paymaster and Quartermaster do not wear plumes.

West India Regiments.

Uniform and horse furniture as for Infantry of the Line, with the letters W. I. and the number above, on the chaco-plate, and embroidered in gold on the forage-cap. White trousers are worn on ordinary occasions.

Brigade Depôts.

Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

Tunic.—As for Infantry; facings blue. Badges of rank as for Infantry Officers.

Lace.—As for Staff.

Buttons.—As for General Staff.

Trousers.—Dress as for Infantry; but the *undress* trousers and pantaloons have a scarlet stripe, 1½ inch wide.

Spurs, brass. Cocked hat and plume, as for an *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Frock-Coat.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, with rolling collar; the collar, front and back, and the skirts, to be edged with three-quarter-inch mohair lace. Five loops of the same braid on each side in front, with two olivets on each loop; two olivets at waist behind, encircled with braided "crow's-foot." Skirt lined with black. Bar of mohair lace extending to five inches from bottom of cuff.

Forage-Cap.—Blue cloth, with narrow gold embroidered peak; band, 1¾ inch, oak-leaf lace, gold pearl-netted button on the crown. On the front of the band the letters B. D., and the number of the Brigade Depôt, according to special pattern.

Waistcoat, to be worn with the frock-coat.—Scarlet cloth, without a collar, edged with gold Russia braid, and fastening with hooks and eyes. Made same height as Staff.

Shell-Jacket and Mess-Waistcoat, and Great-Coat and Cape.—As for Infantry.

Sashes.—As for Infantry.

(*To be continued.*)

MILITARY CHAPLAINS.

A new pattern surplice for Military Chaplains has been adopted. It differs from the one now in use in being made of a lighter material, and of a more modern shape.

VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.

Up to a recent date, we learn that 60 regiments of the Volunteer Force have agreed to adopt scarlet for the colour of their uniform tunics, 83 retain the grey, and 62 green.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

As a reader for many years of your instructive magazine, I have seen, with much satisfaction, the new feature you have recently introduced in your work, by publishing notices of papers on matters connected with the trade, read by members of foremen-tailors' societies at their meetings.

It is but a natural consequence of foremen meeting together for the discussion of questions appertaining to their particular department, that much valuable information upon its details should be elicited by the several remarks, and that the experience of those members, who, by their ability, are placed in situations of responsibility and favourable positions for practice, should be of the highest importance to others less favourably placed.

It is equally gratifying also to witness the good feeling which is thus engendered among the cutters in our trade, and the desire to benefit others by the experience gained on certain points.

I for one am in a position fully to appreciate the advantages of the observations offered by the gentlemen who have already been noticed by you in your work, and I trust that others may be induced to follow their good example, and contribute their views on subjects to which they may have given more than ordinary attention.

I hope I am right in believing that your contributors derive a personal satisfaction in giving your readers the benefit of their remarks, and that, while bestowing the time necessarily involved in preparing their contributions for your pages, they will have before them the thought of the gratification they will be the means of affording to so many.

When I look back to the past history of our trade, I cannot but be struck with the difference between it then, and its present position, and think of the many advantages which the cutters of the day have over those who practised in the time of our ancestors. Not only are they immeasurably superior in their fitness for their duties, but they rank also infinitely higher in intelligence and education; and it is bringing both of these qualities to bear upon their work that stamps the productions of our day with the marked character for style and good taste which distinguishes them.

Our continental neighbours for a long time bore the palm for good taste in dress, and we as a nation were content humbly to acknowledge their superiority in this respect; but *nous avons changé tout cela*, and now *we* are as distinguished for our styles, which are adopted over the whole of the Continent. It is but fair to suppose that this change in the relative situations is due to the difference to which I have alluded, to the development of the talent and ability of the present race of foremen-tailors. It would materially alter the character of the picture were I to draw a comparison between the journeymen of the present and of the past.

Respectfully yours,

Alpha.

LADY'S RIDING-HABITS.

We last month published a plate illustrating the favourite style of riding-habit for the season, with a pattern and full particulars; we now issue the illustration of a style of habit adapted for *young* ladies, to whom a greater licence may be permitted in the general appearance and character of their costume for equestrian exercise. The forepart is single-breasted, and is fastened at front by buttons and holes, and has a small stand-collar rounded or sloped off at front.

The small *basque* or skirt may be cut on to the body, or sewn on, as preferred. Openings are left at the seams to give freedom over the hips. A small *épaulette* forms a pretty finish, and is in keeping with the style. The figure we have shown on the sleeve forms a bold and stylish cuff. The train is cut as described last month.

This style of habit makes up well in grey tweed, of a light shade, with the edges trimmed with a narrow braid to match.

We have represented on the same plate a very pretty style of dress for a little boy. It consists of a fitting jacket, in velvet, with a small skirt sewn on, cut away at front, and left open at the side-body-seams. The front of the forepart is fastened with buttons and holes. There is not any collar, or at most a narrow neck-binding. A puffing of satin to match is sewn on or inserted down each forepart, from the neck to the waist, and down each fore-arm of the sleeve. These materially add to the effect of the dress by the contrast between the two materials. A small *épaulette*, opened on the edge at the top of the sleeves. A broad silk braid on the edges, and a leather belt, with plated clasp, round the waist. Short, loose trousers, with braid round the bottoms and down the side-seams. Blue, of a light shade, green, or brown, all make up well.

EVENING-DRESS.

On another of the plates issued with the present number of our work, we publish an illustration of the prevailing style of evening-dress for gentlemen, as made up by the leading houses in the trade. We extract the following particulars from our half-yearly work, the "Report of Fashion," just published, for Spring and Summer.

The pattern of the coat, which we include in our collection on the sheet of diagrams, will furnish all the necessary information as to shape and proportions. The waist is cut to about the same length we last reported, and we do not observe much difference in the general character of the back. The skirt is rather shorter, and moderate in width both at top and bottom. The lapel is not very wide, and the front of the coat is made up to turn low, and is full. There are five holes worked in the lapel. The sleeve is cut to a medium size, and has a deep cuff, with one or two buttons and holes. The edges are turned in and stitched, or finished with a very narrow braid or a cord. Figured buttons are usually preferred. The collar, as shown by the pattern, is deeper comparatively in the fall to the stand, and is proportionately heavier at the front, and made with a "frock-end." Black is the only wear. The skirts are lined with silk serge, or lavantine, and the breasts are faced with the former to the lapel-seam, or to the back of the holes.

Dress-waistcoats are now more worn with a rolling collar, and to open very low, so as to leave space but for three buttons and holes at front. They are short, and straight along the bottom-edge. Some are cut without a collar, others in the shape we have previously described as a novelty in style. Without a collar, the edge cut away very much, and at the bottom of the opening, to run at an angle with the front-edge, so as to form a straight line across the body. This style is very elegant for young men, and affords the opportunity for a liberal display of shirt-front. Black cassimere, either plain, with one or two narrow braids, and a small figure at the bottom of the front-edge, or black embroidered cassimere in neat designs in beads, bugles, braids, and silk embroidery.

Trousers, for evening-dress, are worn straight, but not quite so wide as for morning wear, nor to fall so forward on the instep. They have pockets, and are made with a fly-front. For smart young men, a narrow silk braid down the side-seams is an improvement to their appearance.

On the third plate, we give the illustrations of two styles of morning-coat. The single-breasted shown on the first figure, has four holes and buttons at front, but the two upper ones only are made use of, as the front of the forepart is cut off from above the third button. The turn is rather bold at top, with a broad lapel slightly rounded off. The collar of the same height and depth as shown on diagram 5, but rounded off at the ends. The edges turned in and stitched, and fancy buttons of wood, bone, or vegetable ivory. The skirt is cut to the same length as shown on diagram 6, but, of course, to run with the front of the forepart.

Waistcoat single-breasted without a collar, or with a small rolling-collar, and a step to the collar. Cut moderate in length and a little off below the bottom button. Trousers cut straight to the leg, rather wide, and to fall over the foot. Fly-fronts and pockets; plain side-seams.

The other style of morning-coat shown on the second figure is double-breasted, with three buttons and holes. A pattern is given of this coat on the sheet of diagrams. It fastens to the waist-seam, which gives the style a totally different appearance compared with those which have been cut away from above the seam.

The fancy makes of coatings and cheviots are made up in both of these forms.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

We would beg to draw the attention of our readers to the fact of the Thirty-Seventh Annual Dinner of the above Institution, being appointed to take place at Willis's Rooms on the 4th of the month, on which occasion the Right Hon. Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., will occupy the chair. We trust that his lordship will be well supported by a numerous and influential body of the trade, and by other sympathizers with the objects of the charity.

As many of our readers are aware, journeymen alone can benefit by the funds of the Institution. But a very insignificant sum is required from a journeyman, to entitle him personally to a chance of the advantages which the Institution holds out for his declining years, or for his contribution towards procuring the same for others more in need of the assistance; so that, taking either point of view, as also the smallness of the yearly subscription—SEVEN SHILLINGS—into consideration, it is within the power of the majority of the journeymen—if not, in fact, of all — materially to help by their many pence to lighten the burden of their afflicted or reduced fellow-workmen.

To the masters no better motive should be wanting, to induce them to countenance the Institution, than the satisfaction that by their position they have the opportunity of mitigating the sufferings, and cheering the old age of those workmen who have done their duty so long as they were able, and when overtaken by illness or other disability, appreciate the comforts which are provided for them.

Tickets, 25s. each, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. W. H. Hall, at the office of the Institution, 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W., to whom also donations can be sent by any one not able to be present on the occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1751 and 1752.

Diagrams 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, and 13, are the pattern of the most fashionable style of evening-dress coat for the season, and corresponds with the illustration on one of the plates issued with the present number.

Diagrams 2, 5, 6, 8, and 14, are the pattern of one of the prevailing styles of morning-coat for the season, and is also represented on one of the plates published this month.

Diagrams 10, 11, and 12, are referred to by Mr. Anderson, in that portion of his remarks on the "Principle of Trouser-Cutting" which we publish this month.

OLD STYLES WITH NEW NAMES.

We learn that the "NORFOLK" or the "SANDRINGHAM" Shirt or Jacket, cannot lay any claim to originality of shape, and that it is the JOPPÉ with a new name. We are also further enlightened on the "Ulster," which the same authority in *Frazer's Magazine* informs us, is "purely and simply German."

We are, of course, ignorant as to what first gave the idea of the shape of these two styles of coats, to the respective houses from which they first emanated in this country. It is possible that they may have seen some garment made abroad which suggested the shape to them, while, on the other hand, the idea may have originated entirely with them, as we frequently find two persons, removed at some distance from each other, entertaining the same view.

MERCHANT TAILORS' EXCHANGE OF PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

Mr. Pavord has favoured us with a copy of a lecture he recently delivered to the members of the above Association on a subject which, at the present moment, appears to be creating a certain amount of excitement among Transatlantic cutters — whether cutting by block patterns or by system is preferable. We extract the following remarks:—

Mr. Pavord observed that, in the twenty-five years' experience he had had in business, a marked progress had been made in the trade, more especially in the art of cutting; and to compare the cutters of the present day with those of a quarter of a century ago, was simply absurd. In support of his opinion, he said, "that no doubt many gentlemen present have seen some very primitive cut garments during their connexion with the trade, and could remember the plain straight-edge, without figures, strips of paper, notched with the shears, and the open hand used to form the shape of the scye. An advance was subsequently made by the introduction of the old thirds, from which all our modern systems of cutting have their origin, and with it came the square and the inch tape, and a whole host of adventurers, who, like sharks, followed in its wake, mostly too honest to steal and too lazy to work, yet only too willing to sacrifice their time, and, for a large consideration, impart to any confiding patron some infallible system which was to save the trade the possibility of any future alterations. I do not allude to the professors and teachers of the art of cutting as a body, but wish my remarks to be understood as directed solely against *those leeches* who, like barnacles, cling to the bottom of every ship. There have been some real, earnest thinkers—hard-working, good, honest men—from whom the trade has derived lasting benefits—men who have sacrificed both time and money to unravel the mystery of our trade, and who for their untiring energy deserve great credit for their efforts to solve the problem, but who, like men who have in vain tried to square the circle, have not yet accomplished their difficult task.

"Some persons profess to have discovered infallible systems of cutting; others, equally efficient machines for measuring. Some also have an infallible model, which is offered as the greatest of all the various infallibilities.

"I have never, however, heard of any one but the inventors themselves deriving any benefit from these miracles of ingenuity. This class of professors is mostly composed of men gifted with more self-assurance than brains, and who know little or nothing of the art they profess to teach. Men, however, like Compaing, Wampen, Minister, and Janssens, have given to the trade something tangible; they have done us a great and a real service, and their reputation is world-wide. Their systems, in the hands of an intelligent cutter, will produce a gracefully-fitting garment, and I am of opinion that if the trade would make it a rule to study more the works of standard authors, and pay less attention to those nondescript pedlers of pirated works, they would be less troubled about infallibilities, and it would be to their advantage."

Apologizing for this digression, Mr. Pavord said: "The question, however, we have to discuss this evening is as to the best and most simple method of producing a good fitting, and, at the same time, a gracefully hanging garment; whether by system or by a model."

Referring to some arguments advanced by the advocates of paper models, he observed: "If you produce your coat from a model, you must unquestionably produce that model from some system, and, if the plan be bad for the purpose, why make use of it at all, and why not produce a model without a system whatever?

"I should be sorry to see our trade retrograde, and that the years of anxious care and study you have spent should be thrown away or nullified by substituting models for science or system. I can easily understand that, in a certain class of trades, paper models answer the purpose better than having to rely on the results produced by system. The former plan does not require any intelligence on the part of the cutter, and any man with but the smallest knowledge of the trade, would be sufficiently qualified for the duty. It would be well if those who claim to be teachers and professors of the art of cutting would first learn how to simplify their methods before instructing their pupils; and teach them from their own experience—that is, if they have ever acquired any to qualify them for their duty. We should have far less bad cutting if that precaution were taken."

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 350. JUNE 1, 1875. VOL. 30.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

The Dinner, celebrating the Thirty-Seventh Anniversary of this Institution, took place at Willis's Rooms, on the 4th ult. The Right Honourable Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P., Chief Commissioner for Works, &c., taking the chair. We are happy to state that an unusually large number of the members of the trade, and of the friends of the Institution, attended on the occasion, showing that its prosperity and the beneficial influence it exercises continue to engage the sympathies of the steady supporters of this excellent charity. Judging from the excellent *menu*, the most fastidious of the company, in the productions of the *cuisine*, *ought* to have been satisfied with the preparations made to gratify their epicurean tastes.

After grace had been effectively sung, at the conclusion of the dinner, by the several *artistes* whose harmonious voices had been brought together to produce that pleasing effect which music exercises on the senses under such circumstances, the Chairman rose, and, in proposing the toast which takes precedence of all others at similar festivals, when attended by Her Majesty's true and loyal subjects, said: "Gentlemen, I have to propose to you 'The Health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen,' a model to all the Sovereigns of the world, and a bright example of pure life to her loving subjects. Let us drink with all enthusiasm the health of that Sovereign under whom it is our happiness to live." Needless to state that the toast was most warmly received.

On again rising, the Chairman gave "The Health of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." (Cheers.) Introducing the toast, his lordship felicitously alluded to the position and character of the Prince. "As one who is by loyal instinct and by personal attachment thoroughly devoted to the Prince of Wales, I am happy to feel that in this, as in every other company, it will be admitted that no former Prince of Wales ever was so popular as the one who now bears the title. Gentlemen, why His Royal Highness is so popular may be very briefly summed up. First of all, he is recognized, on all sides, to be, in his tastes, in his feelings, and in his instincts, a thorough Englishman; secondly, because, by his side, there is seen, on every public occasion, a princess more bright and more beautiful than we have ever welcomed before; and thirdly, because in every act of his life he shows that his feeling is that which no Heir Apparent we ever read of or heard of before showed, a kind, gentle, and affectionate loyalty to the

Crown of his country. I need not say more in proposing this toast, but it will be scarcely becoming not to call upon you to remember that the other members of the Royal Family are always ready and anxious to do their duty in the exalted station to which they are called. As the sons and daughters of the Queen have grown up, and appeared, we may say, in public life in this country, they have seemed to us, one and all, to vie with one another to give their patronage to every good work, not only in this metropolis, but in every part of the realm. I ask of you all to rise and drink the toast I have proposed." It was received with the same degree of enthusiasm which characterized the previous toast.

The Chairman then gave, "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," and remarked "that, within the last few years, some gentlemen had, no doubt, tried to persuade the English people to turn their swords into ploughshares, and to submit to any terms which foreign powers might choose to dictate to us." The noble Chairman said that he should not take up their time by volunteering his opinion as to the efficiency of the Army, as, taking into consideration the official position he held, his fitness for giving it might very reasonably be questioned. He admitted his weakness, however, when any allusion was made to the Navy, as part of his previous administrative life was devoted to its interest. As an illustration of the extent of his sympathies with this particular branch of the service, his lordship observed: "*Discipline* makes me hold my tongue on the nights of Navy estimates. I confess that, as soon as I hear these estimates are coming on, I go into the library of the House, like an old hunter who hears the hounds going by." His lordship, in referring to the ships being fitted out for the Arctic Expedition, dwelt upon the many advantages which science had provided for the comfort and safety of those who were to take part in the dangers and hardships of this glorious undertaking; and, in adverting to the Volunteer service, said "it was equally worthy of the grateful affections of this country." After eulogizing the members of this branch, the Chairman called upon Mr. Duncan Harrison to return thanks for this portion of the toast.

Mr. Harrison, in responding, briefly stated that, if ever the volunteers were called upon for active service, they would be found ready for their duties.

On next rising, the Chairman, addressing the company, said, "It is with much diffidence that I now rise to introduce the toast of the evening, and beg to propose to you to drink with all enthusiasm, 'Prosperity to the Institution whose Anniversary Festival we have met to celebrate.' I hope, however, that your enthusiasm will not expend itself in this outward ceremony, but that it will be demonstrated in a more practical form.

"I need not, gentlemen, recount to you the history of that Institution. You all know it was established in 1837, and you also are aware that some 311 pensioners have, since that time, participated in its bounty. There are, at the present time, 45 inmates in that magnificent asylum at Haverstock Hill, and many of you know, from personal inspection, the comforts those persons enjoy in the evening of their life. Gentlemen, this Institution is one which commends itself to the sympathies of every Englishman, because it is not only and purely a work of charity, but it is more or less a self-supporting Institution; that is to say, you appeal to the constituency to come forward and to subscribe, in order that they may have a voice in the election of the pensioners who are to receive the benefit of the charity. Besides that, you have, gentlemen, a splendid endowment which all of you look upon with the greatest feelings of gratitude. Now, although I am not an aged man, I am happy to say I knew the late Mr. Stulz in the zenith of his glory; but I am certain of this, that although, unhappily, he is no longer among us, there are many upon whom his mantle has fallen, and who, I am convinced, would be anxious to realize for themselves the monument of gratitude which Mr. Stulz earned, by devoting a sum of money to lay foundations, which should be placed side by side with that which is due to the liberality of the philanthropic gentleman to whom I have referred.

"I can easily imagine such a thing as 'The Poole Foundation,' and others also, bearing the honoured names of many present in this room to-night, who could not do better than celebrate this festival in deciding, sooner or later, to follow the good example set them by him who has passed away from among them, and establish similar foundations bearing their names. (Cheers.) I had an opportunity last week of visiting your Asylum, under the guidance of Mr. Dicketts, and the principal gentleman connected with its management, and I was delighted with all I saw on that occasion. When the late Mr. Stulz gave that ground to build the Asylum, he could have had no idea of the extent of the benefit he was securing; because the presentation of that open space in so dense a part of London, close to one of our principal railways, is most valuable. He could not have contemplated the near approach of streets, or of the extinction of light and air, such as exists all over the metropolis.

"In front of your Asylum I saw an open space of ground, with flowers, and gardens, in which it was a pleasure to walk and enjoy one's leisure. I cannot fancy any asylum in the heart of London more favourably or more admirably situated.

"The interior was everything that could be desired; it was cleanliness itself; and there was, among other things, which struck me particularly as one which must render it most comfortable to any one who has passed his life in arduous and honest toil, to obtain a home there, that he had not to distinguish between a home and the severance of his domestic ties.

"Gentlemen, another reason why I am so anxious to do my utmost to-night for this Asylum, is because I feel that this and similar institutions are so admirably calculated to weld together the tie of friendship and gratitude between the employer and the employed. What is it, gentlemen, which, in the agricultural districts of this country, makes the families of labourers, for generations, descending from father to son, and from son to grandson, remain in the district? but that they all know that when any one of them fails, from a want of vital power, to be able to earn his livelihood, the landlord of the soil will see to him, and prevent him going into the poor-house. Of course, in so large a body as the journeymen-tailors of London, that is quite impossible; but the nearest thing to it is the establishment and prosperity of such institutions as that, the festival of which we celebrate to-night."

By way of apology for leaving them, the noble Chairman said: "I went to the House of Commons yesterday at four o'clock, when members were asking questions, and remained there till two o'clock this morning. At half-past eleven I was at my office, at two I was at the House, at seven o'clock I was here to preside over you, and at ten to-night at the latest I have to resume my place in the House of Commons. You will see, gentlemen, that time is not all at my feet, and, for your sakes, it is probably an advantage that it should not be so. (No, no.) Before I sit down, I think I ought to mention to you the circumstances under which I consented to take the chair to-night. When my friend Mr. Dicketts invited me, I felt the greatest diffidence in accepting the duty, and do so still. He was kind enough to hand me, and run over, the list of previous chairmen; for, after all, in this life, a great deal of the merit of others reflects on you, and when I saw such honoured names as those of the Earl of Carlisle, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Sir Robert Peel—names which are of far greater importance in this country than my own—I felt that I ought not to hesitate to undertake the task. I knew, gentlemen, that in any company of Englishmen, earnestness of purpose will make up for want of oratorical power. (Cheers.) Your cheers, gentlemen, arouse in me a spirit of emulation, even with the present Chancellor of the Exchequer himself; for, whereas the average amount of donations at your anniversary dinners was something between £400 and £500, in Sir Stafford Northcote's year the handsome sum of £800 was added to the funds. We hear just now a great deal of Sir Stafford Northcote's budget, but I think there could be but one opinion to-night on the excellence of the particular budget to which I have alluded.

"Now, gentlemen, I should wish, if I could—I cannot, of course, approach Sir Stafford Northcote—but I should like to benefit this Institution as much as possible, and I tell you this. We hear much, and read in foreign newspapers especially, about the greatness of England being due to her constitution, as written in the pages of parliamentary history. That may be true. It is an admirable institution; but I consider that the greatness of England is chiefly and pre-eminently shown, when we find the country spread over with a network of self-supporting charitable institutions. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, but few of the different trades in this country but have similar institutions to yours. They are a source of surprise and envy to foreigners. I appeal to you, on this occasion, on behalf of your Institution, and would urge its claims upon your liberality. It is eminently calculated to cement the tie of friendship between master and man, and to rub off much of the rough edge of trouble and fear, when the symptoms of a failing of vital powers begin to manifest themselves.

"Let me entreat you to respond to the appeal I have made to you to-night, and out of the fulness of your heart, and of your sympathy for the cause I have advocated, subscribe liberally towards the support of your Institution. I call upon you now to join with me heartily in wishing success and prosperity to the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Journeymen-Tailors." (Cheers.)

Mr. McCallan, the respected President of the Institution, and who again filled his accustomed place by the Chairman, rose to respond, on behalf of the Institution, to the toast so effectively proposed by his lordship. He thanked the noble Chairman very much for the kindness of his remarks in proposing the toast, and would call upon the company to drink to the health of Lord H. G. Lennox.

The Chairman, in reply, expressed himself sincerely obliged to the President for his kindness in alluding to his efforts, and in proposing this toast, and should be glad if he could think that his presence that evening had in any way contributed to their pleasure, or to the welfare of the Institution. Although he might never be in the same position again, their Institution would always have his best sympathies. His lordship said that the company had heard so much of his voice that evening, that it would be a relief to them to listen to some other speaker—(no, no)—especially as they had among them a gentleman who could speak as he had very seldom heard equalled (alluding to the presence of Mr. Governor Hennessy). His lordship apologized for not being punctual, and keeping them all waiting, and said they had heard an explanation of the cause, which did not arise from any want of courtesy on his part towards them. As he had to be in the House to attend to his official duties, he begged the company to accept the toast he proposed, and thanked them all for their kind forbearance, and the attention they had given to him.

Mr. Pope Hennessy, on rising, said: "My Lord and Gentlemen, the task which my noble friend has entrusted to me is one that requires but a very brief speech. I have to give you 'The Health of Mr. McCallan, one of the founders of this Institution,' and the only one now living; the man, of all others, to whom the prosperity of the Institution is due. When we look upon Mr. McCallan, and think that for SIX-AND-THIRTY years he has been a member of this Institution, and for many years your President, I can only venture to suggest to the Managing Committee that, instead of looking to some members of Her Majesty's Government—though, I may say, you have no cause to be ashamed of your Chairman—(hear, hear)—instead of looking to the House of Lords or to the House of Commons, they should, for their next gathering in this hall, look to that venerable gentleman on my right, and that your next Chairman should be Mr. McCallan. Gentlemen, I give you most heartily the health of the President of this Institution, Robert McCallan, Esq." The toast was received and drunk with the heartiest applause.

Mr. M'Callan, who on rising to reply was received with enthusiastic cheers, said that it was very kind of Lord Lennox to act as their Chairman, and he felt very proud of his lordship's presidency. He was also much obliged to Mr. Governor Hennessy for what he had said with regard to himself (Mr. M'Callan). He stated that he was the only man in the room who was left out of all the founders of the Institution; so long as he was spared he should attend their annual dinners. Although no longer a young man, and his voice not so good as it used to be, his heart and soul were as much as ever with the interests of the Institution.

The Treasurer of the Institution, George May, Esq.—acting in the absence of the respected Secretary, Mr. Hall, who was still unable to attend in his place—after reading over the names and amounts of the donations on the occasion, stated that he had the pleasure of announcing that they made an aggregate of between £600 and £700. This, we are happy to find, is in excess of the collections made for several late years.

Mr. W. G. Harrison proposed, "The Stewards and Officers," and complimented them on the devotion they showed in their exertions to maintain the interest and prosperity of the Institution, as theirs was really "a work of love."

Mr. Herbert Dicketts, in responding, said that, on behalf of the board of stewards, whom he had the pleasure to represent, he begged to express his thanks for the manner in which the toast had been received. He would also beg to propose another—that of "Mr. Governor Hennessy." That gentleman had come and favoured them with his company, and was very punctual. His Excellency had told him that governors were always punctual, as those who represented Her Majesty should be. Mr. Bowen May had also favoured them with his company, and to him, as to many other gentlemen round the table, the stewards were much indebted. They were much obliged to his lordship for taking the chair, and for the kind feeling he had expressed for the prosperity and welfare of the Institution. This kind interest had equally been evinced by Mr. Governor Hennessy, and he hoped the company would rise and drink with all enthusiasm the toast he begged to propose in honour of His Excellency.

Mr. Governor Hennessy, in responding, after thanking them for their cordiality in receiving the toast, took the opportunity to congratulate the well wishers of the Institution on its present condition, and on having succeeded in obtaining so large a gathering, realizing so important a sum for their revenue.

Mr. Pike, in an appropriate speech, proposed, "The Stewards," and referred to their exertions in promoting the welfare of the Institution by making such excellent arrangements for the comfort of the company present, which, although they might not be "imperial works and worthy kings," were still works of which they might justly feel proud, and be gratified with the happy results.

Mr. Shields responded on behalf of the Stewards, and, thanking the proposer for his kindness, stated that if their endeavours to bring about a prosperous evening had fortunately been crowned with success, they would feel amply repaid in the satisfaction which had been given. The amount, which had been announced, exceeded their greatest anticipations, and that fact was of itself a gratifying proof of the kind manner in which their efforts had been so effectively seconded.

ON THE PRINCIPLE OF TROUSER-CUTTING.

By Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh.

(Continued from page 3.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Edinburgh.

Dear Sir,

I feel I must tax the patience of some of your readers by my dissertations on the science of anatomy, and fear that some of the terms I am obliged to use, in the course of my explanations of the principle of trouser-cutting, may sound rather harsh to them, from their not having given this study the attention which it requires. I must, however, crave their indulgence, as it is essentially necessary that the position and character of the different muscles and portions of the body I have named, should be properly understood, in order to determine the provision to be made in the garments, for their particular action. Without this knowledge, it appears to me impossible that a cutter can have a proper basis on which to form his system or plan of cutting; or can judge of the influence they exercise on the fit of trousers.

Presuming on your readers' forbearance, I will now proceed to lay down a basis, founded upon anatomical principles, for the construction of trousers. To do so effectively and efficiently, would require the whole of your number, so I must limit my remarks to define the method in as practical a manner as possible, although I fear I shall have to do some violence to my own feelings, in this necessity for condensing my observations.

I first establish the centre of gravity as shown by the line A B, on diagram 9, as the true position for a start; and all other lines must be subservient. The measures I have selected for my illustration are—25 to the knee, 42 full length of trousers; waist 15, hip 18; 11¼ *undress* thigh; knee or *Patella*, 9¼; and bottom, 8¾. As I have already, in your last number, treated on the *dress*, I need not advert to it, nor to the nature of the instep, or *Tarsus*.

The line forming the centre of gravity, starting from the middle of the *Stromen* over the abdomen, and landing between the feet. From A to C, mark one-fourth of the hip-measure (4½), and draw a line from C to D, parallel with A B. This line will pass through the *Trochanter major* at E, and the *Patella* at F; but in order to include the *Tarsus* at G, an inclination will have to be made of 1½ inch from D to G. In order to make up for this deviation from the line C D, a like quantity must be added on inside the leg, as shown on the diagram.

It will now be observed that a *centre line*, unless curved, cannot meet the requirements of the leg, as the leg from the *Trochanter* becomes gradually smaller; for while it measures 22½ at the top, it is only 9 inches at the ankle. Of course, when fitting it closely, whatever difference is given it to meet the requirement of the *Tarsus*, or instep, can be effected by a vamp or tongue; still the inclination towards the centre of gravity must be attended to, otherwise the bottoms may be found twisted, instead of having a graceful appearance over the instep.

We will now use the line C D, running through the *Tarsus*, *Patella*, and *Trochanter*, to give the formation of the top-sides, or fronts. From C to H, mark one-fourth of the waist (3¾) from E, the position of the *Trochanter*, to I, one-fourth of the hip-measure (4½); from the *Patella* at F to the side-seam, 3 inches; from G, on the altered line, or the position of the *Tarsus*, to K, the same quantity; from X, below the *Trochanter*, to the side-seam, one-third of hip (6), will determine the width of *dress* and *undress* side. Unless a gentle curve be given in the leg-seam, the like quantity will be found given at the bottom, which will be required to meet the demands of the *Tarsus*, when shrunk.

To construct the hind part, or under-side, starting, as before, at the waist, mark from A to C one-fourth of the hip (4½), and one-eighth (2¼), to the *nates* of the *Gluteus*, L; intersect the line, from X to O, at the top of the leg-seam, and on it, at P, mark one-eighth of the seat (2¼); from X, draw a line from the *Trochanter major* E to P, at one-eighth of the seat (2¼) distance from X, on the line running across to the top of the leg-seam, and this point, P, at the bottom of the abdomen, will be the starting-point to mark one-fourth of the seat (4½), to R, for the width of the fork. The seat-line, as drawn on the diagram, running from C through M to R, will show the shape of the curve it should have. It will not be necessary to give any round on to this edge, as the *Gluteus*, in its expansion, leaves the *Sacrum*, to meet and assist the *Externus abdominus*, which is at the top of the side-seam, near the point T.

Mark from the top of the seat-line, C, to T, half of the hip-measure (9), and from M to V (at one-fourth the seat from T), mark 10½, or half and one-twelfth. From the bottom of side-seam of top-side, K, to the under-side, one inch. From B to bottom of leg-seam of top-side, 1½, to bottom of under-side leg-seam. From the *Patella*, F, to leg-seam of top-side, 6, and 6½ to under-side. To the side-seam of top-side, 3 inches, and to under-side, 4½. On the line O X, one-fourth (4½) from X for top-side at side-seam, and one-sixth of the seat (3) for under-side.

We will now take into consideration the nature of the puff where the cut is made; it defines the inclination of the *Gluteus*. It can scarcely be termed a puff, but rather a plan to enable fulness to be given, and thereby to give ease for the *Gluteus*, and for bringing a certain amount of pressure on the spine. Nothing affords more comfort than a moderate pressure at this part of the body; it gives ease on the hips, and freedom for the abdomen. The plan I have adopted is designed with that intention.

To complete my diagram, I have drawn the *undress* top-side and the under-side closed at the leg-seam, to show the nature of the formation required for the abdomen and the hip. It will be seen that from the line representing the centre of gravity, and denoted by the *dotted* line on the diagram, to the hip-line, it opens up half the hip-measure, and at one-fourth down, one-third of the hip, as from M to W.

With these few remarks, I leave you for the present in the hope that the lookers-on may find something to instruct them, and to set them both thinking and working; correcting what may be wrong, and inducing them to work out a basis for trouser-cutting. My next communication will treat on proportion, &c.

(*To be continued.*)

ON DISPROPORTION.

(*Continued from page* 2.)

There is another measure, which consists in taking the width of the back across, from the back-seam to the bottom of the back-scye, and then one diagonally to the same point, from the top of the back-seam, by which means the correct height is presumed to be obtained. Since, on a mathematical principle, the *base* and the *hypothenuse* of a right-angled triangle (that is to say, the line across the back, and that taken diagonally) being given, the height of the *perpendicular* (the line of the back-seam upwards) may easily be obtained; as it always bears an exact proportion to the two other sides, no matter what may be the extent of the triangle. This principle is also very evident in practice; because the distance of the line across the back being given, and the back-seam being at a right angle therewith, wherever the measure from the scye-point intercepts the line of the back-seam, must be the height upwards. This measure, however, is as inapplicable as that before alluded to, and for the very same reason, because the back-scye is not a fixed point. It is true that the measure will give the exact distance, from the top of the back-seam to opposite to the bottom of the back-scye, *of the coat worn by the person being measured;* but it leaves the distance from the top of the back to opposite the depth of the forepart-scye undetermined; consequently, effects no useful purpose, because it is this distance alone which constitutes the height of back.

The only measure which could be rendered available for the purpose, would be one taken from the top of the back to opposite to the bottom of the scye; but this it would be impossible to obtain correctly, without the aid of some piece of machinery. A very simple apparatus would suffice, consisting merely of a piece of elastic steel or brass, of a sufficient length to pass under each arm; to ensure the correct position of which, there might be an upright of the same, fixed rectangularly, so as to lay on the back-seam. The correct measure might, perhaps be obtained in this manner, although we imagine that it would be liable to vary somewhat considerably, according to the position in which the customer might place himself while being measured. However correct or incorrect, we have already stated sufficient to show our entire disapproval of measuring-machines of any kind; and, for this particular point, we deem anything of the sort very unnecessary, since the eye of a practised cutter would alone enable him at once to detect any disproportion existing in the height of neck, without the aid of supplementary measures for the purpose.

We believe there are some cutters who accustom themselves to taking a measure of some sort for determining the height of back, and who, by practice, are enabled to obtain it very correctly; even by a method which, in the hands of another party, would be altogether inapplicable.

Setting aside, therefore, the question of defining the height of back, by taking measures thereof, and presuming the observation of the cutter to be a sufficient guide for determining the quantity necessary, we will at once proceed to consider the deviations required for this class of disproportion, and the method of applying them; observing that, if any of our readers have any method by which they imagine they can determine the exact quantity, they can equally apply it on the *principles* which we are about to advocate.

(*To be continued.*)

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(New Edition.)

(Continued from page 5.)

Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

Uniform of Sub-Lieutenants and Students at the establishment, waiting to be gazetted to the general list.

Blue Patrol-Jacket, Regimental Cloth Trousers, and Great-Coat and Cape, as for Infantry Officers, and regimental cloth trousers booted for riding.

Scarlet Shell-Jacket, with blue facings, for mess.

Blue Cloth Mess-Waiscoat, made as in the Infantry.

Blue Serge Patrol-Jacket and Trousers as undress, for study and out-door instruction.

Forage-Cap.—As Infantry, with badge. Royal cypher and crown.

Buttons for Patrol-Jacket and Great-Coat.—Pattern, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Infantry Militia.

Uniform, &c., as worn by Officers of the Line, substituting silver for gold, in the lace, braid, buttons, plates, and sashes; and gold for silver in the badges of rank.

Militia regiments, styled Fusiliers, Light Infantry, Highlanders, and Rifles, conform to the patterns prescribed for those regiments respectively.

We refer our readers to the special regulations we published in the number of our work issued June, 1874, for the distinction between the uniform of the Line and the Militia, and which we here repeat.

Officers of Rifle Regiments of the Militia are directed to wear a red scroll on the sleeves of the tunics, in order that they may be distinguished from Rifle Regiments of the Army, and of Volunteers. The regulation to commence with the issues for the *present* year. The black cord or braid on the officers' sleeves to be edged with scarlet, and the alteration to be made before the training of *this* year.—Ed. Gaz. of Fash.

Control Department.

Controller.

Tunic.—Blue cloth; the skirt rounded off at front, and closed behind. Blue *velvet* collar and cuffs; the collar laced round the top and bottom with inch lace; at the end, a star embroidered in silver. Pointed cuff with two bars of inch lace round the top, showing a quarter inch light of blue velvet between; a figured braiding of alternate large and small eyes above and below the lace, according to *special pattern.* The top of the braided figure to be 10 inches from the bottom of the cuff. Eight buttons at front of forepart, and two at the waist behind. A gold square cord loop with a small button on each shoulder. The front, collar, and skirt plaits edged with white cloth a quarter of an inch wide, and the skirts lined with black silk.

Lace.—On tunic, gold Staff pattern; on trousers, belts, cap, &c., gold, special pattern, with a blue stripe in the centre.

Buttons.—Gilt with royal crest in the centre, and the words, "Control Department," round the edge.

Dress-Trousers.—Blue cloth, with 2-inch lace down the side-seams.

Cocked-Hat.—As described in general instructions, with loop of double gold bullion; tassels, flat, gold, worked head, six gold bullions, with five blue bullions under them.

Plume.—Blue swan feathers, with white feathers under them.

Spurs.—Brass.

Sword.—Mameluke, gilt hilt, with device of sword and baton crossed, encircled with oak-leaves; ivory grip; scimitar blade.

Scabbard.—Brass.

Sword-Knot.—Blue and gold cord, with gold acorn.

Sword-Belt.—Gold lace, 2 inches wide, with slings three-quarter inch wide, lined with blue morocco leather.

Waist-Plate.—Round gilt clasp, with the royal crest on the centre-piece, and the words, "Control Department" on the outer circle.

Pouch-Belt.—Gold lace, 2½ inches wide, with half-inch blue leather in the centre, lined with blue morocco leather. Gilt buckle, tip, and slide.

Pouch.—Black patent leather of special pattern, to hold writing materials; Royal cypher and crown in gilt metal, on the centre of the leaf.

Undress Frock.—Blue cloth, single-breasted. Blue velvet *rolling* collar and pointed cuffs. At each end of the collar, a star embroidered in gold. The cuffs ornamented with black braid of the same pattern as on the cuffs of the tunic. The collar, front and back skirts, edged with three-quarter-inch black mohair braid. Five loops of the same braid on each side at front of breast, with two olivets on each loop. Two olivets at the waist behind, encircled with braided "crow's-foot." Skirts lined with black.

Undress Trousers and Pantaloons.—Blue cloth, with two stripes of white cloth, a quarter inch wide and an inch apart, down each side-seam.

Forage-Cap.—Blue cloth, with gold-embroidered peak, and band of 1½-inch gold lace; gold purl-netted button, and braided figure on the crown.

Great-Coat and Cape.—Blue milled cloth, lined with white of regulation pattern, as previously described. The collar lined with blue velvet.

(To be continued.)

GENTLEMEN-JOCKEYS' DRESS.

Of the various manly exercises for which Englishmen are so favourably known over the world, horsemanship certainly constitutes one of the most attractive, whether it be in "the Row," with the hounds, or on a course. We have thought the representation of the special style of dress worn by gentlemen-jockeys would be useful to many of our patrons at home as well as abroad, and have, therefore, selected it for illustration on one of the series of our coloured plates.

The jacket is cut much in the style of an infantry patrol-jacket, with a back-seam, but with a broader back; 25½ inches is an average length; but, of course, that will be guided by the height of the rider. It is cut with a side-body, and has a low stand-collar, an inch deep, and sloped off. There are six buttons and holes at front—moles, covered with silk, to match the ground on which they stand, as in the event of "hoops" or "stripes" of different colours being sewn on. The sleeve is cut rather full, and about 5½ at the hand when made up, without a cuff, and one button and hole at the hand.

The combination of colours is a matter of fancy, either on the part of the gentleman for his own wear, or of the owner of any horses for his riders. The body may be made in silk or satin of one colour, and the sleeves of another, strongly contrasting; or the body and sleeves may be of one colour, with broad stripes—which are termed "hoops" when they are horizontal—or longitudinal stripes of another colour, sewn on at equal distances. Great nicety is required in sewing on the "hoops," as they should be continued across the sleeves to run with those on the body. They are usually about 4½ inches wide. When *stripes* are sewn on, they should be carried down the sleeves from the body, in continuation, like the piping at the hind-arm-seam of a Lancer's jacket.

The breeches are made of a thin chamois leather, or of white cashmere, as lightness is an object. They are cut long, and have five buttons at the knee. They are made without waistbands, have a strap and buckle behind, fly-front, and a cash-pocket on right side. The side-seams and leg-seams of the cashmere breeches are both lapped. The cap is made in six divisions, with a large button at the top of the crown, 1¼ inch diameter. It has a peak at front, measuring about 3 inches in depth from the head. A ribbon to match the colour of the silk is inserted in a narrow band round the head as a drawing-string, to tighten the cap to fancy, and is fastened at front by bows and ends. The cap may be made to match either the body or sleeves, or in alternate colours to match those on the jacket. The peak may even be of two colours.

UNIFORM OF ETON COLLEGE.

The young scions of the upper ten thousand, who are educated at the above college, are obliged to wear a certain distinctive form of dress, so as to present an uniform appearance. As we have frequently been applied to for the details, we have illustrated the style on another of our present plates. The principal features of this dress consist in the "chimney-pot" hat, the shape of the jacket, and the linen collar worn over the jacket. The jacket is cut *without* a point behind, and about 1½ inch below the length of waist. It is single-breasted, with three buttons and holes at front, and a bold long turn, with a moderate lapel. The sleeve rather wide, and with a plain round cuff. Low collar, square end, and lapel to match. Edges bound narrow. The same style of jacket for both morning and evening dress.

Waistcoat, without a collar, to open moderately low. Trousers very full, falling straight over the foot, fly-fronts and side pockets.

For evening-dress, the suit complete of plain black cloth. Pale grey or black silk necktie, with bow.

For morning-dress the suit may be all made of a fine black diagonal rib, or the waistcoat of white or coloured quilting for summer wear, usually with a step-collar, and the trousers of any fancy angola or other make of goods. Neck-tie black silk, with sailor end. Plain round hat, rather high in the crown, and moderate width of brim.

The morning-coat shown on the third plate is different in style from those we have recently published, and more adapted for the open weather we may expect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

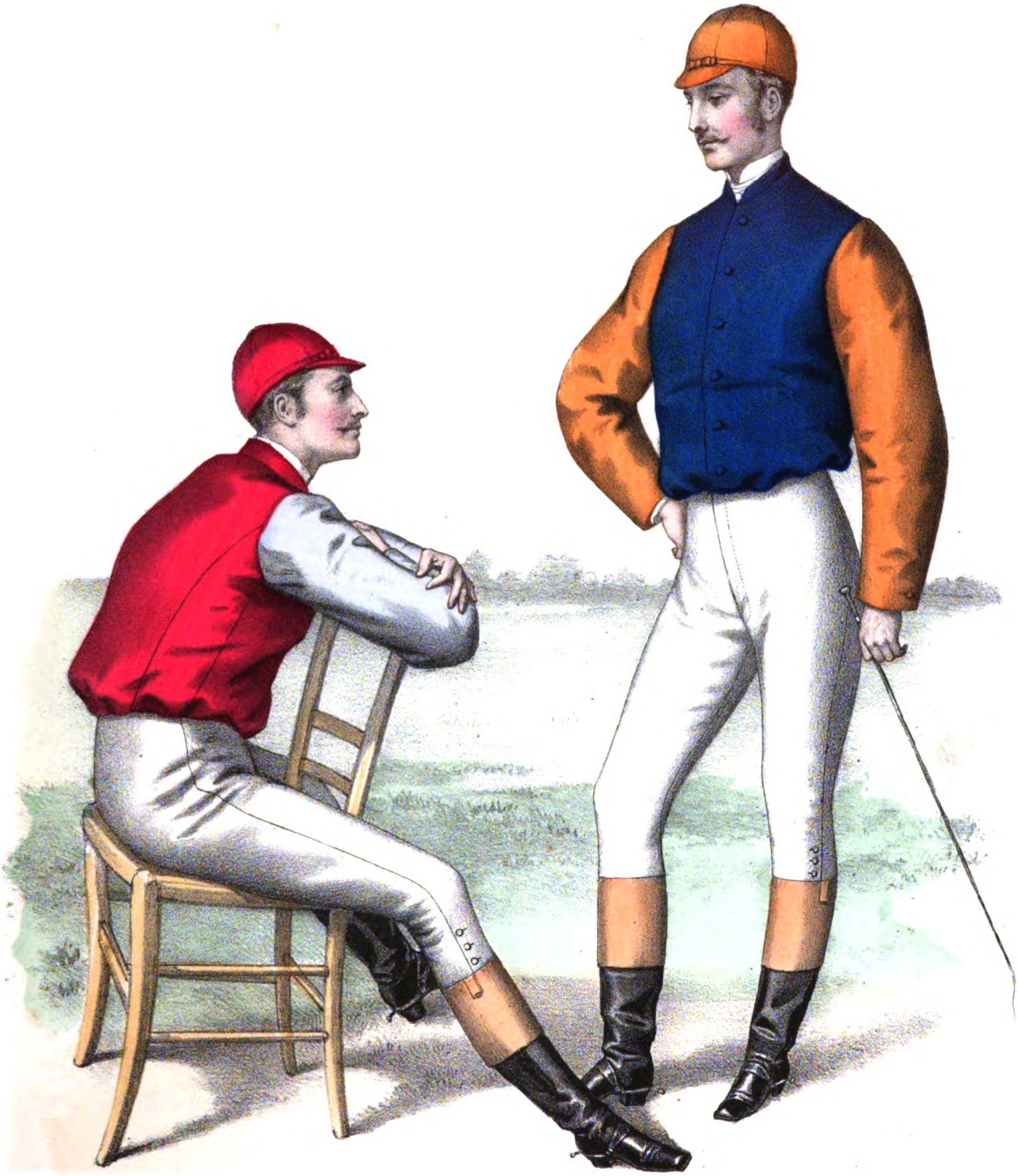
Plates 1756 and 1757.

Diagrams 1 and 2, are two patterns of trousers drafted by two different cutters to the following measures:—Side-seam, 43; leg-seam, 30; waist, 24; seat, 23; knee, 10; bottom, 9½; and we have thought it might be interesting to our readers to have the opportunity of seeing the difference in shape, according to the idea or system of the two gentlemen whose productions they are. It will be but fair, however, to state that diagram 1 was produced after seeing the customer, while the designer of diagram 2, had the measures sent to him, without the advantage of a personal view of the figure. We have placed the top-side of diagram 2, in the most convenient position for producing the shape by the several quantities; when carried out in full size, the side-seam can be placed nearer to the under-side, and the appearance will necessarily be very different. Any of our readers who has a pet system of his own for such out-of-the-way figures, can compare it with either of these.

Diagrams 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8, are the pattern of the style of morning-coat, illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number.

Diagram 9, illustrates Mr. Anderson's remarks contained in the article "On Trouser-Cutting," which appears this month.

Diagrams 7, 10, and 11, are the pattern of a favourite style of waistcoat for morning wear.



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8, Argyll Place Regent Street
London

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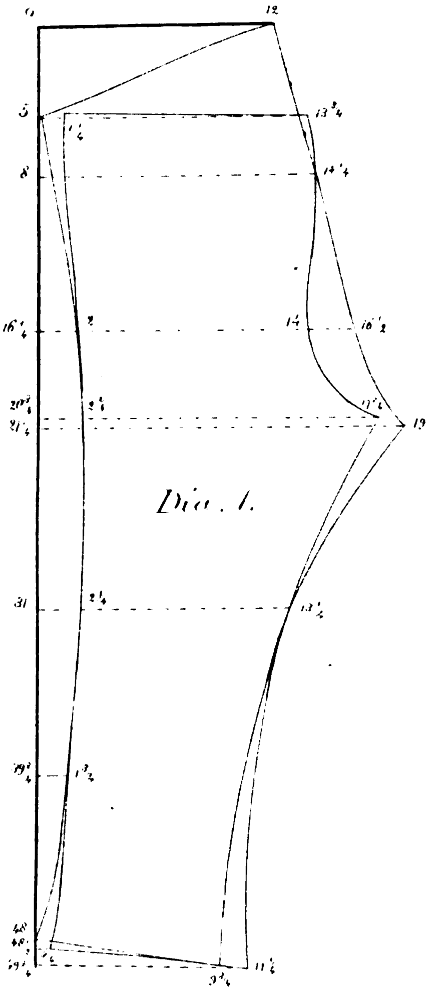
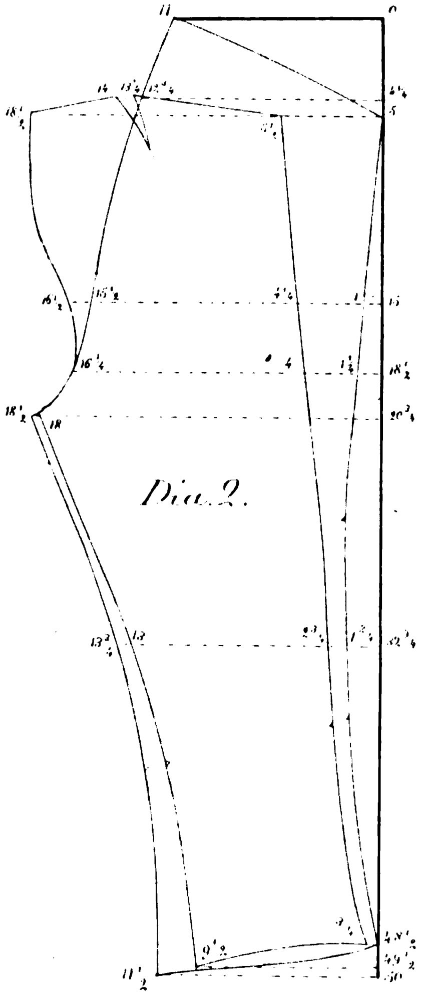
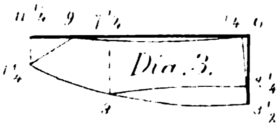
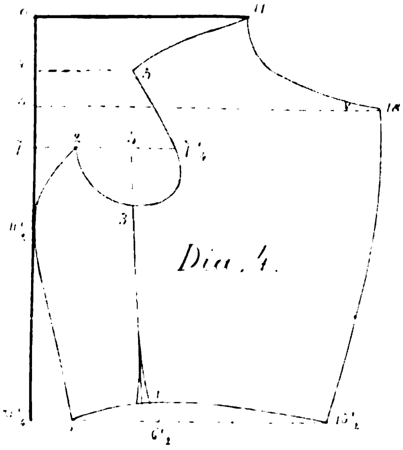
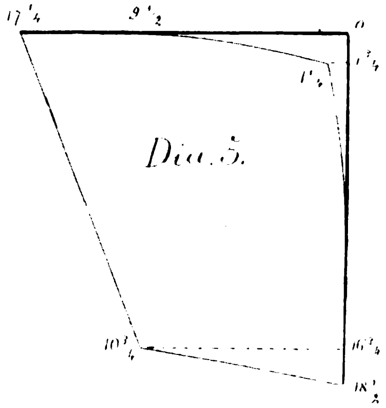

0
12
5
1¼
13¾
8
14¼
16¼
2
1¼
16½
20¾
21¼
2¼
19
Dia. 1.
31
2¼
13¼
39¾
1¾
48
48½
49¼
9¾
11¼

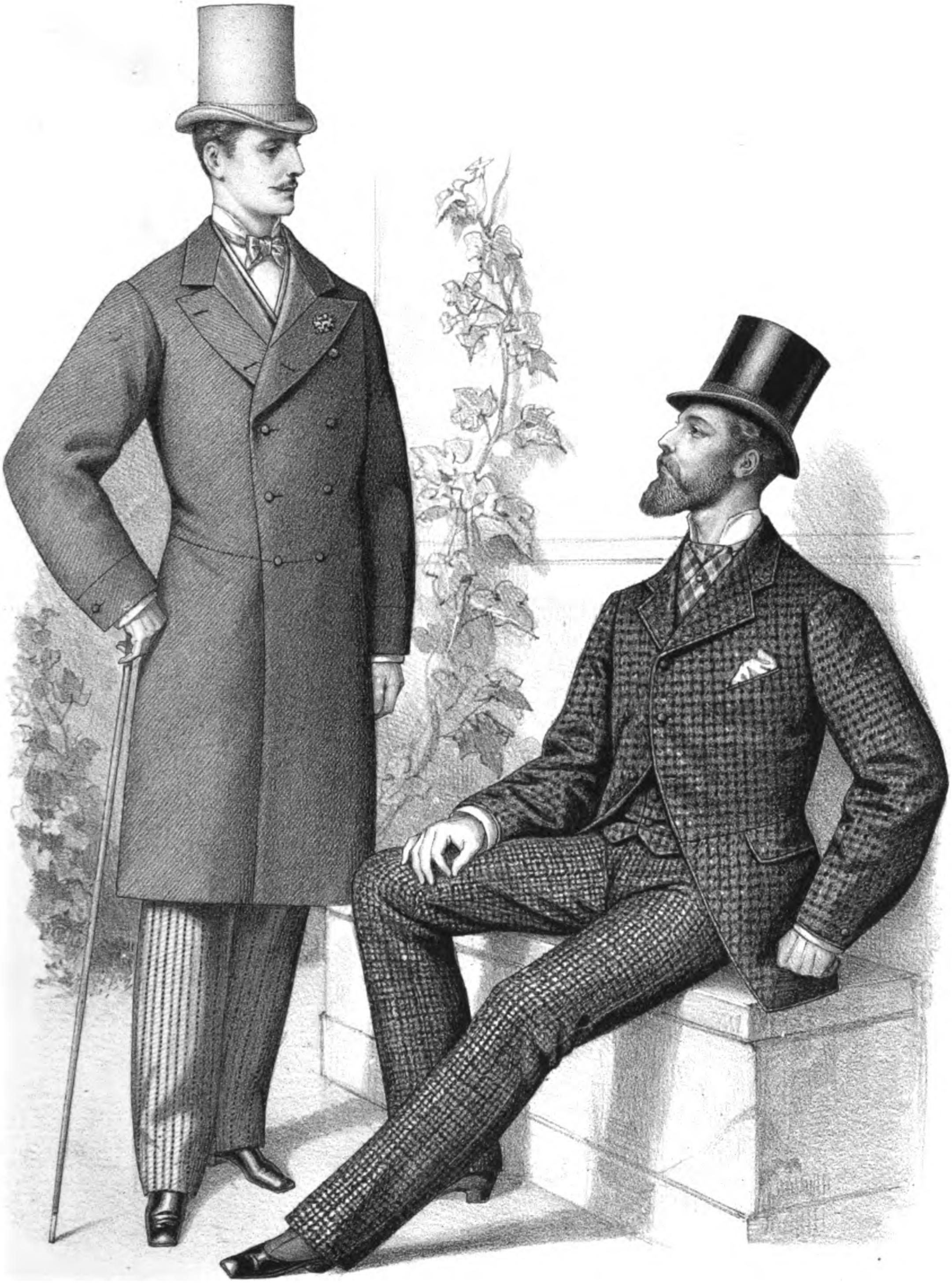

11
0
14
13¼
12¾
5¼
5
18¼
3¼
16½
15½
4¼
1
15
16¼
4
1¼
18½
18½
18
20¾
Dia. 2.
13¾
13
2¾
1¾
32¼
9½
11½
4¼
48½
49½
50


11¼
9
7¼
¼
0
1¼
Dia. 3.
3¼
3
3½


1¼
11¼
Dia. 4.
26¼
6½
15½


17¼
9½
0
1¾
1¼
Dia. 5.
10¾
16¼
18½

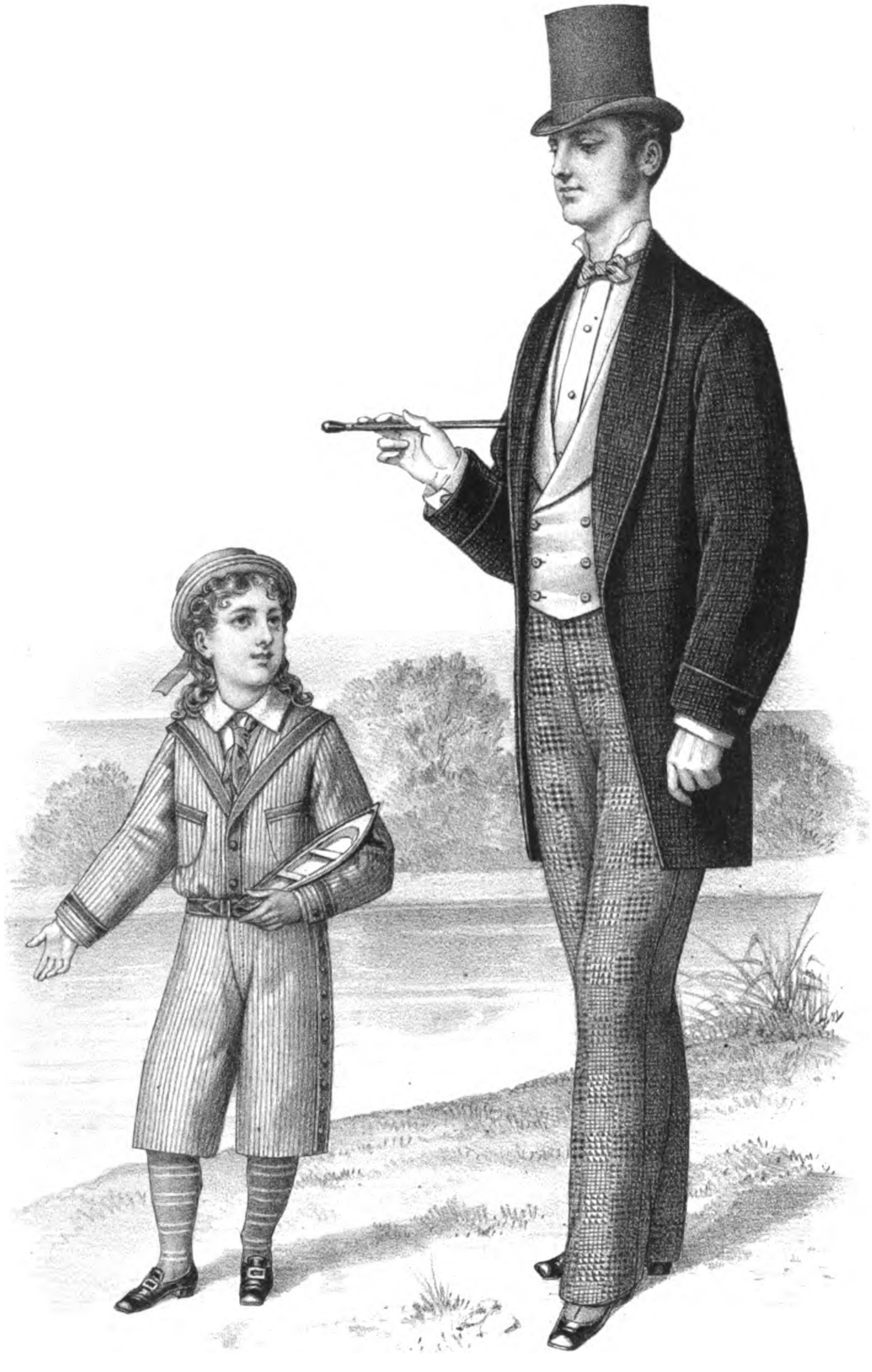
Munster



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

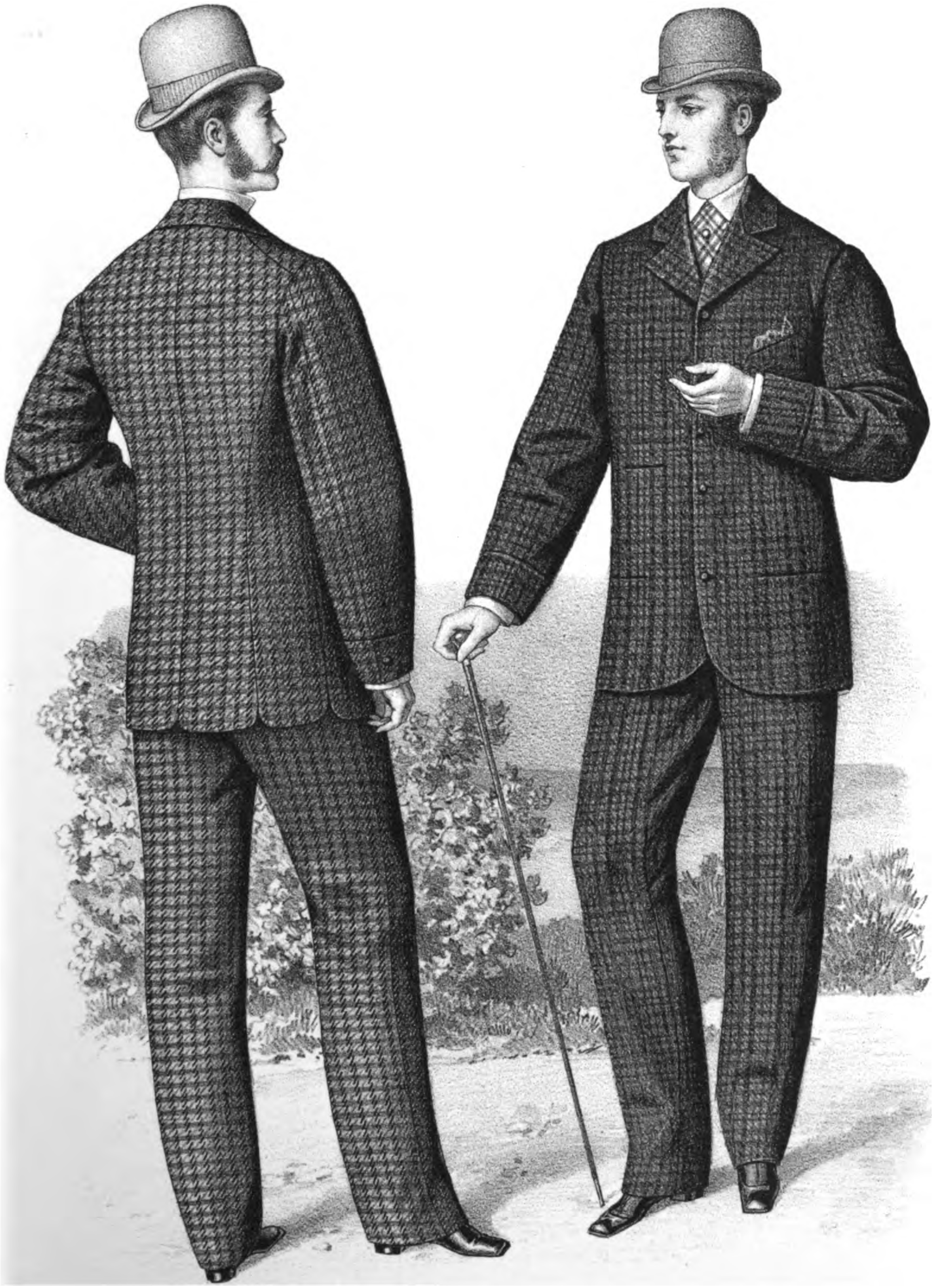
8, Argyll Place, Regent Street



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

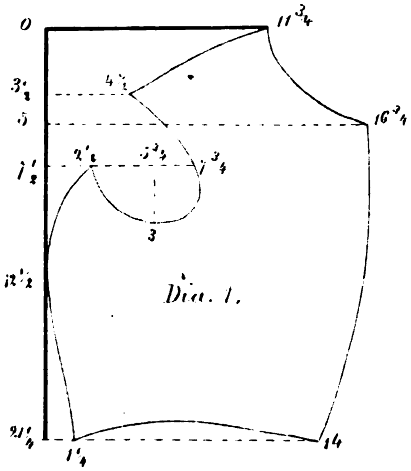
8, Argyll Place Regent Street



GAZETTE OF FASHION

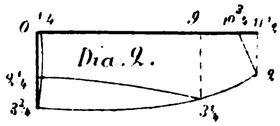
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8 Argyll Place Regent Street



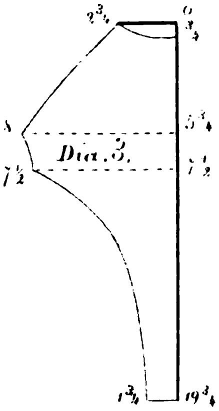
Dia. 1.

0
11¾
3½
4½
5
16¾
7½
2¼
5¾
7¾
3
12½
21¼
1¼
14



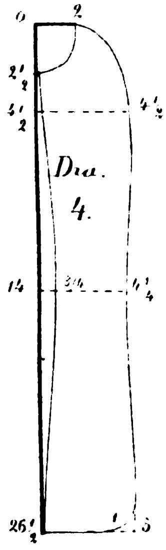
Dia. 2.

0
¼
9
10¾
11½
2
2¼
3¾
3¼



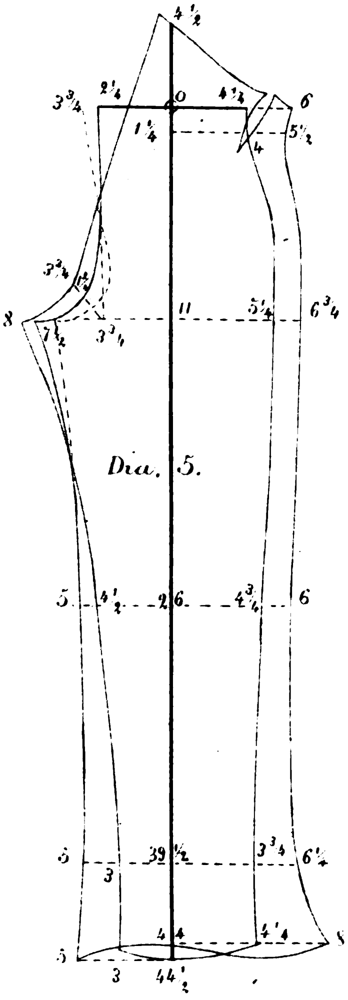
Dia. 3.

2¾
0
¾
8
5¾
7½
7½
1¾
19¾



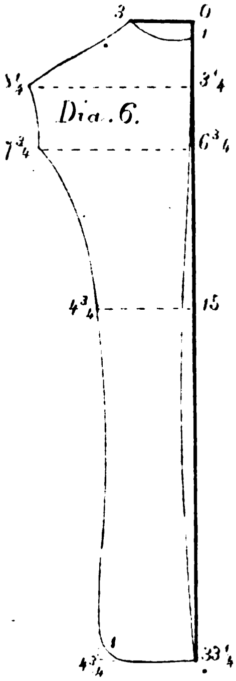
Dia. 4.

0
2
2½
4½
4½
14
3¼
4¼
26½
1
5



Dia. 5.

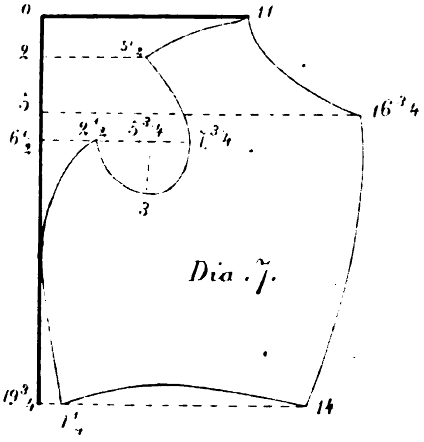
4½
3¾
2¼
0
4¼
6
1¼
4
5½
3¾
1½
8
7½
3¾
11
5¼
6¾
5
4½
26
4¾
6
5
3
39½
3¾
6¼
4
4
4¼
8
5
3
44½

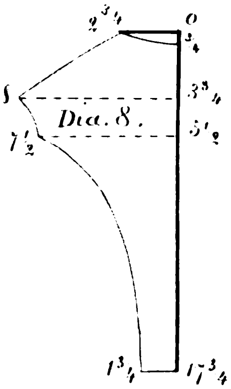


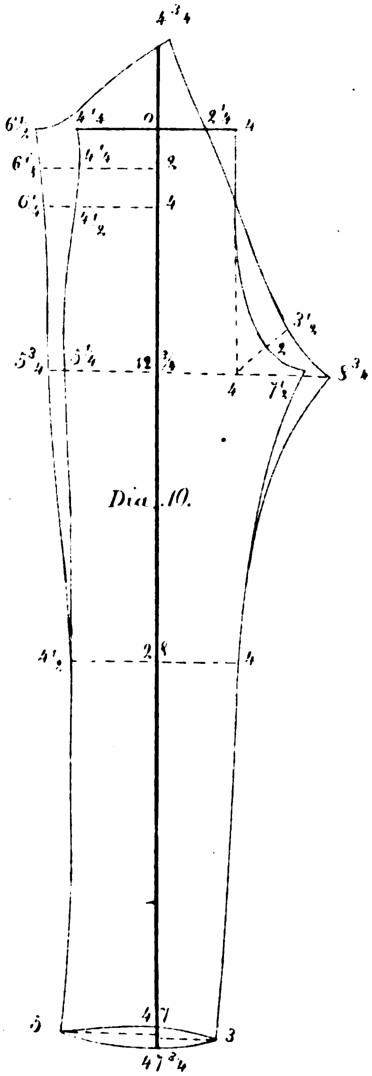
Dia. 6.

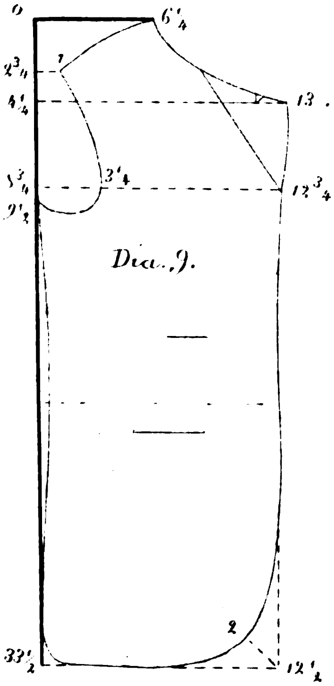
3
0
1
3¼
3¼
7¾
6¾
4¾
15
1
4¾
33¼

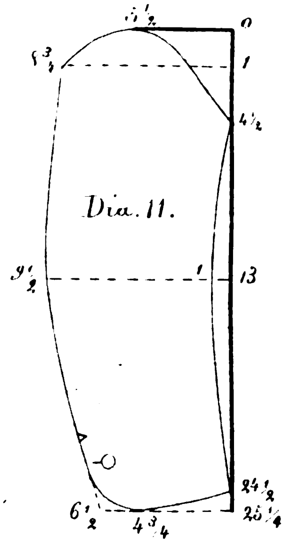
G.C. Minister.


Dia. 7.
0
11
2
5½
5
16¾
6½
2½
5¾
7¾
3
19¾
1¼
14


Dia. 8.
2¾
0
¾
5
3¾
7½
5½
1¾
17¾


Dia. 10.
4¾
6½
4¼
0
2¼
4
6¼
4¼
2
6¼
4
4½
3¼
2
5¾
5¼
12¾
4
7½
8¾
4½
28
4
5
47
3
47¾


Dia. 9.
0
6¼
2¾
1
4¼
13
8¾
3¼
12¾
9½
2
33½
12½


Dia. 11.
5½
0
5¾
1
4½
9½
1
13
24½
6½
4¾
25¼

Vᵉ Michelet, 6, R. du Hazard, Paris

GAZETTE OF FASHION,
AND
CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.
BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 351. July 1, 1875. Vol. 30.

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

Those of our readers who purpose exhibiting articles of clothing at the above exhibition, to be opened on the 10th of May, 1876, must bear in mind the amount of work commonly put into the different garments—more especially coats—by the tailors of the States; not only in New York, but in several of the principal cities of the union. If, therefore, they intend sending specimens, as illustrating excellence in workmanship, it will behove them to take every pains to ensure this result, by entrusting the execution of the different garments to those workmen only, on whom reliance may be placed for the quality of their work, and for their judgment.

The opportunity of the slack season would be profitably employed in the preparation of articles for exhibition, as more time could be allowed for the proper care being taken in the workmanship, and the journeyman's attention would be more fully devoted to the task on which he was engaged. It must not be inferred, however, that an excessive quantity of sewing put into a coat is either desirable or an advantage. The style of the coat—which, in a competition like that to which we have referred—may not be affected in the least by an excess in the amount of sewing, beyond that which is absolutely necessary to ensure the proper effect; and the garment become only a specimen of workmanship, like the smock-frock exhibited by Messrs. Harris and Tomkins at the Exhibition of 1851 in this country, which was the handywork of two industrious females bearing the name of Stimpson, and a marvel of sewing.

Exhibitors from this country, who are actuated by a laudable desire to uphold the excellence of the branch of trade with which they are immediately connected, will better effect their object by seeking rather to show specimens of style and shape in the different garments sent in by them, than in hoping to compete successfully with tailors of other foreign countries for superiority of workmanship. They have, however, this comforting assurance in their favour, that the styles emanating from the leading houses in the trade are accepted generally throughout the civilized world; and if not strictly copied, serve, at all events, as a basis from which to make certain insignificant deviations. This prestige will prepare the way for them, and place their products. in the most favourable point of view.

Exhibitors at Philadelphia will be placed exactly on the same footing as those who had space allotted to them at the last Viennese Exhibition; that is, the cost of conveying their specimens, to and from the exhibition, will be at their individual expense, space only being gratuitously found for them.

Group 33 in department 3, that in which tailors will exhibit, will admit of considerable latitude in the character of the specimens, and we may be prepared to find a rather varied collection of garments.

Unless the principal houses in our trade on the Continent have lost their character for the very superior quality of the workmanship for which they were formerly so deservedly famed, it will go hard with our Transatlantic cousins if they do not find themselves closely run on their own ground. The merits of the several leading firms in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and other principal towns, are doubtless well known to the different houses of the same class in the States, so that they will set to work with their eyes fully open to the task they have before them in upholding their own position.

Discussing the subject of sewing, brings to our recollection some of the exquisite specimens of workmanship exhibited in 1851. Referring to the notice we gave at the time in our work, we find that we particularly drew the attention of our readers to a blue dress-coat, and to one made of black satin, lined throughout with the same material; which, for excellence of sewing and careful making up, far surpassed any other specimens exhibited in that class for superiority of workmanship. In the former specimen, there were three rows of *back*-stitching on the edges, so close to each other as almost to touch, the whole being comprised within the space of a quarter of an inch; and yet with the utmost regularity, so as to have the appearance of being produced by some machine, rather than by hand-sewing. The filling up of the shoulders was a piece of art for design and execution. The black satin coat, a material which our readers will admit presented great difficulties in the making up, was a marvel. There was not a single draw in the whole of the sewing which was introduced to an excess; but the coat was finished with all the cleanness and smoothness as if it had been stamped out. These were the productions of the house of Kratch Brothers, of Prague, who singularly enough got a prize medal on the occasion for a double pilot cloth coat exhibited by them, and was one of the six houses who obtained this special distinction in class 20.

We find in the general regulations issued by the United States Centenniel Commission, a notification to the effect that "if exhibits are not intended for competition it must be so stated by the exhibitor, and they will be placed *hors concours* (out of competition) by the International Juries." Any foreign article received and entered at the exhibition may be withdrawn for sale or delivery at any time—consistently with the regulations—on payment of the duties in force at the time of importation, without any additional fee or any other expense being incurred.

Intimation of the lists of exhibitors for the official catalogue, and the approximate plans of allotment of space assigned, must be sent in by the different foreign executives before the 1st of December next, so that it will behove exhibitors to be prepared to furnish the necessary information, so far as each one is concerned.

As yet, we have no clue whatever to the nature or classification of any reward to exhibitors, in the shape of medals or honourable mention. It is evident, however, by the extract we have given above, that some such distinction is contemplated; and we also find further on, in the list of clauses, "that special regulations will be issued concerning the organization of International Juries, Awards of Prizes," and other points not touched upon in these preliminary instructions.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY OF MASTER-TAILORS OF PARIS.

At a recent meeting of the members of the above society—which is composed of Master-Tailors of

Paris and of the provinces—M. Boussard claimed permission to address the meeting on the question of establishing a school for training apprentices, which had already been under discussion, but without any definite action being taken. The remarks are so well expressed, and the idea, if carried out, so calculated to advance the interests and *status* of our branch of trade, that we shall but do justice to the sentiments of the speaker, by giving further publicity to his observations by means of our columns.

M. Boussard, referring to the previous discussions, said: "Our chamber has on different occasions taken into consideration a plan which had been submitted for the establishing of a school for apprentices; in spite, however, of the interest which many of the members have taken in the discussion, we have not yet arrived at any definite result. I beg to propose that at our next meeting we take into our serious consideration, the project of organizing a professional school of cutting, with which may also be combined a school for training apprentices.

"I am of opinion that by this means we may hope to offer some inducement to young men to learn our branch of trade; and what is of still greater importance, that they should take it up with a feeling of pride in good taste and good workmanship; which, unhappily, our workmen for some time appear, in a great measure, to have neglected. It is true that we must attribute this indifference to the progress made for some years by the ready-made trade, which is actuated but by one motive, *cheap prices*, as well in the making, as in the goods, and in realizing large profits. But the public has lately appeared to have awakened to a sense of its error and is brought to admit, that if it pay a tailor higher prices, it has at least the satisfaction of having in return good materials, superior workmanship, and talent in the cutter.

"It is for you, gentlemen, to take advantage of this change in the feeling of the public in our favour, and it is to our mutual interest to use every possible means to encourage it to become more generally extended. Above all, however, we must endeavour to make our journeymen what that class was some 25 or 30 years ago; that is, to take a pride in the execution of their work, and not to look upon their employers as their enemies, who, on the contrary, have but one wish—that of studying to promote their comfort and interests. It is only by labour that they can hope to arrive at this position; by becoming, as formerly, our good allies, taking every possible pains with their work, and striving to excel their fellow-workmen. It is by this means only, I repeat, that, constituting as we do one of the most important branches of industry, we can hope to place our trade in its proper position in the present age."

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

I send with this letter the pattern of a pair of riding-trousers (diagram 5) I lately made for one of my customers. As he is very particular in the fit and ease of his trousers when in the saddle, and I perfectly succeeded in pleasing him, I thought that the pattern might be useful to some of your readers, who are not so accustomed to the shape as I am in my class of customers.

I hesitated some time in intruding myself on your notice, seeing that the attention of your readers was so engrossed by Mr. Anderson's series of scientific articles on the basis of trouser-cutting; but as my offering was simply a pattern of a pair of trousers of which I knew the result, and having had some experience in this particular branch, I hoped it might be of some service.

I lay no claim to the possession of more than the ordinary amount of brains, and it may be that my intellect is not equal to following your correspondent in his description of the position and action of the various muscles. I fear that if I had to make myself master of these particulars before I proceeded to cut, I should find myself somewhat at a loss how to proceed; as I should be constantly wondering if, in providing for one muscle, I had overlooked the action of some angle essential to the proper sit of the trousers.

I envy Mr. Anderson the ease with which he discusses the subject he has taken in hand; hard-sounding words appear to flow from his pen as freely as the common language of every-day conversation; and I hope that, while giving him every credit for the sincerity of his intentions to establish a trustworthy basis for cutting trousers, others of his attentive readers may be able to appreciate more fully the correctness of the arguments he advances.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"S."

Glasgow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

Will you kindly allow me to protest, through your influential journal, against such a waste of talent as is evinced in the communications of your correspondent, Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh. If he really wishes to convey sound information about "cutting," pray let him leave out scientific words; such as *trochanter*, *trochanter major*, *penis*, *patella*, *tarsus*, &c. I recollect, when I was a little boy at school, that we made use of such terms. A boy's head was always his *caput*, his fingers *digits*, and so on. But when we got into our teens, we found it convenient to drop that style of address.

If Mr. Anderson, or any of your readers, will refer to "Paley's Natural Theology," he will find there some of the most delicate and complex mechanisms of the human body described in plain, *elegant*, and unmistakable language; without making use of any of those learned (?) words, which only tend to hamper the expression of very simple ideas.

I do not think it would detract from Mr. Anderson's well-known position in the trade in the slightest degree, were he to call the knee, instep, &c., &c., by their usual well-known names; indeed, I believe it would have the contrary effect.

I am, your obedient servant,

"Simplex."

ON THE PRINCIPLE OF TROUSER-CUTTING.

We shall not resume the publication of Mr. Anderson's series of interesting articles on the principle of trouser-cutting until the autumn, as that gentleman wishes to devote so much of his time as he can spare from his ordinary occupations, to a thorough investigation of the basis he contemplates establishing, and to a complete study of anatomy; in order to lay down certain rules to obtain the requisite facilities in the shape and direction of the angles in trousers for the comfort of the wearer. This interval will afford those of our readers who have read the articles already published in our pages, the opportunity to study Mr. Anderson's remarks with more care, and so prepare themselves for the further observations which he has to make on the subject he has so ably taken up.

A NEW WATERPROOF FABRIC.

We learn from a recent number of the *Clothier and Hatter*—a New York trade publication—that an important result has been obtained in the manufacture of a rubber fabric for waterproof garments, which possesses the desirable qualities of being free from the objectionable sulphurous smell, and not liable to crack or scale by use; inconveniences which have been considered unavoidable in waterproof fabrics made by the usual process. The new article is described as light as silk, perfectly impervious to water, very cheap, and will answer for an umbrella, Overcoat, hat-cover, lady's dress, or anything else. There are not any stitched seams to be sewn, the whole work is done with india-rubber. A peculiarity in the process is that the preparation preserves the goods instead of rotting them. As an indication of the lightness of the fabric, a full sized coat only weighs eight ounces. The preparation is worked into the material, and not spread over, as in the usual method. There is no right or wrong side to the goods, which are sold by the yard or by the bolt. They are specially adapted to the manufacture of ladies' cloaks.

PORTABLE WARDROBE.

Under the above title, an ingenious contrivance has been patented in America for suspending articles of clothing, so as to prevent the possibility of their being creased. It occupies very little more space than ordinarily used for a single garment, but will suspend *four suits* of clothing and a hat. It is so arranged that it may be hung up against the wall of any ordinary room or closet, or inside a wardrobe. We should think that this machine would be useful to many of our readers, and answer the purpose for which it is intended, more completely than the yokes which we have seen hung up in houses in this country and in Paris.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Subscribers to the above Institution will be held on the 26th inst., at which Two additional pensioners will be elected on the funds of the charity. Candidates, who must be members of the Institution, can obtain forms on application to the Secretary, W. B. Hall, Esq., at the Offices, 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.

ANTIQUITY OF THE BLOUSE.

In Mr. Planché's new work "On Costume," which is now being published in parts, we learn that the *blouse*, a loose upper garment, worn by a large body of French mechanics and agriculturists, dates a considerable time back, having being worn in France by *both sexes of all classes* in the TWELFTH century.

Although the form may have been very similar for all classes, the aristocracy of the period made a distinction in theirs, as we find the knights' were lined with fur, and worn over the armour. That worn by the plebeian portion of the community was much, in appearance, like that still adopted. A remarkable circumstance is connected with this garment. The *blouse* is generally made of a blue article; in the 16th and 17th centuries, that colour was the badge of servitude, and indicated that the person wearing it was not his own master, but in the employ of some one.

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(New Edition.)

(*Continued from page* 15.)

Deputy-Controller.

The uniform as for Controller, with the following exceptions:—

Tunic.—The collar ornamented with three-quarter inch lace round the top, gold Russia braid along the bottom, and a figured braiding of alternate large and small eyes below the lace. At each end, a crown and star, embroidered in silver. The lace on the cuffs to be three-quarter inch, and the braiding below the lace to be of *small* eyes only.

Dress-Trousers.—The lace 1½ inch wide.

Cocked-Hat.—The loop to be of three-quarter inch lace; the tassels to be flat, netted gold purl head; eight small gold bullions, with seven blue bullions under them. The plume to be mushroom-shaped, of blue cock's-tail feathers, with white feathers under them.

Sword.—As described in the General Regulations, the hilt of gilt metal, with device of Royal cypher and crown, and lined with black patent leather.

Scabbard.—Brass.

Sword-Knot.—Blue and gold lace strap, with gold acorn.

Sword-Belt.—The lace to be 1½ inch wide.

Undress Frock-Coat.—The collar and cuffs of blue *cloth* instead of velvet; same badges at ends of collar as on tunic.

Shell-Jacket.—Blue cloth, with blue velvet collar and cuffs. The collar edged with three-quarter-inch Staff pattern lace round the top, and gold Russia braid at the bottom, and the same badges as before named. Pointed cuffs, with three chevrons of gold Russia braid at the top, finished with an "Austrian knot" above, and a "crow's-foot" and eye below. A row of small braided eyes, above and below the plain braid, the top of the braiding to be 10 inches from the bottom of the cuff. The jacket edged all round, *except the collar*, with gold Russia braid, forming a figure 8 at each back-seam. Gilt studs down the front, on the left side, and a round gold cord loop with a small button on each shoulder. Hooks and eyes at front. Blue silk lining.

Waistcoat.—Blue cloth, edged with gold Russia braid, to fasten with hooks and eyes, and with gilt studs down the front on the left side. Pockets edged with Russia braid, with "crow's-foot" at ends and at centre.

Assistant-Controller.

Uniform as Deputy-Controller, with the following exceptions.

Tunic.—The figured braiding on the collar, and above and below the lace on the sleeve, to be of small eyes. The badge of rank, a crown only, as also on the undress frock and jacket.

Commissary.

Uniform as for Assistant-Controller, with the following exceptions:—

Tunic.—The lace to be half-inch wide, and the braid *below* the lace on the cuff to be plain, without eyes.

Badge.—Star.

Dress-Trousers and Belts.—The lace of the sword-belt and on the *dress*-trousers to be 1⅛ inch wide, and that of the pouch-belt 1½ inch wide, with three-eighths of an inch of blue leather in centre.

Patrol-Jacket to the form described in the General Instructions, instead of the undress frock.

Shell.—As described for Deputy-Controller, except that the collar will be edged round the top and bottom with gold Russia braid, and will have a star in silver at each end. No braided eyes on cuff, and the jacket edged with white cloth a quarter of an inch wide, instead of Russia braid.

Great-Coat.—The collar not to be lined with velvet.

Forage-Cap.—Blue cloth, with band of 1½-inch gold lace. Gold purl-button on the top. Plain peak.

Deputy-Commissary.

Uniform as for Commissary, except that the badge of rank will be a crown and star *on the tunic only.* The braided eyes on the collar will be omitted; the braid above and below the lace on the sleeve to be plain, without eyes; *two* chevrons of braid on the cuff of the shell-jacket, the top of the braiding to be 9 inches from the bottom of the cuff. Steel scabbard.

Assistant-Commissary.

As for Deputy-Commissary, except that the badge will be a crown only, one bar of lace on the cuff of the tunic, and one chevron of braid on the cuff of shell-jacket, the point 8 inches from bottom of cuff.

Sub-Assistant-Commissary.

The same as before, but the badge a star.

Control Paymasters.

Uniform as for Commissaries of their rank, but without plume, shoulder-belt, or pouch. Undress sword-belt of black morocco leather.

Commissaries, Deputy and Assistant Commissaries, attached to the Army Service Corps, to wear regulation chaco, with certain alterations from that worn by Infantry officers, instead of cocked hat.

Commissaries belonging to the Transport Sub-Department to wear pantaloons, with stripes as for trousers, and over-boots. Steel spurs, with straps and buckles, when mounted.

Veterinary Surgeons attached to the Army Service Corps to wear the uniform according to relative rank of Commissaries belonging to the Transport Sub-Department, except that the plume to be of red cock's tail 5 inches long only, as for Cavalry, and white patent leather shoulder-belt, with instrument-case, as for Veterinary Staff.

(*To be continued.*)

AUXILIARY FORCES.

Uniform of Adjutants.

It has been announced that an officer, selected from the full pay of the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, for the appointment of Adjutant to the Auxiliary Forces, *will wear the uniform of the corps of the Regular Army to which he belongs,* as it differs only slightly from that of the corresponding arm of those forces.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The *aiguilettes* worn by the above Aides-de-Camp are to be the same as those of Equerries to the Royal Family.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1761 and 1762.

Diagrams 1, 3, 7, and 8, are introduced to illustrate the difference in the form of patterns drafted for disproportionately high and low-shouldered figures, compared with that produced for a proportionately made man, and are described in that portion of our article "On Disproportion" which appears in the present number.

Diagrams 2, 4, 6, 9, and 11, illustrate the style of lounge-jacket represented on one of the plates issued this month.

Diagram 5, is the pattern of a pair of morning-trousers to the present style. The top-side is cut smaller all the way down at the side-seam, and from the top of the leg-seam, and the under-side drafted proportionately wider, to make up the size to which trousers for morning wear are now worn. The bottom of the side-seam of the under-side is cut with a spring, to throw the seam more on to the front of the foot, and do away with a certain amount of the unnecessary fulness which would otherwise be found at that part of the trousers. Owing also to the width at the bottom, the shape of the under-side is somewhat altered from a trouser drafted to a smaller size. For the undress side, add on at the top of the front-edge the same quantity taken off at the top of the leg-seam, and deduct the same at the side-seam of the top-side, to reduce both top-sides to the same width upwards.

Diagram 10, illustrates the pattern of riding-trouser sent us by our correspondent "S.," and referred to in his communication.

SUMMER FROCK-COAT.

On one of the plates issued with the present number, we publish an illustration of a frock-coat, which is especially adapted for bright sunny weather, and for country *fêtes*. We should think that in no previous summer have so many light-coloured frock-coats been made for Epsom and Ascot. One leading house in our trade, we hear, made over one hundred, and generally the whole suit of the same article and colour. The coat is mostly worn buttoned up with three buttons, and rather long in the skirt, but short in the waist. In other respects it is cut like the pattern we gave with the March number of this work. The edges are turned in, and stitched narrow. Velvet collars are much worn, as they relieve the quietness of the colours, but it is scarcely a suitable finish for warm weather. The fronts of the foreparts are faced to the lapel-seam, with silk to match. Tweed and other thin makes of goods in grey and drab of light shades, are made up in this style. The waistcoat is either single-breasted without a roll, and to button up rather high, and cut moderately long, or with a small step-collar to turn.

The morning-coat, shown on the same plate, is of a quiet, unpretending character, and may be advantageously recommended for the ensuing portion of the season. Fancy makes and patterns of a bold style, are in request for all forms of morning-coats.

* * *

On another plate we represent the front and back views of a favourite style of lounge-jacket, of which we also give the pattern on our sheet of diagrams.

* * *

On the third plate we illustrate a smart and novel form of single-breasted frock-coat, with a bold roll-collar to the waist-seam, and without any buttons or holes at front. A peculiarity in this style of coat, which has just been introduced by one of our leading trades, consists in the front of the skirt being cut away at the bottom, so as to run with the curve of the forepart. This naturally gives the coat a much lighter appearance, and imparts a special character to the style, which is eminently well adapted for the summer, and for a well-dressing man.

On the other figure, we have given a pretty style of dress for little boys, and well suited to the season. The sailor's dress has been a favourite for some years, in a great measure, no doubt, owing to the preference given to the form by the Prince of Wales for his own children. Some are made to button up to the throat, with a short broad collar to lie square on the shoulders. White drill, cotton, with blue or black narrow lines, and a deeper blue band, edged with white on the edges round the sleeves, at the opening of the two pouch-pockets, and on the belt, gives a smart finish to the dress. There are but two buttons and holes at front. The short, full trousers are made of the same pattern, with a band of blue, and buttons down the side-seam. Blue serge, white flannel, thin drills, and brown holland, are also made up in this style.

ON DISPROPORTION.

(*Continued from page* 14.)

Diagrams 1, 3, 7, and 8, are designed for figures measuring the same size in the body as that which we gave in our May number of *last year* as the standard of proportion; the one coat being cut an inch higher in the neck than the proportion to the size, and the other the same quantity lower. We have taken rather extreme cases, for the sake of elucidating the principles of the deviation made to correspond therewith.

We will first compare the patterns for the "low-shouldered" figure diagrams 1 and 3, with diagrams 1 and 5, published with the May number for 1874. It will be perceived, that the only difference in the back consists in the additional inch given to the height upwards; the distance down to the line for determining the top of the beck-scye, being 5¾ instead of 4¾, and that for the bottom of the back-scye 7½ instead of 6½. The width across the top of the back is made the same, 2¾ inches, in order that we may better show the alteration made at the shoulder-point of the forepart.

The points of the forepart do not present any very great *apparent* change; but, by laying it on the proportionate one, it would be seen that a very manifest difference exists between the two. The shoulder-point is 11¾ inches out from 0, which would appear to give a straighter cut; but it must be borne in mind, that the back having been heightened an inch, the shoulder of this coat is really considerably more crooked; or otherwise the neck-point would be an inch further out—12½ instead of 11½—to correspond with the quantity added to the back. We shall hereafter adduce reasons to prove that the deviations we have made is the correct and only way of effecting the requisite alterations. The neck is not quite so hollow, and the scye-point a quarter of an inch lower, being 3½ instead of 3¼, and also half an inch nearer to the base-line, 4½ instead of 5. The line for the neck is the same distance from the top (5); and that for obtaining the top of the side-seam, half an inch lower down; which proves that the forepart is so much longer, and also that the front-edge is half an inch higher in the neck. The remainder of the points—although, according to the figures, each is half an inch lower than for the proportionate coat—are at exactly the same distance from the line for the top of the side-seam; the extra half inch being only that given to the upper part of the garment, showing that the lower part is entirely unaffected by the alterations made.

On examining the point of the diagrams 7 and 8, for the "high-shouldered" figure, it will be perceived that there is a similar difference from the proportionate coat, but just in the reverse manner. The back is an inch lower in the neck, measuring the same width at top, and also across the shoulders. The forepart shoulder-point is 11 inches out on the line drawn from 0, or apparently a trifle more crooked; but, for the reasons we gave to show that the high-necked coat was more crooked, so is this in reality straighter. The line for the front of the neck is at the same distance down, and that for the top of the side-seam being half an inch less, shows that the front-edge is that much shorter, as is also the length of forepart. The remainder of the points retain their relative distances.

(*To be continued.*)

PERFECTION IN CUTTING.

However much our readers may be startled at the above announcement, and sceptical as they may be of the result ever being realized, if we may place any reliance on a statement which we find in a recent number of the work of a Parisian contemporary, this blessing is now placed within the reach of all cutters. It would be cruel to keep our readers in the agony of suspense by delaying to put them in possession of the name and address of the gifted gentleman who has found a *panacea* for preventing the numerous evils which have hitherto been considered as inseparable from a cutter's duty.

In reply to an appeal made by the editor of the publication in question to the trade generally, to strike out from the usual beaten track, and communicate to his pages their ideas on the trade, Mr. Conrad Staub, of Barr, Lower Alsace, writes him to the following effect:—

"For some months I have read in your estimable work the appeal which you make to the trade. You invite it to step out of the beaten track. For *my* part, I *have* done so. In the recent numbers of your magazine you promised that you would publish the names of any cutter who would show you some proof of a progress in the art of cutting, but—as you also justly remarked—that you would fear to wound their modesty by so doing. Shall I then be the first, who, without fear of being contradicted, dares to proclaim *I cut a garment, no matter of what description, which shall invariably be a perfect fit without being tried on?* I contend that the drafting of a garment *need no longer be a difficult matter to any one.*

"My method is not borrowed from any other, and it does not bear the least resemblance to any which have been invented. It may justly be termed, '*vierge.*' No more trying on, no more alterations (*poignards*), consequently no more anxiety, no more losses from misfits. Saving in time and material as the natural result to tailors.

"Besides this superiority, my plan has the immense advantage of being very simple, very easy, and within the modest intellect of the humble village tailor.

"It may be learnt in the space of an hour, and is as applicable for disproportionate figures, which it fits with as much ease as when exercised on well-made men. It may be equally applied to ladies' and children's dresses. In a word, there is nothing like my system for simplicity or precision; it is the result of fifteen years' deep study, labour, and perseverance."

Surely, we have but done our duty in giving the advantage of our wide circulation to such important information, which promises comfort to the bewildered brain, and to remove the constant causes of perplexity, which the unfortunate cutter strives so bravely to surmount.

Mercies fall thick upon the troubled mind, for not only have we this balsam offered to us, but we learn further, in the same article, that Monsieur Sylvestre, a well-known teacher, "*professeur de coupe*," and the inventor of an apparatus for taking the measures on the body—"which has been approved of by the principal tailors in France, by the Minister of War, and by the Philanthropic Society of Master-Tailors of Paris"—has, after forty years of serious study, solved a problem "which, up to this time, was unknown and scarcely possible;" namely, to teach in a SINGLE LESSON a plan by which a tailor can cut the forepart of a dress-coat, frock-coat, or morning-coat, to suit the particular figure of any customer, which shall fit with perfection, and simply *by the means of measures taken by the centimètre*, or ordinary tape measure. If even one of these promises is fulfilled, it will introduce a new era in our trade, upon the importance of which it would be *impossible* to speculate.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,
AND
CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 352. August 2, 1875. Vol. 30.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

"Will these dry bones live again? Man, know thyself, and the wonders of your mechanism; then humble yourself and worship your Maker!"

Edinburgh.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I am sorry to find that your correspondent, "Simplex," is displeased with the terms I have employed in my communication on trouser-cutting, as I fear he will be still more annoyed as I proceed in the explanation of my theory, and discuss the nature of the bones and the action of the muscles, with their duties as *abductors*, *adductors*, and as to their effect in *circumduction*. I shall also have to treat on the rotary motion, and the rotary muscles, &c., &c., &c. What will he say when he sees such an array of powers all in action, like in some delicate piece of machinery? The best advice I can give "Simplex" is to study the science of anatomy as I do; not with the mere view of having so many terms to remember, but for real information and instruction, and then, instead of "Simplex" as a designation, he will substitute "Circumplex," and bless his stars that he had the power so to act.

If your pages are open to me, it must be as John Anderson, the tailor-anatomist, and not to John Anderson, the trouser-cutter.

I did not enter upon my task with the idea of making any of your readers a trouser-cutter, for all cutters are trouser-cutters.

My object was to lay down a basis on anatomical proportions. If I had only trouser-fitting in my mind, I could send you a system with only one line in it; but that line has a value in it, and the value consists in the knowledge of the nature of all other lines.

You must, therefore, prepare your readers to look even for more hard terms, for I cannot be controlled in my elucidation.

My task is to me a labour of love, and I am actuated by the desire to see our profession a learned profession. It only requires a beginning, and, once begun, I have no fear that one will lay it down in a hurry. Had I willed it, long ere now I had the opportunity—presented to me unsolicited—to have filled a very different position, where I should have had a free field for the bent of my mind; so that your correspondent will see, that "a day before yesterday" I was making myself acquainted with anatomy, and its proportions and influence, and am now endeavouring to enlist the trade as fellow-labourers in the study.

Faithfully yours,
JOHN ANDERSON.

[While giving our correspondent—writing under the pseudonym of "Simplex"—the opportunity to express his opinion on the adoption by Mr. Anderson, of the several scientific terms used in the study of anatomy, we scarcely see how that gentleman could have done otherwise than avail himself of those words which are familiar to every student of anatomy, and are adopted in all civilized countries.

It appears to us that a knowledge of the situation and of the action of the different muscles, is of vital importance to every cutter who takes an interest in his duties, beyond the mere cutting out of his work by patterns, or by any system. Such knowledge will teach him the provision he has to make for the free circulation of the several parts of the body, to afford liberty for the alterations in size and position when certain local muscles are brought into play.—ED. GAZ. OF FASHION.]

ON DISPROPORTION.

(*Continued from page 24.*)

ARTICLE IX.

The Long and Short Bodied Figures—Comparison with the Disproportion in Height of Neck—Similarity in Principle—Illustration—Method of effecting the Deviations.

The illustrations of the disproportion of height, will be understood to be exclusively directed to that portion of the subject which refers to the height of neck; that is to say, the height of the figure upwards, from opposite to the bottom of the scye, without reference in any respect to the size or actual height of the figure itself. It will, therefore, be perceived by our readers, that our observations on the high-necked figure, are not intended to apply in particular to the *tall thin* man, or, on the other hand, those on the short-necked figure to the *short stout* person; because the *principle* of the variation must be precisely the same, whether the high-necked person be tall or short, stout or thin, and the like also for the low-necked form.

It is necessary to observe this, because there may be other kinds of disproportion combined in the same figure, which might, in great measure, counteract the deviations rendered necessary for the high or low necked person; for instance, it is very certain that most tall thin figures do not require a crooked forepart, but, on the contrary, that for such, a straighter cut is necessary.

But it is equally certain that the straightness of cut is not rendered necessary, in order to provide for the extra proportion in the height of neck; because, as we have already shown, a crooked cut is the *correct* and *only* way of effecting the deviation for that disproportion.

It is a disproportion in the form that calls for the straight cut (as we shall show when treating on that subject); the deviation for which latter disproportion may counteract that required for the former.

We now proceed to the consideration of another portion of the subject, of disproportion of height, which is that existing in the length of the figure downwards, from opposite the bottom of the scye to the length of the natural waist: and here again we have nothing to do with the size or form of the figure; as it is the deviation for the *length* only that we have now to provide for, presuming the waist to be of the same circumference.

It would appear, at first, to the less experienced in the trade, that as there was no further disproportion to take into account than that of the length, the deviation must be most simple, being merely adding to, or deducting from, that of the proportionate length, according to whatever degree might be required; but this is incorrect, on the very same principles as that of merely heightening the neck at the shoulder-point, instead of making the forepart longer and crookeder for the high-necked figure, and may be proved in exactly the same manner. For, as the waist becomes lengthened, so it decreases in size, till at last, if carried to a sufficient extreme, it would meet to a centre, as shown on diagram 14 at *a;* just as the neck would in time meet to a point if merely heightened in the manner before alluded to, the top of the back-seam crossing the top of the front-edge or lapel-seam. As the principle of the deviation from the regular form is precisely the same, so likewise are the principles on which the variation must be effected, to suit each of these classes of disproportion.

The figure may be considered as forming a similar shape, both above and below the arms, as that shown by diagram 5, which we will suppose to represent the trunk of a body as low as the waist, the head and arms being removed. The centre lines represent the proportionate form, and the other lines the deviations therefrom. It will be perceived that, if lines be drawn across the figure at the top and the bottom of the arms, the shape will be the same both above and below, with the exception of the difference between the size round the neck and that of the waist; consequently the same principle that will fit the one, will equally apply for the other.

The method in which we must apply this principle in the present instance is, by cutting the forepart under the arm; and, if the waist be shorter than the proportionate length, taking out a certain quantity at that part, and equal quantities off the front and the side-seam, till the waist is brought to the same size as that of the regular form. If, on the contrary, the waist be longer than proportion; then the same principle will be applied in an opposite manner, by adding on a certain quantity under the arm, and equal quantities at the side-seam and at front.

In practice it is not necessary to effect this deviation by cutting the forepart under the arm, any more than it is to cut the shoulder-strap across, in order to make the variation in the height of neck; for the same effect can be produced at once, by altering at the side-seam and the front-edge, taking off and adding on equal quantities at each part, till the correct size of waist is obtained, as represented by diagram 17. It is true that, by cutting under the arm, and making a variation at that part, we alter the position of the top of the side-seam, in relation to the shoulder-point; but the difference made is so very minute, that, in the most extreme degrees of this disproportion (which we should say would in no case exceed an inch, one way or the other, from the proportionate length), the difference would be scarcely perceptible.

It will thus be seen, that persons differing in the length of body, although of exactly the same size, and standing in a similar position, will require a necessary alteration in the style of cut, a straighter and shorter forepart being required for the short-necked figure, and a crookeder and longer shoulder for that with a long body; the difference in the balance being caused simply by the variation effected in the side-seam, as we have already shown; that by hooking in at the bottom, the shoulder is immediately straightened and shortened in the balance, while the contrary effect is produced by hooking in at top, or adding on at bottom.

(*To be continued.*)

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(New Edition.)

(*Continued from page* 22.)

Officers of the Medical Department.

Director-General and Surgeon-General after Three Years' Service.

Tunic.—Scarlet cloth, eight buttons at front, black velvet collar and cuffs. The collar laced round the top and bottom with inch lace, and at each end a star, embroidered in silver. Round cuffs, three inches deep, with two bars of inch gold lace round the top, showing one-eighth of an inch of black velvet between the bars. A scarlet slash on each sleeve, with three buttons, 6 inches long and 2½ inches wide, edged with inch lace, and a similar flap, 10 inches long and 2½ inches wide, on each skirt behind, with three buttons. The back-skirts edged with half-inch lace. Loop of gold cord, with a small button on each shoulder. The front-edges, collar, and flaps, edged with white cloth, a quarter of an inch wide; skirts lined with white.

Dress-Trousers.—Blue cloth, with 2½-inch lace down the side-seams.

Cocked Hat, as described in the "General Instructions."

Plume.—Black cock's-tail feathers, drooping, 10 inches long.

Spurs.—Brass.

Sword.—Mameluke, gilt hilt, ivory grip, scimitar blade.

Scabbard.—Brass.

Sword-Knot.—Gold and crimson cord, with gold acorn.

Sword-Belt.—Black morocco leather, 1½ inch wide, with slings, an inch wide; three stripes of gold embroidery on belt and slings. Gilt hook to hook up the sword.

Waist-Plate.—Round, gilt, with lion and crown in silver on centre-piece.

Pouch-Belt.—Black morocco leather, 2 inches wide, with four stripes of gold embroidery, each a quarter of an inch wide.

Pouch for Instruments.—Black morocco leather, with three stripes of gold embroidery on the flap.

Undress Frock.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, with black-velvet rolling-collar. Five loops of three-quarter-inch black mohair braid on each forepart, with two olivets on each loop. Black velvet pointed cuffs, with two bars of *inch* black braid round the top, showing a quarter of an inch light of black velvet between. A figured braiding, of alternate large and small eyes, above and below the lace; the lower braid having a "crow's-foot" and eye, and the upper an Austrian knot at the top. The top of the braided figure to be 10 inches from the bottom of the cuff. A *gold* embroidered star at each end of the collar. Collar, front-edges, and back-skirts, edged with three-quarter-inch mohair braid. Two olivets at bottom of side-seams encircled with braided "crow's-foot." Skirts lined with black.

Undress Trousers.—Blue cloth, with scarlet stripes, 2½ inches wide, and welted at the edges, down the side-seams.

Forage-Cap.—Blue cloth, with gold embroidered peak, and band of 2-inch lace. Gold purl-netted button, and braided figure on the crown.

Great-Coat and Cape.—Blue milled cloth, lined with scarlet rattinett, and the collar with black velvet. Same shape as for the Infantry of the Line.

Surgeon-General under Three Years' Service in that Rank.

The same uniform as above described, but *without* the badge of rank on the collar of tunic, frock, or saddle-cloth.

Deputy Surgeon-General after Five Years' Service in that Rank.

Tunic.—Scarlet cloth, single-breasted, eight buttons at front. The collar trimmed with half-inch lace on the top-edge, gold Russian braid at the bottom, and a row of gold-braided eyes between. A crown and star embroidered in silver at each end. Pointed cuffs, with two bars of half-inch lace round the top, showing quarter-inch light of black velvet between them. A row of gold-braided eyes above and below the lace; the lower braid having a "crow's-foot" and eye, and the upper an Austrian knot at the top. The cuff to be 8 inches deep to the top of the lace, and 10 inches deep to the top of the Austrain knot. The rows of braided eyes on the collar and sleeves to be a quarter of an inch from the lace, the eyes half an inch in diameter, and one-sixteenth of an inch apart. The hip-buttons about 3 inches apart. Gold square cord loop with small button on each shoulder. Skirt closed behind, with a plait at each side, and lined with white. Front-edges, collar, and skirt-plaits, edged with white cloth a quarter of an inch wide.

Dress-Trousers.—Blue cloth, with 1¾-inch lace down the side-seams.

Cocked Hat, with loop of ¾-inch lace, eight small gold lace bullions, and seven crimson under them.

Plume.—Black cock's-tail feather, 8 inches long.

Spurs.—Brass.

Sword.—As described in "General Instructions." The hilt of gilt metal.

Sword-Knot.—Gold and crimson lace; strap with gold acorn.

Sword-Belt.—As for Surgeon-General, but with two stripes of embroidery.

Pouch-Belt and Pouch.—As for Surgeon-General, but with three stripes only of embroidery on belt, and two on pouch.

Undress Frock.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, cloth rolling collar, with crown and star embroidered in gold at each end. Five loops of ¾-inch black mohair braid on each forepart, with two olivets on each loop. Pointed cuffs, trimmed with black braid to the same pattern as the cuffs of the tunic. Two olivets at the bottom of the side-seams, encircled with braided "crow's-foot." Collar, front-edge and back-skirts trimmed with ¾-inch black mohair braid.

Undress-Trousers.—Blue cloth, with scarlet stripe 1¾ inch wide down the side-seams.

Shell-Jacket.—Scarlet cloth, lined with scarlet silk, and edged all round with gold braid, fastened with hooks and eyes, and a row of gilt studs down the front on the left side. Black velvet collar, with gold braid along the bottom-edge. Black velvet pointed cuffs, edged with ½-inch lace. A loop of gold cord, with small button, on each shoulder.

Mess-Waistcoat.—Black cloth, edged with gold braid, and fastened with hooks and eyes. A row of gilt studs down the front on the left side. Pockets edged with gold braid, and a "crow's-foot" at each end.

Great-Coat and Cape.—As for Surgeon-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General under Five Years' Service.

Uniform as for Deputy Surgeon-General, but with *crown* only on the collar and saddle-cloth.

(*To be continued.*)

LADY'S JACKET.

The plate we issue with this month's number, illustrating a new style of Lady's Jacket, will be acceptable to many of our readers at this period of the year, when its utility will at once be put to the test. The style and general effect stamp at once the character of the garment, and prove it to have originated with some house well versed in this branch of the trade.

As this particular department of our trade has been materially enlarged within these few last years, by ladies entrusting the execution of certain garments to tailors, from a confidence in their good taste, and an appreciation of the quality and style produced by them, it behoves the trade to foster this growing disposition to the utmost of their ability, and secure the continuance of the favourable opinion of this influential class of society.

The style of jacket represented on the plate and by the pattern in diagram, is equally adapted for the country or the sea-side as an outdoor garment. It is usually made double-breasted, with a moderate lapel cut on to the forepart, and three holes worked in it. The waist, in conformity with the prevailing taste, is short, and the skirt cut to a moderate length, according to the height of the lady. Small pointed side-edges are sewn in with the plaits at the skirts, with two fancy silk buttons in a line with that at the bottom of the side-seam, so that the button in the centre is close to the point of the flap. There are deep pointed flaps, forming small pockets, fastened on the skirt, under the arm; the top-edge, being left unfastened, forms the opening. There is a button at each of the points. The sleeve is wide, and finished with a deep cuff, as shown on diagram 8, projecting from the hind-arm. The sleeve itself is cut to the full width of the cuff all the length, and sewn together to form a line with the hind-arm; consequently, as seen from the back, there are two edges visible. The skirt, as we have stated in describing the pattern, is cut very hollow on the top-edge, and sewn along the bottom of the forepart. This is much preferable to cutting the body and skirt in one; as, however large a fish may be taken out under the bosom, and spring allowed at the bottom of the side-body-seam, the sudden rise in a lady's hip, and the marked difference between the size of the waist, and of the body but a few inches below, makes it extremely difficult to obtain the necessary amount of liberty for the prominency of the figure at this part of the body. The bottom-edge of the forepart and back-skirts are bound with a fine ribbed silk to match, or a shade lighter than the cloth, 2 inches wide, and the edges of the back-skirts are trimmed to correspond, but only three-quarters of an inch wide at the top of the tacking, and 1½ inch at the bottom, where it joins the bottom band. The collar, fronts of the foreparts, flaps, cuffs, and side-edges are all faced with this silk, and a narrow binding, half an inch wide, is carried up the front-edges of the lapels and skirts from the broad band at the bottom to a little distance above the top hole. The body, back, and skirts are lined throughout with silk serge to match. The bottom hole in the lapel is cut a little above the waist-seam, so that when the jacket is fastened the two buttons stand in a line.

The difference in the substance of the under-dress of a lady might be sufficient to prevent the jacket-skirt setting equally well at all times; to provide for this contingency, a simple but very effective plan has been adopted.

Two short pieces of narrow elastic, about 1½ inch long, are sewn on inside the back-skirt; one end a little distance from the edge of the right or under-skirt, and the other end about the centre of the left or upper-skirt. One about 1½ inch from the bottom of the skirt, the other about the centre. With the movement of the body, or by more clothing being worn at one time than another, the elasticity of these bands is brought into play, and, by their extension, the backs of the skirts are separated as necessary, without, however, showing any vacancy between them.

This form of jacket makes up well in a fine diagonal, or some of the fancy patterns in elastic. Brown, olive, claret, or blue, are all available, as also small light mixtures, or plain colours in a thin make of Melton cloth.

SHOOTING-DRESS.

In anticipation of the period for the opening of this favourite sport, we have illustrated two of the styles of dress now being prepared for the purpose, by those houses which enjoy a reputation for their productions in this speciality. We also give the pattern of one of the jackets in our collection of patterns in diagram.

The shape of jacket which corresponds with our pattern, and shown by the two figures on one of the plates, is perhaps the most generally preferred, as it suits the greater part of the figures; but gentlemen devoted to shooting, have mostly some particular crotchet of their own, which they have carried out to their special directions, regardless of the appearance of the garment, provided they enjoy the advantages which they consider their ideas affords.

The waist is cut to a moderate length only, and the skirt rather longer than sometimes worn. There are four buttons and holes at front, and a small turn, with the corner of the lapel rounded off. The jacket is cut very easy at the waist, although not intended to be worn buttoned, so that it may hang quite free from the body, and not drag anywhere.

The front-edge of the skirt is cut to run with the front of the forepart, and is well rounded off at the bottom. There are deep flaps in the waist-seam, with pockets under, a breast-pocket or a "pouch"-pocket outside each forepart, and a "cap"-pocket in the right waist-seam, with a small flap. The edges are turned in, and stitched rather broad. The sleeve is wide, cut to the full length, finished with a button and hole at the bottom, and the corners of the hind-arm rounded off.

Many of the new makes for the season are well adapted for shooting-jackets and suits, as the marked character of the pattern and the variety of colours are not considered objectionable for this purpose. Several of these new goods are very smart, and look well made up with care and taste.

To counteract the friction of the gun on the shoulder, a capping of leather is sometimes sewn on the right forepart; and, for the same purpose, a strapping of the same is sewn on to the bottom of the fore-arm of the sleeve. As a further protection, a strapping of the same article as the jacket is made of, is sewn on at front of the right scye for the butt end of the gun, and stitched in diagonal rows.

A single-breasted waistcoat, cut rather long, and to button up high at the neck, is a useful style for shooting. It is made with a plain stand-collar, square or rounded off at front, and the lower button placed about 3 inches from the bottom of the waistcoat. They usually have two pockets in each forepart, with small flaps to cover the openings. The edges are stitched to match the coat. Some sportsmen wear a drab leather shooting-waistcoat, made as we have described.

When trousers are worn they are cut moderately full in the leg and body, but rather short, and not too wide over the foot. These may also be strapped round the bottom of the legs to about 8 inches up, with a soft black leather. Another plan is to sew a narrow strip of soft leather *double* over the turn-up, with the *double* edge slightly projecting below the trousers, so as to take off the friction of the boot at the instep against the cloth. A similar piece is sewn on at the back for the heel. These trousers have fly-fronts and "frog" pockets. Plain seams.

The other form of jacket represented on another plate is cut like a "Reefer," with a back and side-seam. Easy to the measure, to a medium length, with an opening at the bottom of each side-seam, and the corners rounded off. There are four buttons and holes at front, and a small turn. The bottom of the front of the skirt is rounded off. Sleeve easy, and without a cuff; button and hole at the hand. A "*pouch*" or *patch*-pocket on each breast and on each skirt, with a small flap to cover the opening. Edges turned in and stitched rather broad.

Breeches for shooting are cut quite easy in the body and the upper part of the leg, but to fit close from the knee downwards. They are long, and have five buttons and holes at the knee. The top-side is not cut very forward at the bottom. Cord in various shades of drab and size of the rib are mostly worn. Cut without waistbands, and with fly-fronts and "frog"-pockets.

Horn, wood, or smoked-pearl buttons are preferred for the jacket and waistcoat.

YACHTING-DRESS.

On one of the figures on the plates issued this month, we illustrate the prevailing form of dress worn by yachtsmen. It consists of a double-breasted "Reefer," cut moderately easy, and to a medium length. The back is not very broad. An opening is left at the bottom of the back-seam. There are four holes in a lapel of a medium width, square at top. The sleeve is large, with a regular or sham pointed slash sewn on the top side, with five buttons. There are two pockets at front of the skirts, with flaps to go in or out; and a breast-pocket outside the left breast. The edges are turned in and stitched. Blue serge, or cloth, of a moderate substance, are made up, with gilt or horn club buttons, and the body and back of the jacket lined with white serge.

Waistcoat to fancy; generally blue or white, with club buttons. Shape optional.

Trousers are made of the same article as the jacket, cut quite full. Plain seams.

THE DEER-STALKER.

A special style of dress is frequently worn by sportsmen when traversing exposed country in deer-stalking. Some few years since we issued a plate with one of our numbers, on which we had illustrated the front and back views of this dress, the details of which had been communicated to us by one of the leading houses in the trade. As the shape and the arrangement are presumed to be planned with a view to the requirements of the sport and the convenience of the sportsman, and the fashion of the day would exercise but little influence on the shape, the particulars we gave at the period to which we have referred, would be equally applicable now as then; and useful to a portion at least of our readers.

The jacket is cut like a loose Chesterfield, with a moderate width of back, and a seam at the centre, with an opening at the bottom. It is single-breasted, with four buttons and holes at front, and a ketch about two inches wide is allowed on to the front of the right forepart for the buttons to stand on. It is rather long in comparison with other forms of shooting-jacket, and reaches to within a short distance of the hollow of the knee. It is produced quite large to the measure, as the jacket is intended to hang loosely from the body, and allow perfect freedom to the motion of the limbs. The collar is narrow, rounded off at the front, and invariably worn to stand up. The neck is cut short, so as to admit of the collar fitting snug to the throat. There are two "patch"-pockets on each forepart, with flaps, to cover the openings. The edges are turned in, and stitched broad.

Heather mixtures in Cheviot are generally selected to suit the colours in the ground over which the shooting extends. The sleeve is wide, and quite plain at the hand.

A hood is a useful adjunct, and may be attached by buttons and holes, and worn when the weather renders it desirable.

The waistcoat is made in the style we have already described.

Knickerbockers, which complete the costume, are cut to the usual shape, which we have so frequently described and represented by diagrams. They are made of the same article as the jacket and waistcoat.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1766 and 1767.

Diagrams 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8, are the pattern of the elegant style of lady's jacket, illustrated on one of the plates published with the present number of our work.

The back (diagram 4) is cut with a plait at the side-seam of the skirt, and has a pointed flap, as pattern on diagram 15, sewn on the edge, but not to reach to the bottom. There is a plain back-tacking at the bottom of the back-seam. Although it is not intended that this jacket should fit close to the figure at the waist, two moderate-sized plaits are taken out under the bosom, to give the necessary freedom, and define the shape of the body. The cuff projects from the hind-arm-seam of the sleeve (diagram 8), as shown on the pattern. The skirt (diagram 2) is cut very hollow at top, and with a certain quantity of fulness to afford liberty over the hip. It has a plain plait to match that on the back.

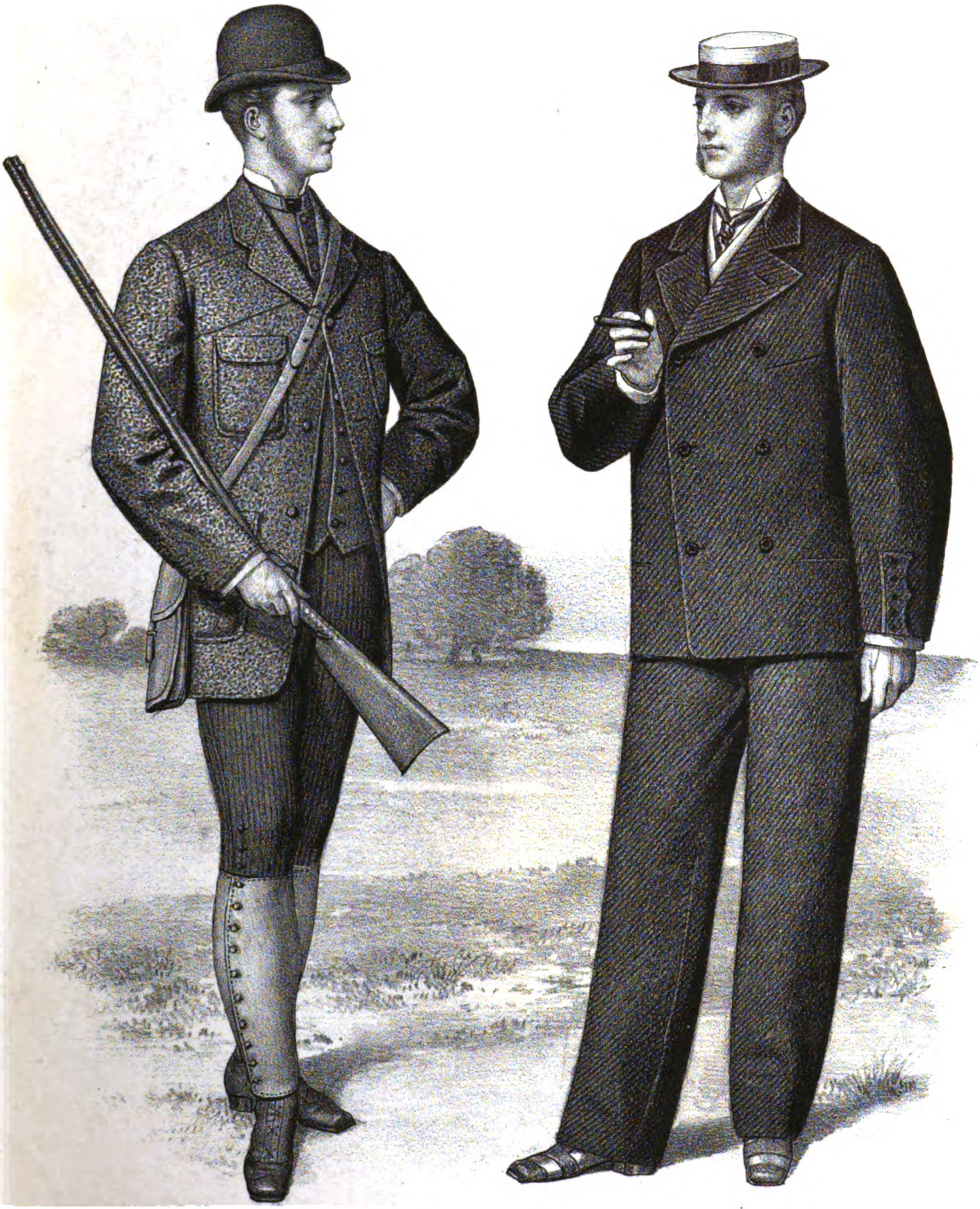
Diagrams 5, 14, and 17, are introduced to illustrate remarks contained in that portion of the article "On Disproportion," which appears in the number for the present month.

Diagrams 7 and 16, are the pattern of the prevailing shape of train for ladies' riding-habits. At the request of several of our readers, we have published this pattern, as some found a difficulty in carrying out the shape by the directions we have previously given.

Diagram 16, is the pattern of the top-side. The straight line represents the *left* side-seam, and the curved line from 5 to 7½ corresponds in length with half the circumference of the waist. The line from the point 5 to 60, is supposed to be the *right* side-seam, and is cut longer and with more round on it, to allow of a certain amount of fulness being held on to the under-side in making up. The under-side (diagram 7) has three large V's taken out on the upper edge, if the cloth be stout, or two only when the habit is made of a thin cloth. The strong line again represents the *left* side-seam from 12 to 60. A broad ketch is sewn on or cut on for the facing of the pocket, which is usually worn, the opening of which is marked.

The train, when seamed up, is sewn on at top to a narrow band, cut with a point at the centre of the body at front, to the size of the waist. The top-side is sewn quite plain, and what fulness there may be in the under-side is gathered on under the jacket-skirt behind. The band is fastened with buttons and holes, or a strap and buckle. A silk tab is sewn on at the bottom of the back, under the back-skirt, and two holes worked in it; it is fastened by two buttons sewn on the band, or the tab is simply fastened to the train by two hooks and eyes. A hole is worked at the corner of the pocket ketch at top, and is fastened on to a button, to keep it in its place when on the body.

Diagrams 9 to 13, inclusive, are the pattern of one of the styles of shooting-jacket, being prepared for the forthcoming season, and is illustrated by two figures on one of the plates issued with this month's number of our work. The comfort of the sportsman has been studied in the form and proportions of the jacket, while imparting a certain style which marks the particular character of the garment. The pattern is produced easy to the breast-measure, to allow for the substance of the article which may be made up, and to give the requisite ease for the movements of the arms and body.



GAZETTE OF FASHION

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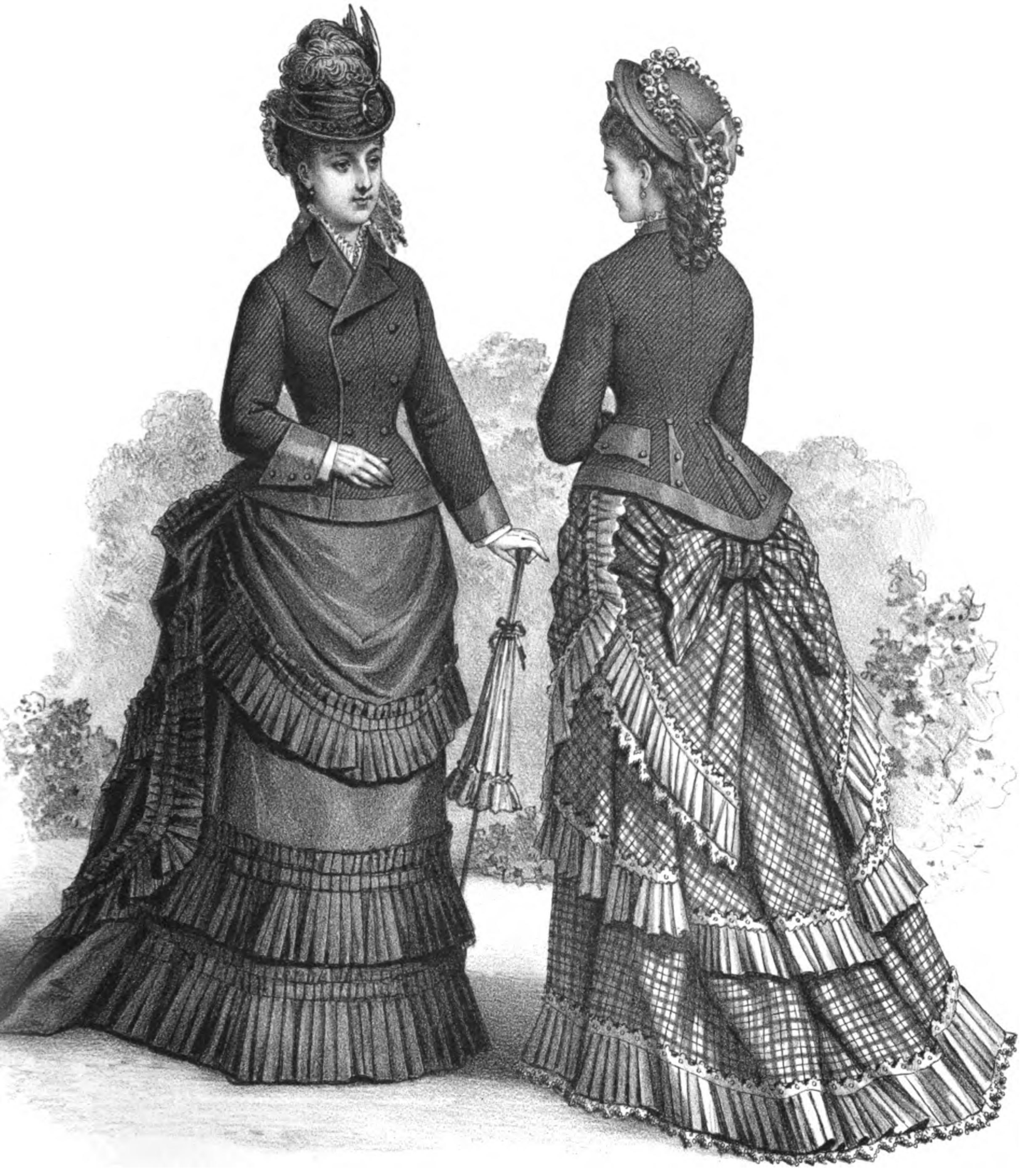

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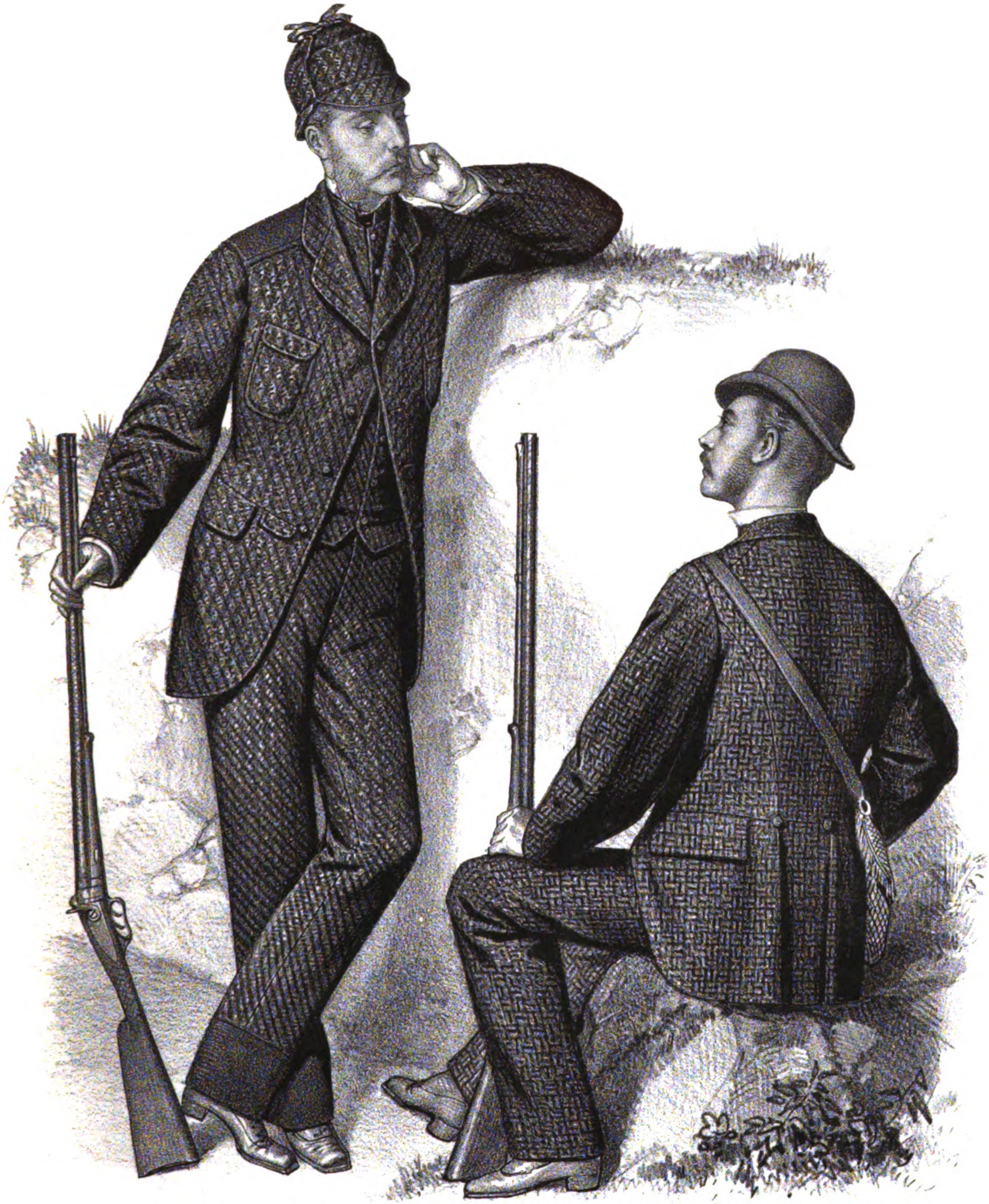

GAZETTE of FASHION

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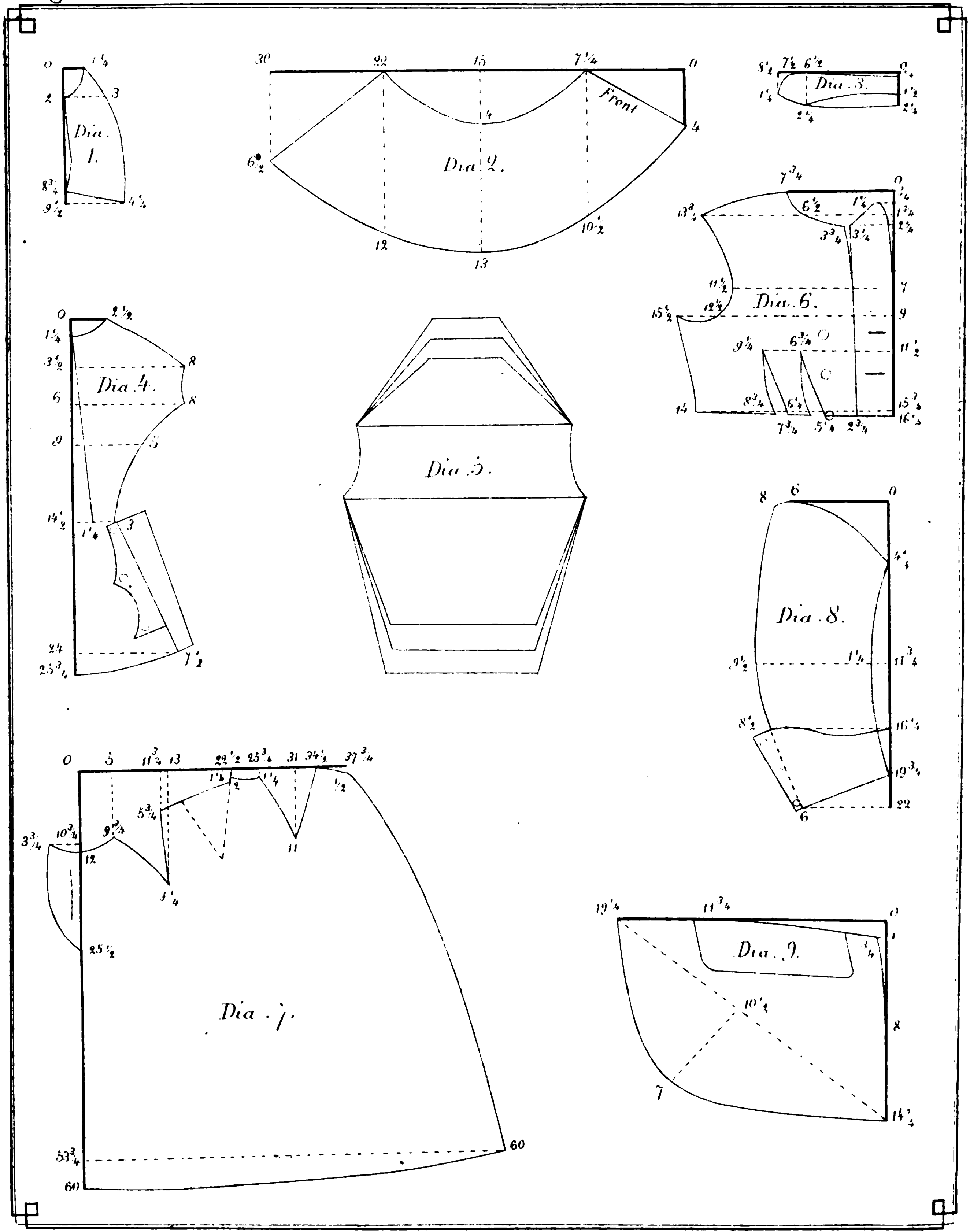
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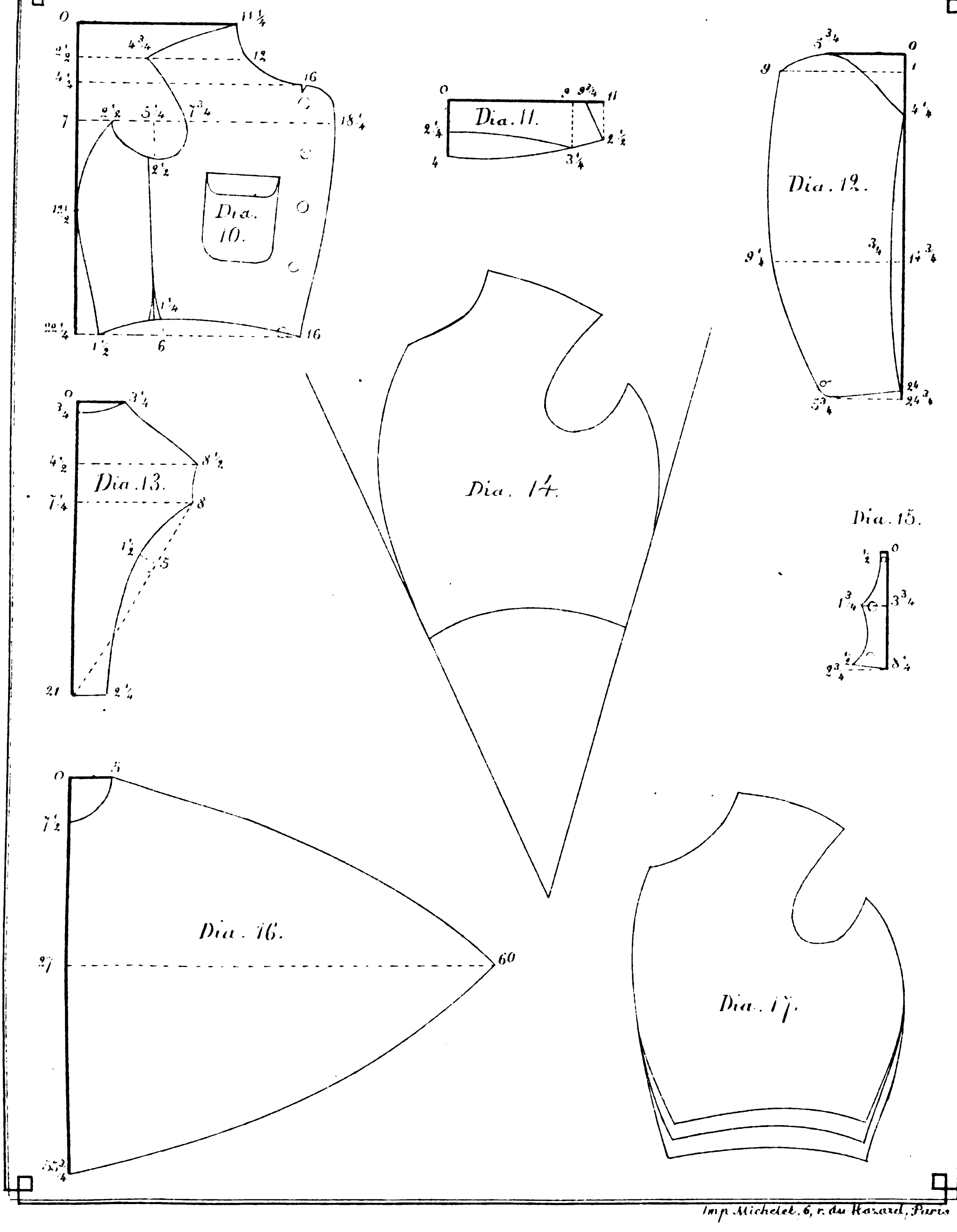
G.C. Minister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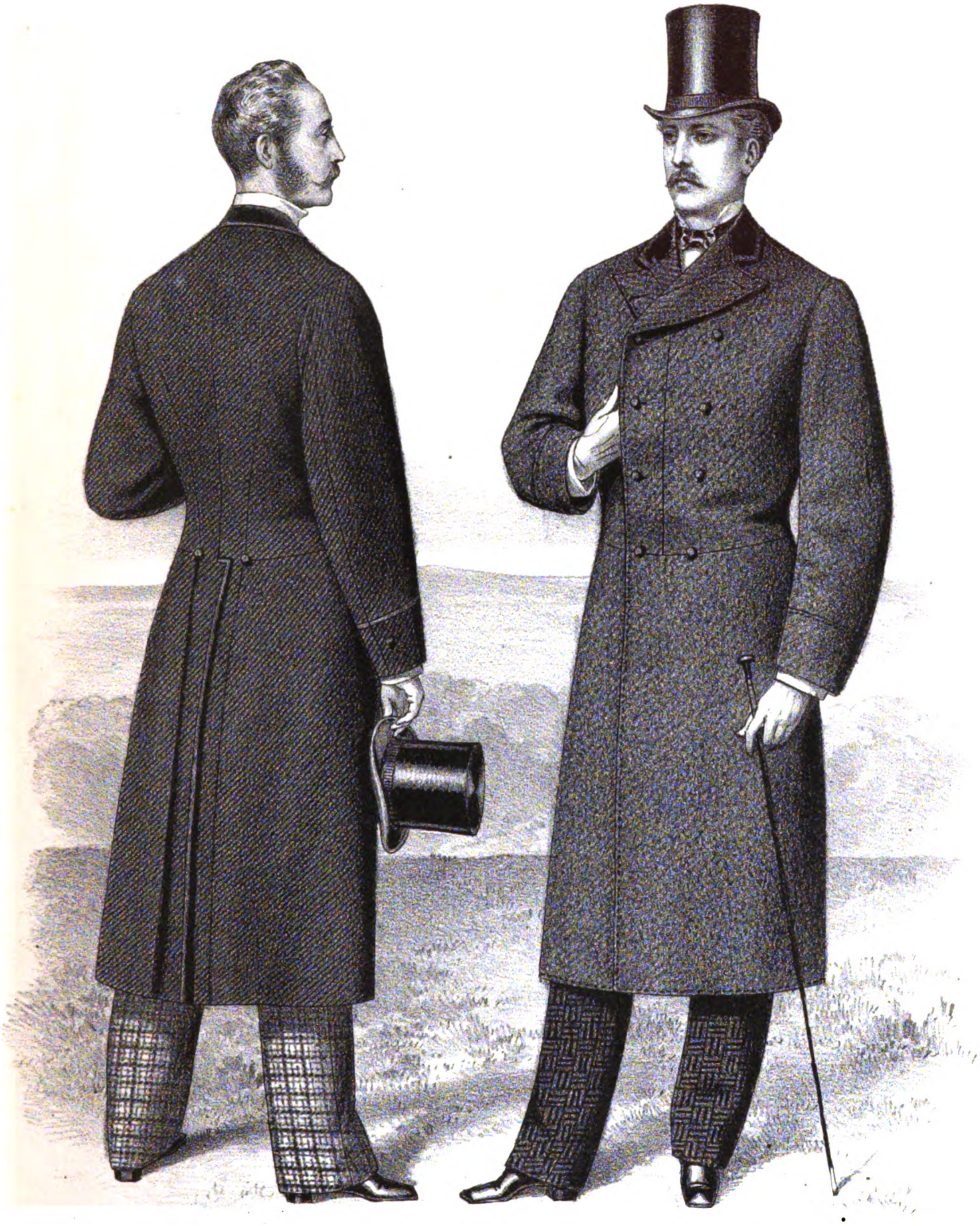

GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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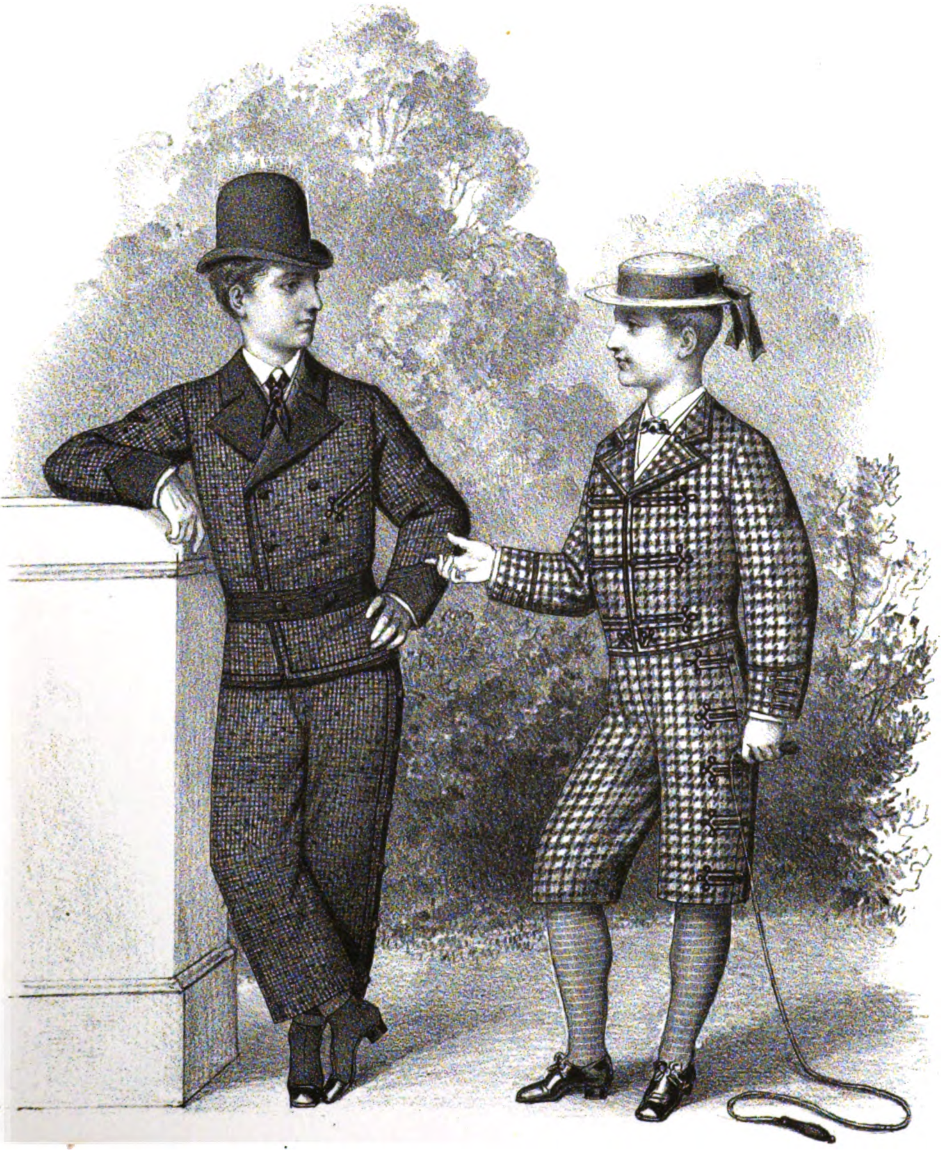

GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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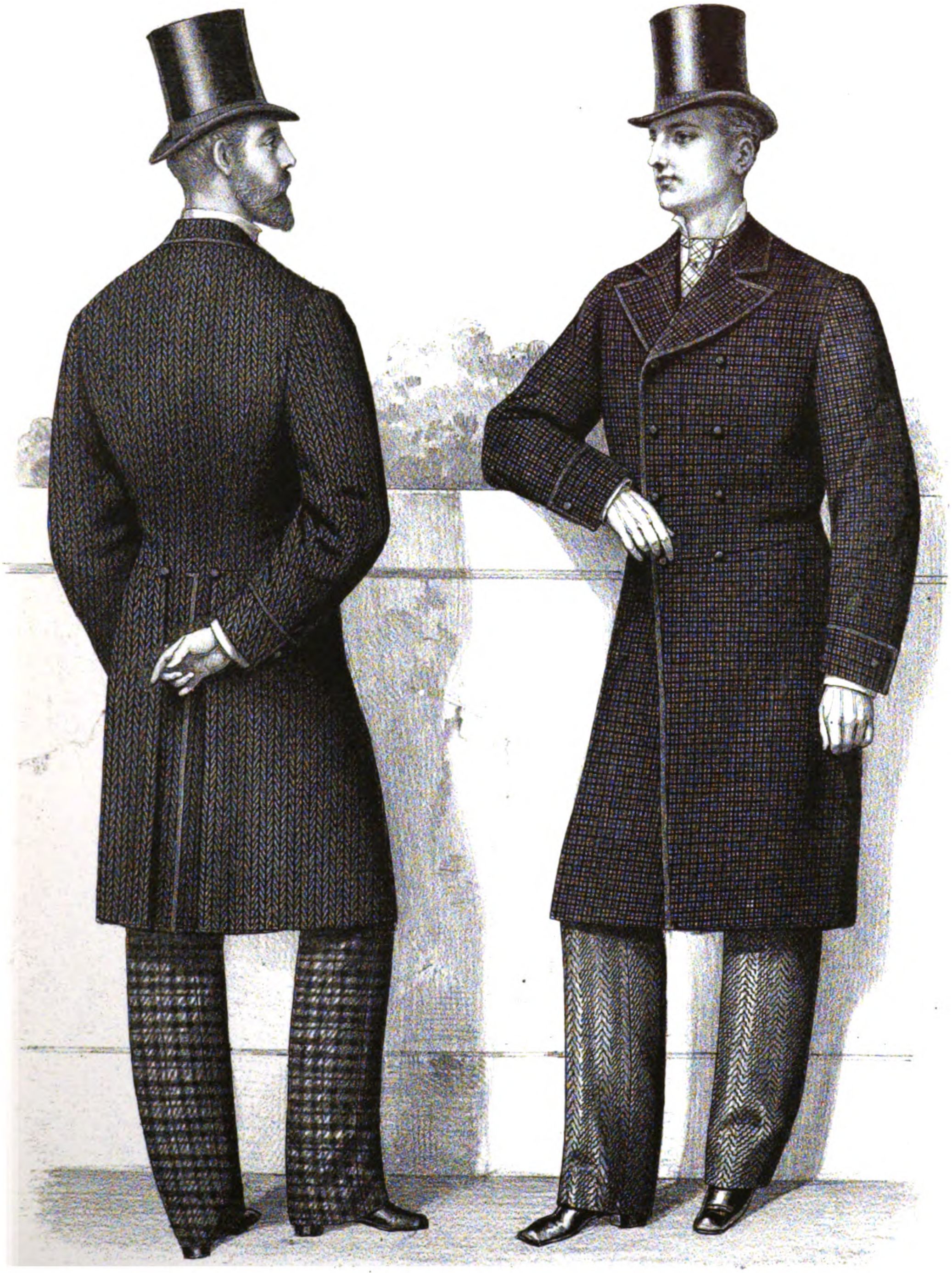

GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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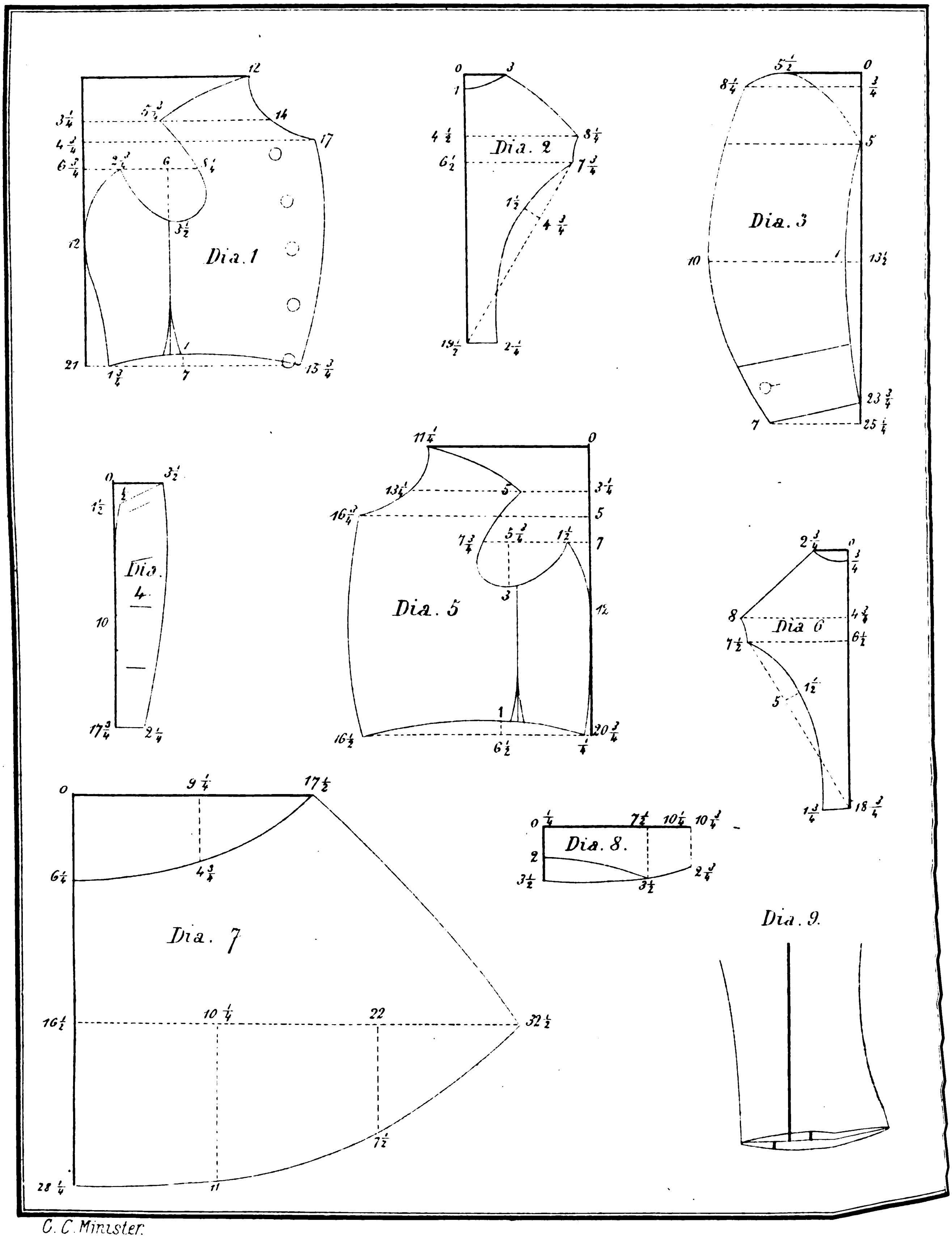
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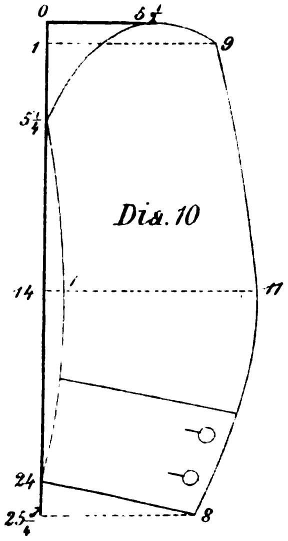
C. C. Minister.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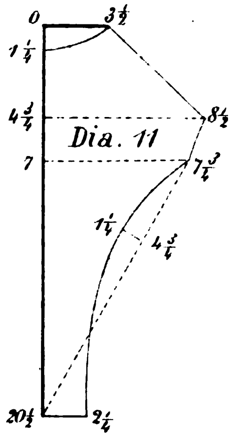
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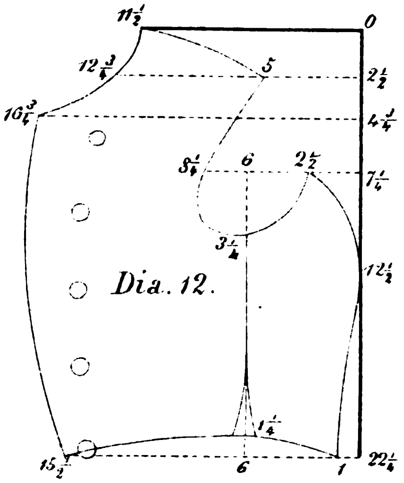
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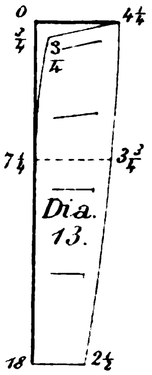
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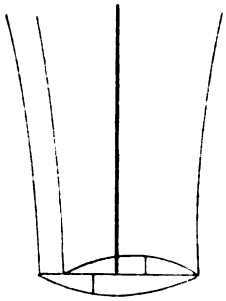

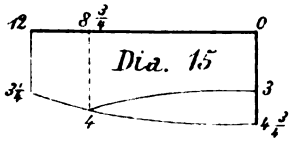
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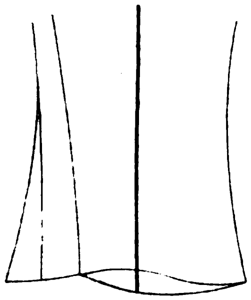
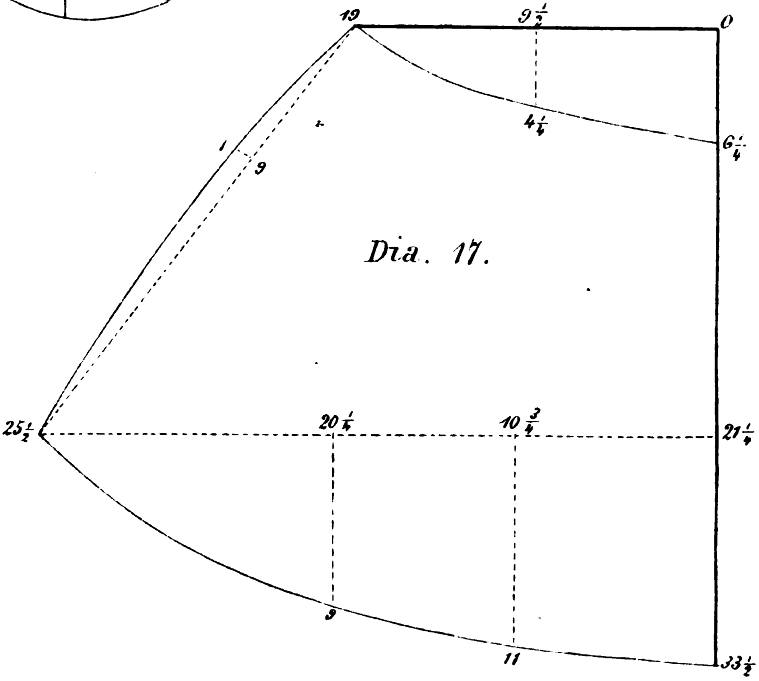



Dia. 17.
19
9½
0
4¼
6¼
1
9
25½
20¼
10¾
21¼
9
11
33½

Imp. Michelet, 6 rue du Hazard PARIS

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 353. SEPTEMBER 1, 1875. VOL. 30.

ON DISPROPORTION.

(*Continued from page* 27.)

ARTICLE X.

Disproportion in Size and Form—The Corpulent Figure—Varied Character and Causes of this Class of Disproportion—Comparison with the Disproportion in Height—Similarity in Principle of the Deviations required—Illustration—The Small-Waisted Figure The Large-Shouldered Figure—Deviation required, and Method of effecting it—Proof of the Correctness of the Principle—Concluding Remarks.

The third class of ordinary disproportion which we proposed considering, was that existing in the size or form of the body; the principal features of which are, the disproportion in the size of the waist, in comparison with that of the breast, and the size and form of the shoulders in proportion to that of the body. It is to the former of these that we shall first direct our readers' attention.

The disproportion in the size of waist is, perhaps, the most usual deviation from what we consider as the standard of proportion; and in many parts such a figure will rarely be met with, as that we have described as proportionate; although it will be found to prove almost the average form of London men.

The disproportion in size, renders certain deviations from the regular shape necessary, of such a nature, that the principles on which they are effected, are extremely similar to those on which the variations for the different heights of neck and lengths of body are produced; and the arguments we have already adduced, while speaking on the latter subjects, will, in a measure, prepare the reader to enter more fully into those we shall now advance, in explaining their application, in providing for the diversity in size and form.

These are of extremely varied characters, arising from very different causes, each of which will render some difference in the application of the principles necessary, although the principles themselves will, of course, remain the same; for instance, some persons become corpulent from good living; in those cases a preponderance of the extra size is at front, such persons being what we may term bellied figures. Others become so from inertness and want of exercise; in these figures, the corpulence is more distributed; the whole frame being much clothed with fat, especially under the arms, and at the back of the arm by the blade-bone. Others, again, are naturally corpulent, the extra size being partly occasioned by an extreme development of muscle. Many are corpulent from some physical cause, frequently varying considerably in size from time to time, losing and regaining flesh in a remarkably short period; with these, also, the preponderance of the disproportion is principally at front. The figure very generally becomes more disproportionate in size as the person advances in age, which is, in a measure, caused by an actual change in the frame of the body: certain bones spreading, and causing an expansion of the body at the waist; in these cases, the disproportion exists quite as much behind as at front, and is frequently altogether unattended by an extra abundance of flesh. In providing for such cases, therefore, it will be necessary to take into account the causes of the disproportion, in order to fix with greater certainty, the extent and manner in which the deviations are to be effected, *the principles* of the variation being first determined.

Diagrams 5 and 6, represent the back and forepart for a corpulent figure, produced on the same scale as those for the proportionate form (see the number for May, 1874, diagrams 1 and 5), but with a disproportion in the size of waist to the extent of one-sixth, the dimensions of the breast and waist being exactly the same. From this diagram it will appear, that the extra size of waist is proportionately distributed behind and at front; the deviation from the proportionate shape, merely consisting in the addition of 1 inch at the bottom of the side-seam, and 2 inches at the front-edge. Now, this shape is not intended to represent the principle on which the deviation is effected, nor is it designed to illustrate the ordinary requirements of the corpulent form; because, with this class of disproportion, there is almost invariably combined some other, which will render additional deviations necessary, in order to produce a correct fit: of these, however, we will not now take any notice, but pursue our present remarks, by taking into consideration what are the exact effects produced in the cut of the forepart by the alterations we have made. In the first place, it is rendered considerably crookeder, in consequence of the addition made at the bottom of the side-seam; likewise, the balance of the shoulder is much longer from the same cause. Some of our readers may be surprised that the top of the side-seam is not more hooked in, as this is a deviation which corpulent men almost invariably require; but it must be borne in mind that this deviation is rendered necessary, not by the increase in the size of the waist, but in consequence of the position in which such figures usually carry themselves, the shoulders being thrown very backward, and the whole body kept extremely erect (or rather inclining backwards), in order to support the preponderance of flesh at front. However, it will be found that, although there is no decreased width from the front of the scye to the top of the side-seam, and that the latter point and the scye-point of the shoulder are not brought closer, still the relative position of the side-seams of the corpulent and the proportionate foreparts is such, that if the shoulder-point should be made a fixture, and the side-seam of the disproportionate coat drawn in till it touches that for the proportionate form, it will be found that the top of the side-seam will appear hooked in a good inch, and lowered to the same amount.

(*To be continued.*)

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(New Edition.)

(*Continued from page* 29.)

Officers of the Medical Department.

Surgeon-Major.

Uniform as for Deputy Surgeon-General under five years' service, with the following exceptions:—

Badges.—A star on the collar of the tunic; or a crown, if possessing the relative rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Belts and Pouch.—The embroidered belts and pouch to be worn on State occasions, at balls, and in Cavalry Regiments, whenever gold belts are worn by the other officers. At other times, plain black morocco leather belts and pouch are worn.

The embroidered belts and pouch always to be worn in regiments in which *gold* belts only are worn by the officers.

Patrol-Jacket, as previously described in the "General Instructions," instead of the undress frock-coat.

Forage-Cap.—Blue cloth, with *plain* peak, and band of 1¾-inch black oak-leaf lace. Black button, and braided figure on the crown. At front, the Royal cypher in a laurel leaf, surmounted by a crown embroidered in gold.

Surgeon.

Uniform as for Surgeon-Major, with the following exceptions:—The row of braided eyes on the collar of the tunic to be omitted, and the braid above and below the lace on the cuff to be plain, without eyes.

The distinction of rank, to be worn on the tunic only, to be as follows:—After six years' service, a crown and star, and two bars of lace on the cuffs. Under six years' service, a crown, and one bar on the cuff.

Steel Scabbard.

Spurs will not be worn.

Plume, 5 inches long.

Shell Jacket, as for Surgeon-Major, but without badges of rank.

Great-Coat of blue cloth. *Cloth* lining to the collar.

Probationary Medical Officers.

The undress uniform of a surgeon without the sword.

Note.—With the exception of the Household Cavalry and the Foot Guards, Medical Officers may wear the uniform they have of the corps to which they are attached, until it is worn out, or until they are transferred to the Staff or another corps, when they must provide themselves with the departmental uniform.

Apothecaries engaged prior to the 1st of March, 1873, will wear their present uniform.

Army Hospital Corps.

Tunic.—Blue cloth, eight gilt buttons, *universal pattern*, at front; one at each hip. Garter-blue velvet collar and cuffs. Collar laced round the top with half-inch lace, and gold Russia braid at bottom, with the badges of rank at each end, embroidered in silver. Gold twisted cord loop, with small button on each shoulder. Skirt closed behind. The fronts and plaits of skirts edged with scarlet. Black lining. Pointed cuff with Austrian knot. Distinction of ranks on the sleeve.

Captain.—Two bars, half an inch of lace round the top, showing a quarter of an inch of cloth between, and a tracing of gold Russia braid a quarter of an inch above and below the lace. The upper braid forming an Austrian knot, and the lower braid two "crow's-feet" inverted, and enclosing, within a gold embroidered circle, a Geneva cross, worked in red upon a white ground. The lace on the cuff to extend to 8 inches, and the Austrian knot to 10, from bottom of cuff. Badges, crown and star.

Lieutenant.—One bar of lace only. The top of the lace 7½ inches, and the Austrian knot 9½ inches, from the bottom of the cuff. Badge, a crown.

Lace.—*Bias* and *stand* pattern.

Trousers.—Dress and undress as for Infantry.

Chaco.—Pattern as for Infantry. Red and white worsted tuft, red at the bottom. Gilt cap-plate, within a circle, a Geneva cross raised in red enamel upon a plain silver ground. The circle surrounded by a wreath of laurel surmounted by a crown.

Sword-Scabbard and Sword-Knot.—As for Infantry.

Sword-Belt.—Brown morocco leather, 1½ inch wide, with slings an inch wide. The outer edges of belt and slings embroidered with gold. Gilt hook.

Pouch-Belt and Pouch.—Brown morocco leather, 2 inches wide, embroidered with gold on the outer edges. Gilt chased buckle tip and slide. Pouch, as for the Control Department, and fitted for writing materials.

Patrol-Jacket, as described in the "General Instructions."

Forage-Cap.—As for Infantry, black oak-leaf lace band, on front of which, within a circle 1¼ inch in diameter, an embroidered red Geneva cross on white ground.

Shell-Jacket.—Blue cloth; garter-blue velvet facings. Pattern and lace as for Infantry.

Mess-Waistcoat.—Blue cloth, in other respects as for Infantry.

Great-Coat and Cape.—As for Surgeons.

Veterinary Staff.

Uniform as prescribed for Officers of Dragroons, according to relative rank, with the following exceptions.

Tunic and Stable-Jacket.—Blue cloth, maroon velvet collar and cuffs.

Lace.—Gold, staff pattern.

Buttons.—Gilt, universal pattern.

Cocked Hat and Plume. — As for Veterinary Surgeons of Dragoons.

Shoulder-Belt.—White patent leather, with gilt buckle, hip, and slide.

Instrument - Case. — Black morocco leather, of *special* pattern.

Undress Trousers and Pantaloons.—Scarlet cloth, stripes 1¾ inch wide.

Chaplains to the Forces.

Frock.—Black cloth, single-breasted, six buttons at front, and six loops of small round braid on each forepart. The top loops 6 inches long, and the bottom ones 3 inches. Skirt lined with black.

Distinction of Classes.

First Class.—The collar edged round the top and bottom with half-inch black braid. Crown and star at each end, embroidered in black and gold. Three loops of braid and buttons on cuff.

Second Class.—Crown only on collar.

Third Class.—Star only on collar.

Fourth Class.—Without braid on collar and cuffs, and collar badges.

Buttons.—Plain black, fine wove.

Trousers.—Black cloth, with inch black braid down side-seams.

Forage-Cap.—Black cloth, with plain black peak, and band of black oak-leaf lace, 1¾ inch wide. Black netted button, and braided figure on the crown.

Gloves.—Black leather.

Great-Coat and Cape.—Black cloth, of the pattern described in the "General Instructions."

(*To be continued.*)

MILITARY DECORATIONS AND MEDALS.

To those of our readers who may have to perform the duty of arranging the medals or decorations on the breast of an officer's tunic, the following regulations, recently issued from the Horse Guards, will be interesting and instructive:—

They are to be worn on the left breast, and on the tunic only. To be affixed in a horizontal line, suspended from a single bar, of which the buckle is not to be seen.

The riband not to exceed 1 inch in length, *unless the number of clasps require it to be longer.* When the decorations and medals cannot, on account of the number, be suspended from the bar so as to be fully seen, they are to overlap. They are to be worn *over* the sash and *under* the pouch.

Military medals are to be worn in the order of the dates of the campaigns for which they have been conferred, the first decoration or medal obtained being placed farthest from the left shoulder. The following order of arrangement is to be observed:— 1. English decorations; 2. English medals; 3. Foreign decorations; 4. Foreign medals.

Miniature orders and medals to be suspended from a bar. It may be of any metal or material, and of any pattern consistent, provided the bar and the buckle are wholly concealed by the ribands. Medals awarded by a society for bravery in saving human life, are—if specially authorized—to be worn on the *right* breast.

TROUSER BOTTOMS.

As trousers appear to continue to be cut wider at the bottom, and, with the caprice of fashion, there is no knowing when we are to return to the style which has prevailed for some years, it is well to give some little study to the alteration in shape which the additional width necessitates. It must be evident to every cutter, that the same shape cannot properly suit all the various widths, and there must be a difference in the form of the bottoms of two pairs of trousers, one measuring 15 inches and the other 20. If, by reason of the smallness of the former, the trousers cannot possibly fall at front below the rise of the instep, it is quite certain that the 20 inches trouser will reach very far on the foot, and low down towards the sole of the boot. The necessity, therefore, for some difference being made in the shape of the trousers at the bottom must be evident. It is not always easy for a cutter, who has been accustomed for a time to a certain style of trouser, to see the shape of a different cut immediately. The eye requires time to appreciate the form, and see exactly what alteration to make in his drafting. We feel quite sure that in any trade, where the trousers are cut very close to the leg and small at the bottom, or as known by the term "horsey," the cutter will have the greatest difficulty in pleasing himself in the shape of a pair produced wide in the leg and large over the foot, and will not feel satisfied that he had hit the taste of his customer.

The following remarks on the subject, by a correspondent, may be useful at this period of a transition in fashion:—

"As the result of my personal experience in this matter may be of some service to, at least, the less experienced of your readers, I will describe the plan I adopt for measuring and forming the bottoms of trousers.

"I will assume the distance from the back of the heel to the front of the foot to be 12 inches, as I find by experience that to be the average length. I take three-fourths of that quantity (9 inches) to determine the width a plain trouser for that sized foot should be cut at the bottom. I therefore form the shape as illustrated on diagram 9; making the top-side three-quarters of an inch shorter than the under-side, by *raising* the centre of one three-eighths of an inch above the straight line drawn across from the bottom of the leg-seam to the bottom of the side-seam, and *lowering* the other the same quantity at the heel. If by any change of fashion, or from the particular taste of a customer, the bottom of the trousers for the same sized foot should not be required to measure more than 16 inches; I should then mark up from the straight line—to determine the proper length of the top-side on the instep—half the difference between 16 inches, and the quantity indicated by the proportion of the length taken on the foot.

"Diagram 14, represents the shape of the bottom of a pair of trousers drafted to 16 inches. As this quantity is 3 inches less than the size for a plain bottom, I mark the bottom of the top-side at the centre 1½ inch above the straight line, for the proper length on the instep, and lower the under-side to the same extent. By this plan—no matter to what size fashion may dictate that trousers should be worn at the bottom—I am always certain to have the proper length on the instep, to correspond with the width the trousers are to be cut to at the bottom. The bottom of the top-side cut to the shape and size shown on this diagram, would require to be stretched a little across, and the edge of the turn-up also well stretched out, to prevent a contraction of the front of the trousers where it is felled.

"On diagram 16, I have represented the bottom of a pair of trousers, drafted for the same sized foot, but to 20 inches at the bottom, the half of which is 1 inch more than three-fourths of 12, the presumed length to the front of the boot. The shape of the bottom is naturally completely altered; and, as the trousers will require to fall lower on the foot or nearer to the sole, I *lengthen* both top and under sides as shown.

"The strong lines drawn on the diagrams denote the position of the 'plumb-line,' according to the directions in your work, 'The Complete Guide to Practical Cutting,' and the small bars, the centre of the instep and the heel."

[We should prefer shortening the side-seam at the bottom of both top and under sides, for the small bottom, as when drafted from the straight line we consider it would be too long for the style.—ED. GAZ. OF FASHION.]

THE REPORT OF FASHION.

The progress made by the several artists engaged on our highly-esteemed bi-annual work, justifies us in announcing to our patrons, and to the trade generally, that the new edition for the ensuing seasons will be ready at an early period of the month.

We are fully sensible of the importance of furnishing, at the very earliest possible period each season, the necessary information on all matters connected with fashion, as we know, by our long experience, how anxiously such details are looked for by the numerous trades at home and abroad, who have so long honoured us with their esteemed patronage, and await the particulars to make their arrangements in their respective connexions. The preparation of this mass of detail, for illustration on the coloured plate, and the time which the execution of this portion of our work necessarily occupies the various artists especially retained by us, will, upon reflection, satisfactorily prove to any one, that to ensure any accuracy in the information, and that it shall be of a reliable nature, must, from the very character of the work, prevent it being issued at any considerable period in advance of the time of year when the particulars are required. If the mere preparation of a picture, representing certain styles of dress, were all that was wanted each season, without any reference to their being such as will be the leading garments, we could as well publish each season's plate six or even twelve months in advance.

But of what use would be such a publication to our patrons, and how could we introduce it to the trade? The main feature in our work, "The Report of Fashion," is the reliance to be placed in it for the correctness of the information it circulates on the various subjects it professes to discuss. It has always been our aim to maintain the reputation which our work has established for itself throughout the whole of the civilized world, and we prefer taking the necessary time to ensure a satisfactory result in this respect, than hazard publishing any details for which we had not the very best warranty.

But for the fact of new firms constantly establishing themselves, and the enlarged field of our circulation, we should not require to dilate on the character of our half-yearly work, as no better guarantee for its worth and general utility can possibly be desired than the fact that it has been more than Fifty years before the trade. This is the best reference we can give to our new patrons.

The object of the "Report of Fashion" is to supply master-tailors at home and abroad with a faithful and practical account of the several changes in fashion affecting gentlemen's dress, which are noticed each season, and to give such correct and artistic representations of the various styles, that they may be offered with confidence to the respective *clientèles* of the numerous houses in the trade as illustrating the leading forms. As may be supposed, the care required in carefully delineating the outlines and the various details of the several garments necessitates some considerable practice, and but few artists are to be met with, who will bestow the requisite time and labour in producing the desired effect. It requires some considerable amount of practice to be able to pourtray these *minutiæ* with fidelity, and give them the prominence which their importance to a tailor requires. We feel justified in stating that we have secured these several advantages, and that each season's plate is as perfect as possible such a publication can be.

On the forthcoming plate will be illustrated the leading styles and novelties for morning and evening dress, shooting, hunting, and riding dress.

A very novel and striking form of FROCK-COAT for a lady will be found well represented, as also a very elegant form of dress for indoors, elaborately ornamented.

Over-coats always form an important feature in the winter's plate, and the variety in form, and the novelty in the different styles illustrated, will fully maintain this character in the new plate.

Youths' and little boys' dress will also be included in our collection.

Accompanying the plate will be a double sheet of patterns of fashionable garments, drawn in full size; a collection of patterns drawn to a reduced scale, for the purpose of being reproduced by the "Graduated Measures," of the leading styles illustrated on the coloured plate; and a printed description, comprising a notice of the leading complete information on fashion and making up, with patterns and makes in the New Goods for the Season.

A single copy for any one season, 12s. 6d., or the subscription for the year, payable in advance, £1 1s.; forwarded free to all parts of the country and to the Channel Islands, and by book post to all places on the Continent and to the Colonies at the tariff established, varying from 4d. to 8d. each copy.

For the convenience of our subscribers, we have each season's plate photographed to a convenient size for enclosing with pattern cards when waiting on customers. Those already published have given great satisfaction, and their utility has been generally acknowledged. Copies, of which a limited number only is printed, can be had by subscribers or purchasers of single copies only, price 2s. each, and can be forwarded, enclosed with the report, or delivered to any house in town for enclosure.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

We noticed, in our July number, that, at an extraordinary meeting of the members, on the 26th ult., an election would take place, for the admission of two additional pensioners on the funds of the charity. We have now the pleasure of informing those of our readers who may be interested, the result of the election, and give the number of votes which have now accumulated to each of the applicants whose cases have been inquired into, and whose claims have been approved of by the Committee. The two with a star prefixed to their names, were successful on the occasion:—

	Member in	
*Milne, John	1852	4515
*Wray, Thomas	1868	4050
Pyle, Samuel	1840	2899
Hounsell, Charles	1847	883
Fox, John	1852	817
Symons, James	1852	747
Jarvis, James	1844	495
Haverson, Charles	1842	207

Looking over the list of candidates, we find that John Milne has been a member ever since 1852, and has been successful on his third application; while, by a singular circumstance, and one which we should think has seldom taken place, the second successful candidate, Thomas Wray, who became a member in 1868, although only now 44 years of age, is so afflicted by paralysis, that his case must have been considered so urgent, as to have elicited the amount of support he has received from the members, and which has secured his election on the FIRST application. This case shows what may be effected by a determined resolution to carry the election of a candidate on the first application, as 4050 votes recorded in the favour of Wray, is a very large number to poll, even when the candidate has tried his chance on several occasions.

When the circumstances of the particular cases of candidates, whether their ages or the nature of the infirmities under which they suffer, are such as to call forth the sympathies of the members, the length of time they have contributed to the funds of the Institution, should be an additional point for their consideration.

One candidate, who has accumulated nearly 3000 votes on his second application—although he became a member in 1840—remained 35 years without making any claim to the advantages of the charity.

We cannot understand why it is that so few applications are made at each election. At that to which we have alluded, there were only EIGHT candidates, and two admissions. The fact is capable of two constructions—either the Institution is ill supported by those who *alone* can have a claim to the benefits it confers; or that, owing to the high wages the journeymen have been for some time receiving, their circumstances have so improved that they are able to dispense with the assistance which the Institution affords to the successful candidates. We would wish to believe that the latter cause is the explanation to the riddle. Perhaps some of our readers can enlighten us and the trade on this matter.

FROCK-COATS.

On one of the plates issued with the present number, we illustrate the newest style of frock-coat for the ensuing seasons. A pattern of it will also be found in our collection in diagram. It will be observed that the waist is short, but a difference will be perceptible in both the length and the compass of the skirt. The lapel is of a medium width, with five holes worked in it. The collar is deeper in the fall, and broader at the end. The sleeve is wide all the way down, and made up with a deep cuff, and one or two buttons and holes. The edges are bound, or turned in and stitched, as best suited to the material. Fancy coatings or elastics have the choice, in various patterns. Velvet collars are fashionable. Medley colours are worn, as also mixtures in fancy goods.

For morning wear, double-breasted waistcoats are in great favour. They are made with a broad lapel, cut on, and with or without a collar to fancy. They turn low, and have but three holes in the lapel. Some are cut single-breasted, moderate in length, and to button up pretty high without a collar, or with a narrow frock-collar and a small turn. The lower hole is worked a little distance from the bottom of the waistcoat, and the corners of the front-edge cut off from below. They are usually made of the same pattern as the coat, unless a special style be selected from patterns submitted by the tailor.

Morning-trousers are cut quite large in the leg, and to lie well forward on the boot. They are made with fly-fronts, and have " frog "-pockets. The side-seams are mostly sewn plain.

FROCK GREAT-COATS.

The newest and most fashionable style for these coats will be found effectively represented on another plate, and by a pattern in diagram. The waist, following the prevailing style for this season, is short, but the length of skirt is materially increased, so as to impart a totally different appearance to the coat. There are five holes in the lapel, four of which are generally used; and the collar is broader all along. The sleeve is cut wide in the whole length, and has a deep round cuff. According to the article made up, the edges are turned in and stitched, or they may be bound with braid, or sewn on flat. No side-edges. Fancy goods, plain-face beaver, fur beaver, and Meltons, in colours and blue, are mostly preferred.

CHILDREN'S DRESS.

We publish on the third plate two very pretty and becoming styles of dress for little boys.

That on the first figure consists of a loose form of jacket, cut moderately long, double-breasted, with a bold lapel, and three or four holes worked in it, and the collar to run well at front, and a medium depth behind. Loose sleeve with a pointed cuff, and a belt round the waist, with a hole at front to fasten on to the lower button, and a button sewn on to complete the run on the left forepart. A braid is sewn on the edges, and a narrow one inside, or they may be bound with the darker-coloured material used for the collar, lapel-facings, cuffs, and belt. The buttons should also be dark. Any fancy article in a medium shade will do for the dress. The trousers are short and wide, and have a stripe of the dark colour down the side-seams, with buttons.

The other jacket is single-breasted, with three buttons and holes at front, and a lapel cut on, with end of collar to match in width. Loose sleeves, with deep cuff, pointed at hind-arm, and three loops formed by narrow braid, with crow's-foot at one end and a button at the other. Three of the same, but proportionately longer, on each forepart; a small figure turned at the angle of the bottom of the front-edges. Short and loose trousers, with five loops and buttons down the sides.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1771 and 1772.

Diagrams 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8, are the pattern of the newest style of frock-coat for the ensuing seasons, as illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number of this work. To allow for the substance of the articles which will be made up in this form, we have produced the pattern easy to the measures.

Diagrams 5 and 6, are referred to in that portion of the series of articles " On Disproportion " which appears in this month's number.

Diagrams 9, 14, and 16, illustrate the suitable shapes for trousers, with three different widths at the bottom, and will be found described in our pages.

Diagrams 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, and 17, are the pattern of the most fashionable form of Frock Great-Coat for the Autumn and Winter, and as represented on one of the plates published this month.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,
AND
CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 354. OCTOBER 1, 1875. VOL. 30.

MR. JOHN ANDERSON ON THE PRINCIPLE OF TROUSER CUTTING.

We intimated in the July number of our work, our intention not to resume the publication of Mr. Anderson's observations on this subject, until some time in the autumn, as that gentleman was desirous of a sufficient time for rest and leisure, so as to give the necessary study to the subject which he has so ably taken up.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that our talented correspondent has availed himself of the opportunity which this relaxation has afforded him, to enter thoroughly into the question, and make a complete study of the several requirements of the various muscles in their respective action, either separately or in connexion with others; as it frequently occurs that some, although not so immediately prominent as others, exercise a greater influence on the movements of the different limbs.

It is an old saying, "A little learning is a dangerous thing;" but there is a difference in opinion as to the real meaning of this sentiment of the poet. Whether the study of an abstruse subject should altogether be avoided, or whether, when taken up, it should not be laid down without giving it that amount of attention which is necessary for acquiring a thorough knowledge of its several points.

The succeeding lines of the poet,

> "Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;
> There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
> And drinking largely sobers us again,"

would seem to point to the latter interpretation, and we have no hesitation in stating that, in our opinion and estimation of the character of Mr. Anderson, and the persevering determination with which he carries out anything he once takes up, our readers may rely upon that gentleman completely exhausting his subject, and expounding the principle in a thoroughly practical manner.

The two letters we publish this month show the feeling entertained by our readers, and should be gratifying to our correspondent, in proving to him that while, perhaps from want of study, the writer in one instance regrets his inability to do complete justice to the force of Mr. Anderson's remarks, the other writer fully appreciates the great importance of the influence of a study of anatomy on the practice of our trade, and is thankful for the additional information which he has derived from our correspondent's remarks.

As the same poet, whom we have already quoted, very justly observes, in his "Essay on Criticism:"

> "'Tis with our judgment as our watches; none
> Go just alike, yet each believes his own."

So every one feels at liberty to express his opinion, without reference to its agreeing or differing with the propounder of any doctrine.

We shall resume our series of articles, on the principle of trouser cutting, by Mr. Anderson, in the November number, when he will enter into a thorough investigation of the action of the muscles, both separately, and conjointly with others working in connexion with them; and of their immediate and indirect influence on the movements of the different limbs.

In the meantime, our esteemed correspondent has sent us two patterns of trousers, drafted by his system, to illustrate the shape suited to certain figures. He has selected his own measures for illustration—17½ waist, and 20 seat.

The pattern represented on diagrams 9 and 14, is one produced, as he would draft it, to the same measures for any customer; and, in order to afford our readers the opportunity to carry it out to the full size, we have affixed the necessary quantities at the various points, so as to enable the real shape to be produced, and that they may form a comparison between it and any other drafted by their particular plans.

The pattern shown on diagram 12, illustrates a certain alteration which Mr. Anderson makes in the arrangement, for his own special wear. We cannot do better than give his own words on the matter, as they will best convey, to the reader, the purport and advantage of the plan:—

"As a practical confirmation of my previous remarks, and of the efficiency of my system, I send you two patterns of trousers drafted to my own measures. I have tested them well, so am able to speak confidently of the result. The pattern shown on diagram 12 has an alteration in the shape, which I made for my own particular fancy, and am perfectly satisfied with the experiment. The other pattern is for the general trade. You will perceive that the 1½ inch V taken out at the side-seam of the underside, sends the leg-seam to the centre of gravity, and consequently gives a length of angle from the haunch to the inside of the leg. The dotted lines show the ordinary shape of side-seam and seat-seam."

The various lines drawn on the diagrams are those directed in Mr. Anderson's system, and described in our April number.

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(New Edition.)

(Continued from page 36.)

Staff.

Field-Marshals, General Officers, and Colonels on the Staff.

Field-Marshal.

Tunic.—Scarlet cloth, with blue collar and cuffs, the collar laced round the top and bottom, with inch lace. At each end, crossed batons of crimson velvet and gold, on a wreath of laurel embroidered in silver. Round cuffs, 3 inches deep, with two bars of inch lace round the top, showing ⅛-inch light of blue cloth between the bars. Pointed scarlet slash on sleeve, with three buttons, 6 inches long and 2½ inches wide, and edged with inch lace. Pointed scarlet flap at back of each skirt, with three buttons, and edged with inch lace To be the same length as the skirt. Back-skirts edged with half-inch lace. Eight buttons at front of forepart, and one at bottom of each side-seam. Loop of gold cord, with small button on each shoulder. The fronts, collar, cuffs, and flaps edged with white cloth, quarter-inch wide. Skirts lined with white.

White buckskin pantaloons and jacked boots, with gilt spurs, straps, and buckles, to be worn at Drawing-rooms and on other State occasions.

Dress Trousers.—Blue cloth, with 2½-inch gold lace down the side-seams, to be worn on other occasions.

Boots.—Wellington, with brass spurs.

Cocked-Hat.—As already described, with loop of double gold bullion; tassels, flat, gold-worked head. Six gold bullions, with five crimson bullions under them.

Plume.—White swan feathers, drooping outwards, 10 inches long, with red feathers under them, long enough to reach the ends of the white ones; feathered stem, 3 inches long.

Sword.—Mameluke, gilt hilt, with device of crossed batons, encircled with oak leaves. Ivory grip, scimitar blade.

Scabbard.—Brass, ridged, with cross lockets and rings.

Sword-Knot.—Gold and crimson cord, with gold and crimson acorn.

Sword-Belt.—Russia leather, 1½ inch wide, with slings an inch wide. Three stripes of gold embroidery on belt and slings; a gilt hook to hook up the sword.

Waist-Plate.—Round gilt clasp. On the centre-piece, crossed batons and crown, in a wreath of oak and laurel leaves, all in silver; on the outer circle, a laurel wreath, in dead and bright gold.

Sash.—Gold and crimson silk net, 7 inches wide; five crimson stripes, three-eighths of an inch wide, the rest gold; runner of plaited gold and crimson; tassels of loose gold bullion fringe, 9 inches long.

Undress.

Frock.—Blue cloth, double-breasted, with blue velvet collar and cuffs, as on tunic. Crossed batons and wreath embroidered on the collar. Round cuffs, 3 inches deep. Plain flaps at the plaits behind, 11 inches long, and 1½ wide, with one button at top, and one at the bottom. Two rows of buttons at front, eight in each row; the rows 8 inches apart at the top, and 4 inches at the waist. Loop of gold cord, with small button on each shoulder. Skirts lined with black.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with scarlet stripes, 2½ inches wide, and welted at the edge.

Pantaloons, &c., for Mounted Duties.—Oxford mixture cloth, with scarlet stripes, as on the trousers. Over-boots, as described in the "General Regulations," with brass spurs.

Forage-Cap.—Blue cloth, with gold embroidered peak, and band of 2-inch lace. Gold purl-button and braided figure on the crown.

Great-Coat and Cape.—Blue milled cloth, of the pattern described in the "General Regulations," lined with scarlet ratinett. Collar lined with blue velvet.

General.

The same uniform as for a Field-Marshal, with the following alterations:—

Tunic.—Crown and star, embroidered in silver, at each end of collar.

Buttons gilt, with sword and baton crossed, encircled with laurel.

Pantaloons.—The white pantaloons and jacked boots not to be worn.

Sword.—The device on the hilt, a sword and baton crossed, encircled with oak leaves.

Waist-Plate.—On the centre-piece, the Royal cypher and crown, gilt; on the outer circle, a laurel wreath gilt.

Sash.—Tassels of gold fringe.

Undress Frock.—On each end of the collar, a crown and star, embroidered in gold.

Lieutenant-General and Major-General.

Same as for General, but a crown on the collar for Lieutenant-General; and for a Major-General a star only.

Brigadier-General.

No distinctive badges on the collars.

Colonels on the Staff.

Tunic.—Scarlet cloth, with blue cloth collar and cuffs, laced as described for General Officers, but the lace half-inch wide only. Crown and star, embroidered in silver, at each end of the collar.

Dress Trousers.—Blue cloth, with 1¾-inch lace.

Spurs.—Brass.

Cocked-Hat, as described, with loop of three-quarter inch lace, tassels, netted gold, purl head, eight small gold bullions, with seven crimson bullions under them.

Plume, as before, but 8 inches long.

Sword.—Hilt, gilt metal, with device of sword and baton crossed, encircled with laurel leaves, and surmounted by a crown.

Sword-Knot.—Gold and crimson cords, with gold and crimson acorn.

Sword-Belt.—Russia leather, 1¼ inch wide, with slings an inch wide. Two stripes of gold embroidery on belt and slings.

Sash.—Gold and crimson net, 2½ inches wide, in half-inch stripes alternately of crimson silk and gold; runner of plaited gold and crimson; tassels of gold and crimson fringe 9 inches long.

Undress.

Frock—Blue cloth, double-breasted, with rolling collar. The fronts and collar edged with three-quarter inch black mohair lace. An Austrian knot of black Russia braid on each sleeve, reaching to 6 inches from the bottom of the sleeve. Five loops of black Russia braid on each breast, fastening with black olivets. One at the bottom of each side-seam. Skirts lined with black.

Waistcoat.—Scarlet cloth, without a collar, edged with gold Russia braid, hooks and eyes at front.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, scarlet stripe 1¾ inch wide.

Pantaloons, &c., for Mounted Duties.—Blue cloth, with scarlet stripes. Over-boots and brass spurs.

Forage-Cap.—The lace 1¾ inch wide.

Undress Sword-Knot.—Russia leather cord and acorn.

Shell-Jacket.—Scarlet cloth, edged all round, including collar, with half-inch lace, forming barrels at the bottom of the side-seams. Blue cloth collar and cuffs. Badges of rank, embroidered in silver, at each end of the collar, and a line of gold braid along the bottom, with an eye in the centre. Round cuffs, 3 inches deep, with two bars of half-inch lace round the top, a quarter-inch light between. Gold cord loop, with a gilt *stud* on each shoulder. Hooks and eyes at front, and a row of gilt studs at edge of left forepart. Scarlet silk lining. Loop of gold braid at bottom of collar to fasten across the neck.

Great-Coat and Cape as described for Field-Marshals.

Colonels on the Staff, if belonging to the Royal Artillery, and Commanding Royal Engineers, when Colonels on the Staff, wear their regimental uniform, but with the cocked-hat and plume described for Colonels, and embroidered peak to the forage-cap.

(*To be continued.*)

Officers of the 75th Regiment of Infantry have received permission from the Horse Guards to wear a Royal Triger as a badge on their forage-caps.

ON DISPROPORTION.

(*Continued from page* 34.)

On entering into an explanation of the principles on which this deviation is effected, it will be necessary to refer our readers again to diagram 5, published with the August number of this work.

Now, it will be remembered that, from this diagram, we explained the manner in which the forepart would become affected by an increased or decreased proportion in the length of the body, to the size of the waist; and those same observations will serve to illustrate the subject of our present inquiry.

We recommend the reader to carry out the pattern for the proportionate form, to the full size, by the 22½ scale, in order that he may the better follow us during our argument. When he has accomplished this he will perceive that the length of waist, instead of being 19 inches, will be 22½, being the same proportion to the size. Now, if he desired to reduce this length of the waist to the same length from opposite the scye, as it would be produced by the 18 scale (*i.e.*, 10 inches), he would have to proceed according to the directions in our last article—viz., to take off 3¼ inches all round the bottom, and to reduce the size of waist by taking in under the arm, at the side-seam, and at front; till it was brought to the same dimensions, as that of the full-length proportion to the size of breast. He will also find, on observation, that for every inch decrease in the length, there will require (for this particular pattern) an inch decrease in the size of the waist, so far up as the front and side-seam continue to diverge from the centre; consequently, the forepart will require reducing 3¼ inches at the waist, in order to bring it to the correct size—a certain quantity being taken in under the arm, and equal quantities off the side-seam and the front.

On the contrary, could we conceive a case wherein the length of body under the arm should exceed 11¼ inches (the length of the 22½ coat, as produced by graduation), then the waist would have to be increased in the same ratio, as in the former case it required decreasing. From this argument it will appear, that in the first-named case, wherein the waist has to be shortened 3¼ inches, the forepart, when that length is removed from round the bottom, is suited for a person measuring 3¼ inches larger in the waist, than the original one would be for a person of the proportionate length of body. Having admitted, then, that the plan for reducing the pattern to the proportionate size of waist, is by taking in at the side-seams, under the arms, and at front, it is evident that if the forepart were at first produced for a proportionate size waist, and the length required, that in order to enlarge it for an increased proportion at waist the plan must be (*on the same principle*) by adding on at the side-seam and front, and opening under the arm.

As we noticed in the preceding article, the plan of opening or closing the forepart under the arm causes a difference in the position of the side-seam; but this, in ordinary cases, is of so minute a description, as to render it a matter of no consequence in the minor degrees of this disproportion; however, when the deviation becomes very considerable, such as the waist being of the same size, or exceeding that of the breast, then it will be found advisable to effect the variation in that manner.

The question, then, to be determined, is the exact method and extent of the application of this principle: What proportion must be allowed on or taken off, at the side-seam, at front, or under the arm? This must depend, principally, on the particular character of the disproportion: for instance, many figures may increase in the size of waist, without, in the slightest degree, altering in shape at the back or under the arms, the increase being entirely at front. For such figures, it is evident that the entire, or, at any rate, the principal proportion of the increase, must be allowed on at front, being the part where it is required. Others will require equal quantities allowed at each part; that is to say, one-third of the disproportion behind, one-third under the arm, and the rest at front. For others, the side-seam will not require the slightest alteration, the whole of the additional quantity having to be added on under the arm and at front.

For extremely small-waisted figures, it will be found necessary to take out the greater proportion of the difference from the regular shape from under the arm; one-half being taken at that part, and the remainder, in equal quantities, from behind and at front.

There is another particular in the corpulent figure which will require notice, and that is the accumulation of flesh under the arm at the back of scye. It will be found necessary for this cause to hook in the side-seam somewhat suddenly at top so as not to decrease the size just over the fleshy part, and still to reduce the size of the scye. Some adopt the plan of taking out a V at the back of the scye for this purpose, as represented on diagram 13, which is a most decided manner for producing the required effect; but many object thereto, because, however neatly rantered the seam might be, it would be sure to show in wear. A V taken out under the arm, although not calculated to effect the object so well as the other, will still be found very beneficial, and is not open to the same objections, as the coat is generally cut under the arm.

(*To be continued.*)

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

Although I am by no means well up in the study of anatomy, yet, from a sense of its importance to every tailor, I have devoted a certain amount of attention in making myself acquainted with the use and action of the principal muscles. As I progressed in my task, I became more and more interested, and what was at first, perhaps, rather dry, in time was a source of pleasure to me. Of course, like all students in any branch of science, I had to learn certain technical terms which are used to describe the various muscles or bones; but once their purport mastered, the mere words were no more difficult to get by heart than any trade terms. Take, for instance, those used in our own trade. What outsider would have the most remote idea of the meaning of such terms as *scye, bug-trap, back-tommy,* and many others which are familiar words with us? I consider Mr. Anderson not only justified in employing the several anatomical terms, but he would, in my opinion, have laid himself open to the possibility of a charge of not being acquainted with them.

There are many things now practised in our trade which were unknown to our forefathers in the business. He would be a bold man who should attempt to argue the desirability of keeping as we were, and I do not believe that *he* would in his practice carry out his theory.

Mr. Anderson is evidently a thorough enthusiast in the science of his profession, and as such may be pardoned if, in his endeavour to produce a similar feeling in others, he gives them credit for being more learned than they are. It would materially assist many of your readers in properly appreciating that gentleman's remarks, if some short description were given by him of the situation of the principal muscles and bones, and a slight sketch of the influence they exercise in their action. This information would enable your unscientific readers to follow Mr. Anderson's observations with greater pleasure, from being in a better position to comprehend their meaning and their importance.

Your correspondent, "Simplex," rather damages the force of his argument by showing how easily special terms may be learnt, even by school-boys, with a full knowledge also of their meaning. If such youngsters could master the little difficulty, how much easier should it be to an adult to learn the few terms by heart which are connected with the study on which he has entered from self-interest?

I am, dear Sir, respectfully yours,

"Tymon."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

It may be that I am old fashioned in my ideas and ways, and disinclined to give myself the trouble to acquire a knowledge of any new feature in the practice of my business. I must leave it to younger men to adopt the various improvements, as I fear, even if I were to attempt to study them, the fixed notions I have long entertained would materially increase the difficulty of the task. The rising men, on the contrary, start without any such prejudice, and, having received a liberal education in keeping with the times, can more readily take up what would puzzle such as myself. It will be easy work to them, having studied the different sciences, to learn the several scientific terms employed by Mr. Anderson in his series of articles now appearing in your pages—as easy as a child learns his letters.

Your correspondent is only giving the rising tailors credit for being acquainted with the science of anatomy, as, from the superior quality of their education, he naturally thinks that they would see the necessity of acquiring this particular knowledge to make them more competent in their business. I have cut trousers for many years without even having ever heard such names as those I have read in your work, and have been tolerably successful; still I can see the advantage of knowing what causes may affect the fit, and add to the comfort of the customer.

I give all credit to Mr. Anderson for his attempt to elevate our trade, and from the mere "happy-go-lucky" system of my time, the change to the modern methods with science for their basis, cannot but be acceptable to all with any feeling of pride for their particular branch of trade.

Your obedient servant,

"An 'Old' Subscriber."

IMPROVEMENT IN SHOOTING COSTUME.

With a knowledge of what is essential in the planning of dress for a sportsman, and with a view to add to his comfort and ease when at work, Mr. George Dyson, of Bradford, has introduced certain improvements in the construction of the "Dysonian" Gun suit, which will at once recommend themselves to every lover and follower of the sport. It is, of course, patent to every tailor that the somewhat sudden strain at the front of the jacket, caused by the throwing back of the right arm in adjusting the stock to the shoulder, and on the back, by the sharp bringing up of the left arm in steadying the fowling-piece, try his skill in contriving to provide for these positions, and combine the ease required, with a proper fit. We fear, however, that these qualities have not always been ensured, and that the consequent annoyance to the sportsman has rather ruffled his temper at times. The plan adopted by Mr. Dyson is the introduction of a "box" plait down the centre of the back, with an elastic lacing through eyelet-holes underneath, which expands with the action of the arms, and, consequently, takes off any strain which might otherwise be caused by the movement. The foreparts of a waistcoat are attached to the shoulder and side seams of the coat, so as not to interfere with the action of the elastic lacing, and presents all the appearance of a complete garment.

In the knickerbockers or trousers which complete the suit, an elastic waistband is introduced from one hip to the other, as a substitute for a buckle and strap, and affords the same freedom when stooping as the expansion of the elastic down the back of the coat.

A detached cartridge-belt to carry 42 rounds, made in compartments, with waterproof laps to protect the contents, is passed through two strong iron loops sewn on to the forepart, and fastened with clasps and tab in front, allowing the wearer to hitch it round the waist, bringing each fitted compartment direct under the right hand for loading. A large waterproof flap on the right forepart protects the breech of the gun from wet.

The several contrivances are ingenious, and the distinguished patronage already awarded to the invention would prove that the advantages claimed for it have been fully appreciated.

PAGE'S DRESS.

In continuation of our series of coloured plates, we this month illustrate the styles of dress usually worn by that class of male servants, known under the above denomination.

Pages are mostly smart, well-made youths, and wear a distinctive dress. Although in livery, it need not bear the slightest resemblance in colour to the regular livery of other servants in the same establishment, but may be selected for effect or simplicity of style.

The jacket is cut with a moderate point behind, and is pointed at front. It is single-breasted, with a narrow stand-collar, rounded off or sloped off. It is fastened at front with buttons and holes, placed about seven-eighths of an inch apart, or by hooks and eyes, and a row of studs, sewn on to the edge of the left forepart. The sleeve may be made with a pointed cuff, as shown on the first figure on the plate, with a button and hole at the hind-arm, or with a straight slash, sewn on the top-side sleeve, with five buttons. There may be either one row of buttons at front, or three, as represented on the second figure, and in the direction shown on the jacket. These jackets are cut longer than the natural length of waist, and to spring a little over the hips. They are cut sufficiently easy over the breast to admit of wadding and horsehair padding being worked up, to give effect to the figure, as in officers' tunics.

The edges may be turned in and stitched, or be made up with a narrow coloured edging. The buttons are either of the "sugar-loaf" shape, or "ball" of a small size.

The trousers are of the same colour as the jacket, and have a coloured piping or a stripe down the side-seams. They are made with fly-front and side-pockets, and are cut to fit easily to the leg, close at the seat, and to fall a little over the instep. White cravat and shirt-collar. The rim of the hat is bound with lace, and a lace band round the hat. Sometimes a double small cord, either silver or gilt, is fastened under the rim, and meets under a purl button on the top of the crown. The hat may be quite plain.

Blue of a medium shade, with plated buttons; Queen's mixture, with either plated or gilt buttons, or claret, with a red edging, and stripe down the side-seams of the trousers, and *gilt* buttons or studs. The collar and cuffs are always made to match.

LADY'S FROCK-COAT.

On another of the plates issued with the present number of our work, we illustrate a smart and entirely novel style of dress for ladies. It consists in a frock-coat, with a rolling collar, cut so as to have exactly the character of a frock-coat worn by any gentleman. We have given the pattern of this garment in diagram. The waist is short, but the skirt is cut long, so as to form a feature by the disproportion. It is double-breasted, with two holes in the lapel. The sleeve is easy to the arm, and moderately wide at the hand, with a deep cuff and three buttons. The collar is faced with velvet. This style of dress makes up well in some of the lighter-coloured Meltons and Tweeds, and in the neater patterns in fancy coatings, and some other articles introduced in this season's goods. It may equally well, so far as style, be made up in brown and olive, as also in blue of a medium shade.

OVER-COATS.

On the third plate, we represent the style of Over-coat corresponding with the pattern we publish in our collection. Contrasted with the same form of coat which has lately been worn, it presents a marked difference, and reminds one of the coat known in France formerly under the title of "Le Propriétaire." The extreme length of the coat is the more apparent by the scantiness in the compass; the long opening in the back-seam, however, lessens this inconvenience when the wearer is seated. This style of Over-coat is frequently made up in checks, of rather large and striking patterns and colours, as well as in more sober and quieter colours and makes of goods. The edges are stitched or trimmed with braid, according to the article.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1776 and 1777.

Diagrams 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, and 11, are the pattern of a novel and stylish form of garment—a lady's frock-coat, which we have selected on that account for illustration on one of the plates issued with the present number of our work.

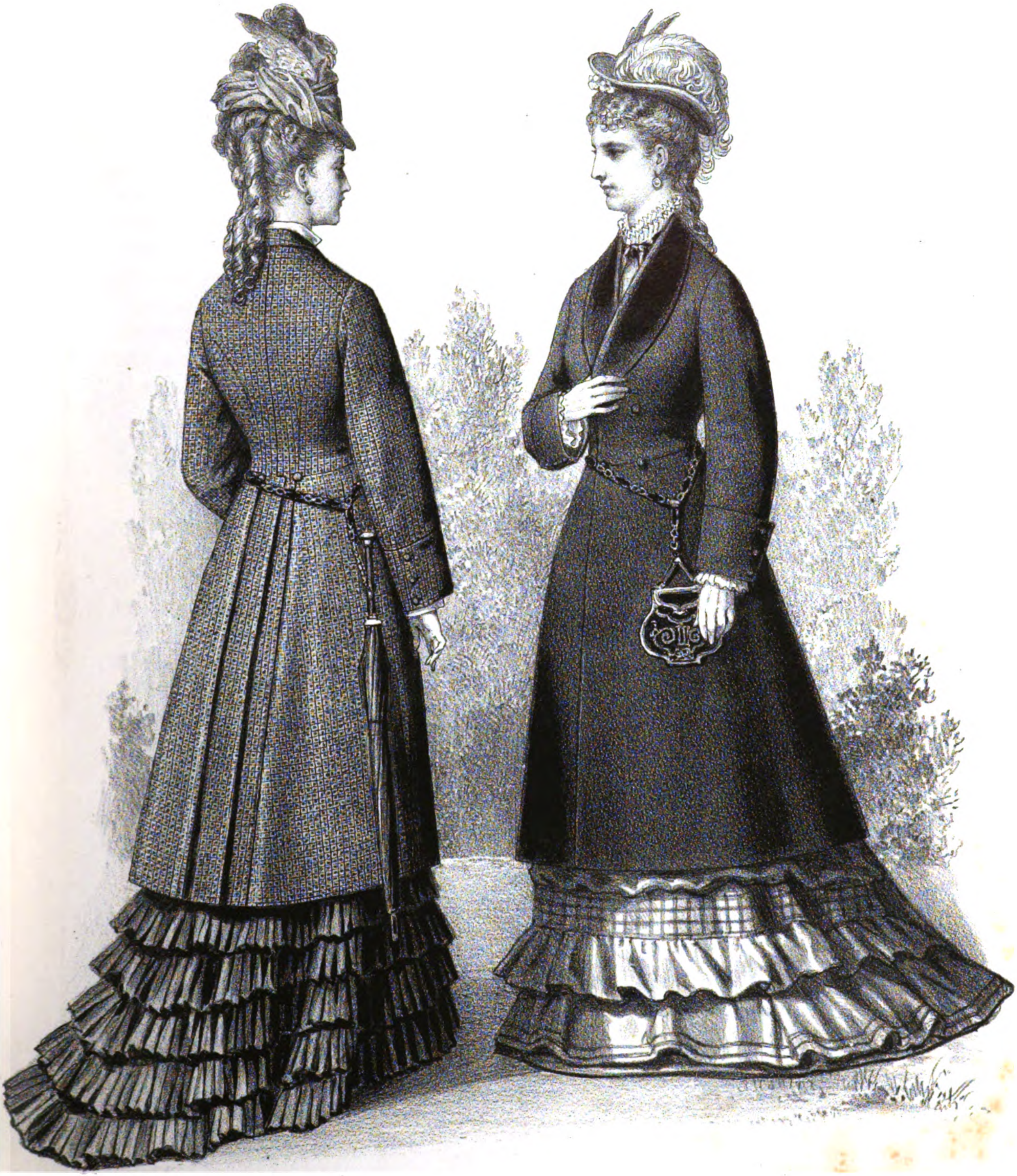
There is no difficulty whatever in making up this garment, as shown by the pattern. It is much the same in shape as a frock-coat for a gentleman, with the lapel cut on, and made with a rolling-collar. A V is taken out under the bosom, to produce the necessary fulness. The cuff projects beyond the hind-arm of the sleeve, and the buttons can be placed on that portion, or more in from the edge. The waist, according to the prevailing fashion, is short, but the skirt is long, as it constitutes a feature in this garment. The forepart-skirt (diagram 1) is necessarily full, so as not to incommode the amount of clothing underneath; it is, however, quite plain at the waist when made up. These coats must not be cut too closely fitting at the waist, but only sufficiently so as to define the figure well, and yet let the garment sit with ease. The collar (diagram 11) will require care in making up, so that the top-edge sits close to the neck, and the bottom-edge lies freely on the forepart over the bosom.

Diagrams 2, 4, 6, and 7, are the pattern of the double-breasted Chesterfield represented on another of the plates published in our present number.

Our readers will observe a marked alteration in the general appearance of this style of coat, both by the pattern, and also by the illustration. Fortunately, we are not called upon to give an opinion as to its merits in an artistic point of view, otherwise it is to be feared that our decision would not be favourable to the style. The extreme length, comparatively, of the coat is the more marked by the small compass in the width; but, on the other hand, this is just the character which it is wished should be produced. The top of the back, however, is broad, according to the style of the day. A long opening is left at the bottom of the back-seam.

Diagrams 9, 12, and 14, are the patterns of two pairs of trousers, drafted to certain measures, by Mr. Anderson's system. That shown by diagrams 9 and 14, are produced exactly according to the directions which we have published in a former number of our work, and as would be drafted by any one for the make of figure indicated by the measures 17½ waist and 20 seat; while that represented on diagram 12, shows the peculiar alteration in shape which Mr. Anderson makes in the pattern to suit his particular figure, or to give him the amount of ease which he especially requires.

Diagram 13, is referred to in that portion of our article "On Disproportion," which appears in this month's number.



GAZETTE OF FASHION

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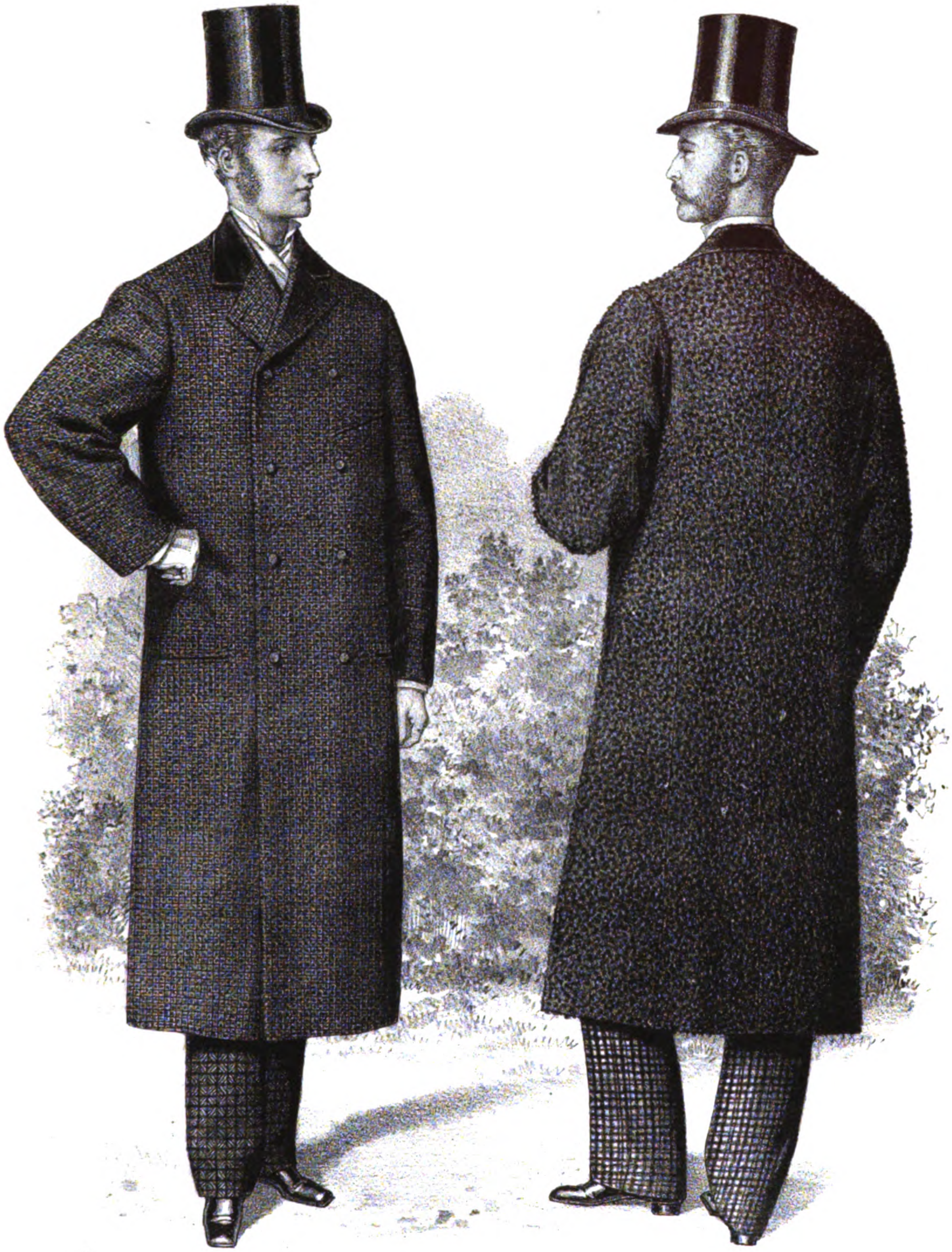
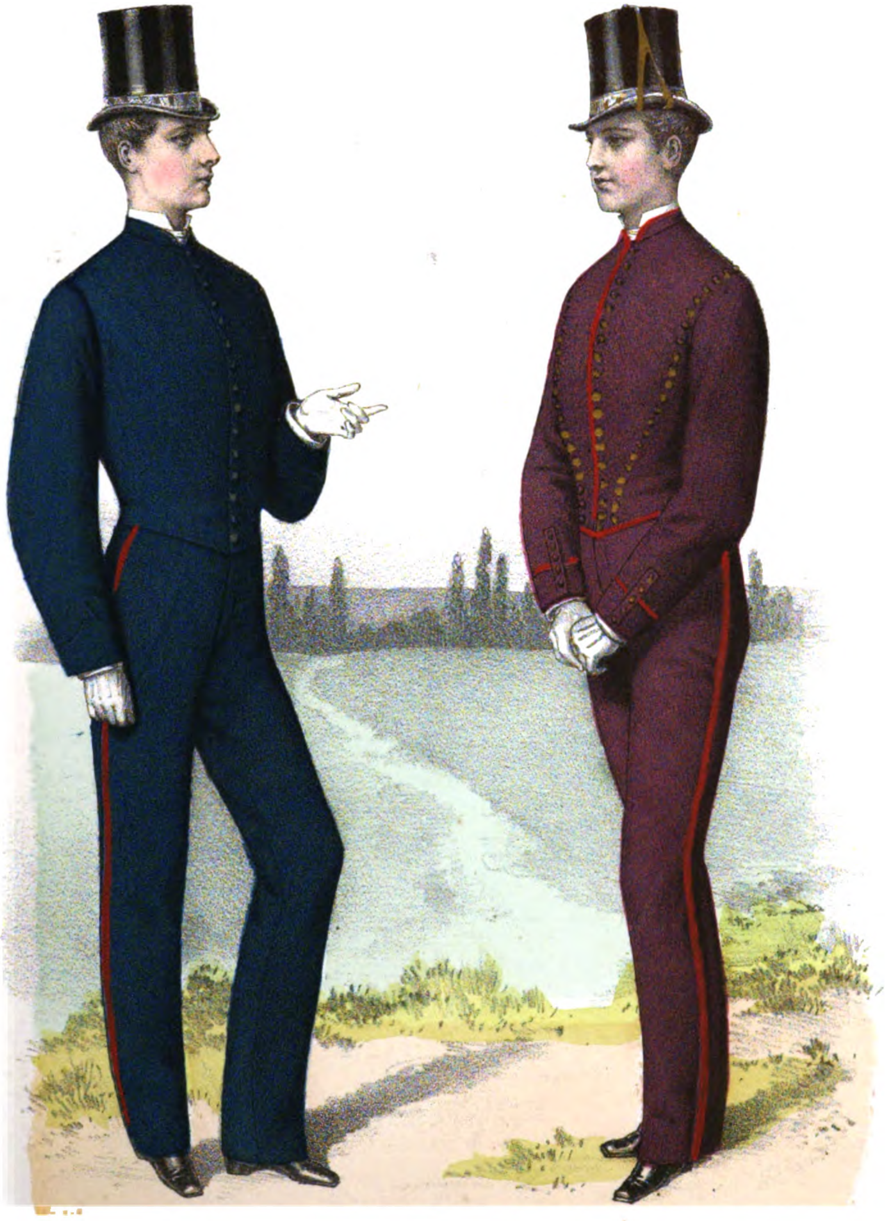


GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

London W.



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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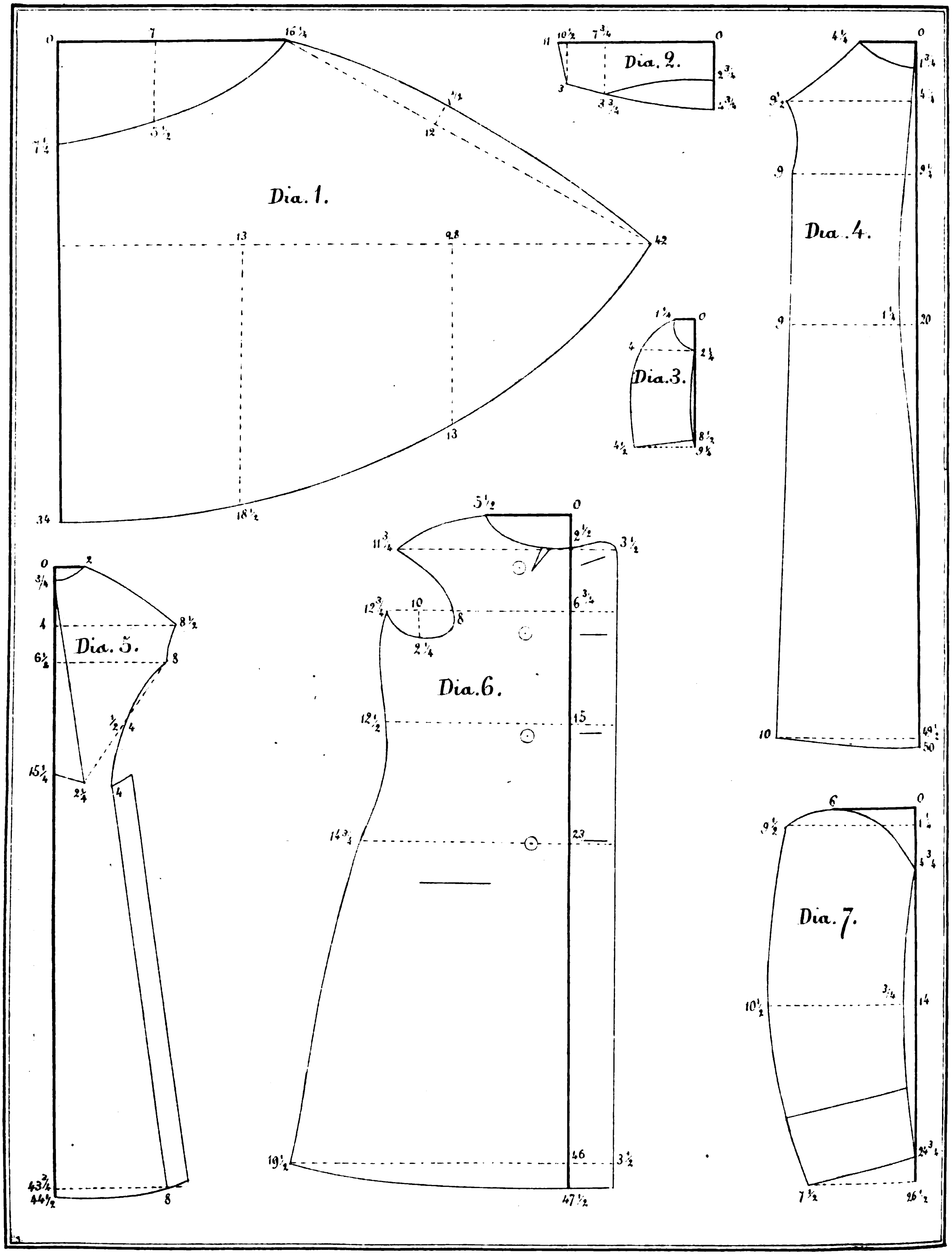
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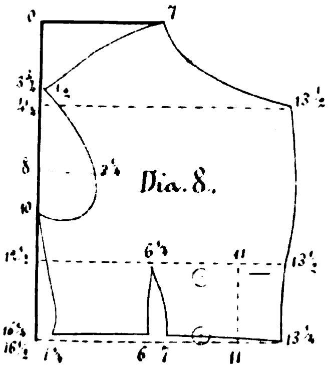
C. C. Minister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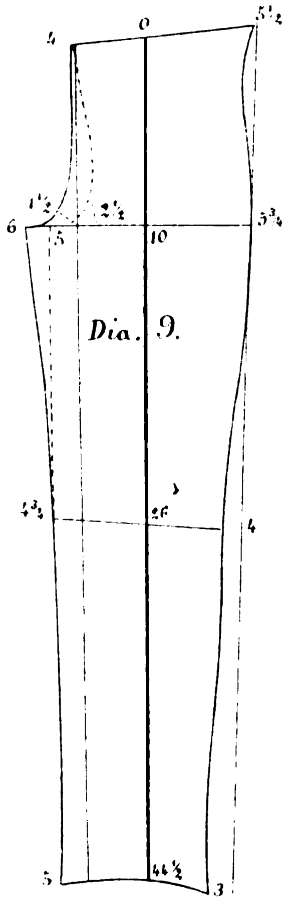
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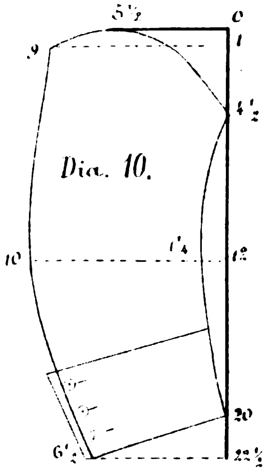
3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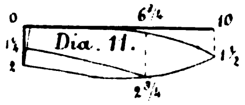
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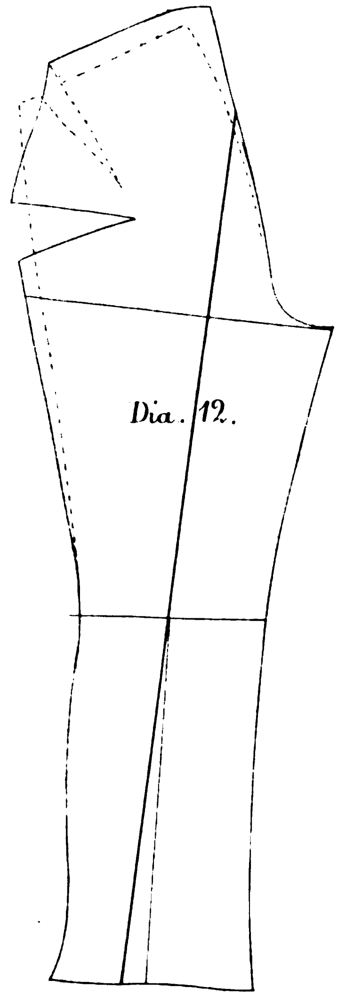
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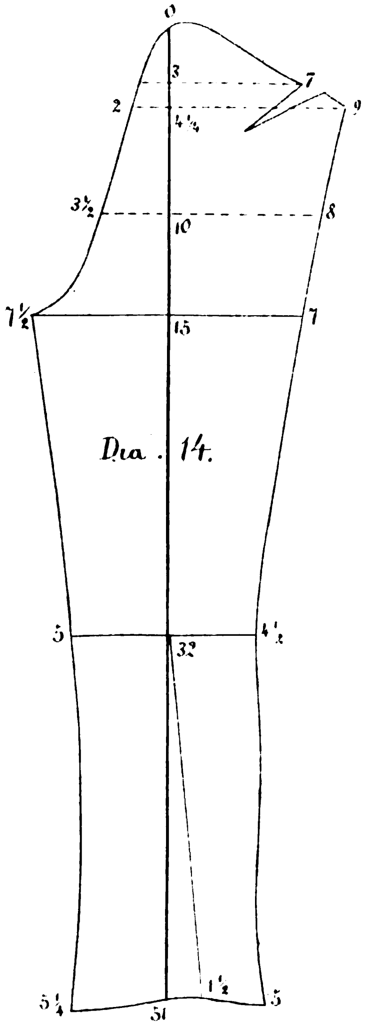
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15
7
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32
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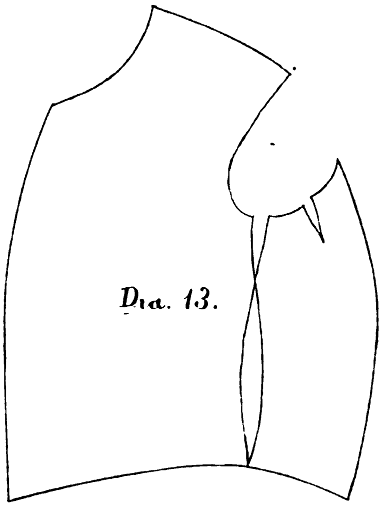
51
1½
5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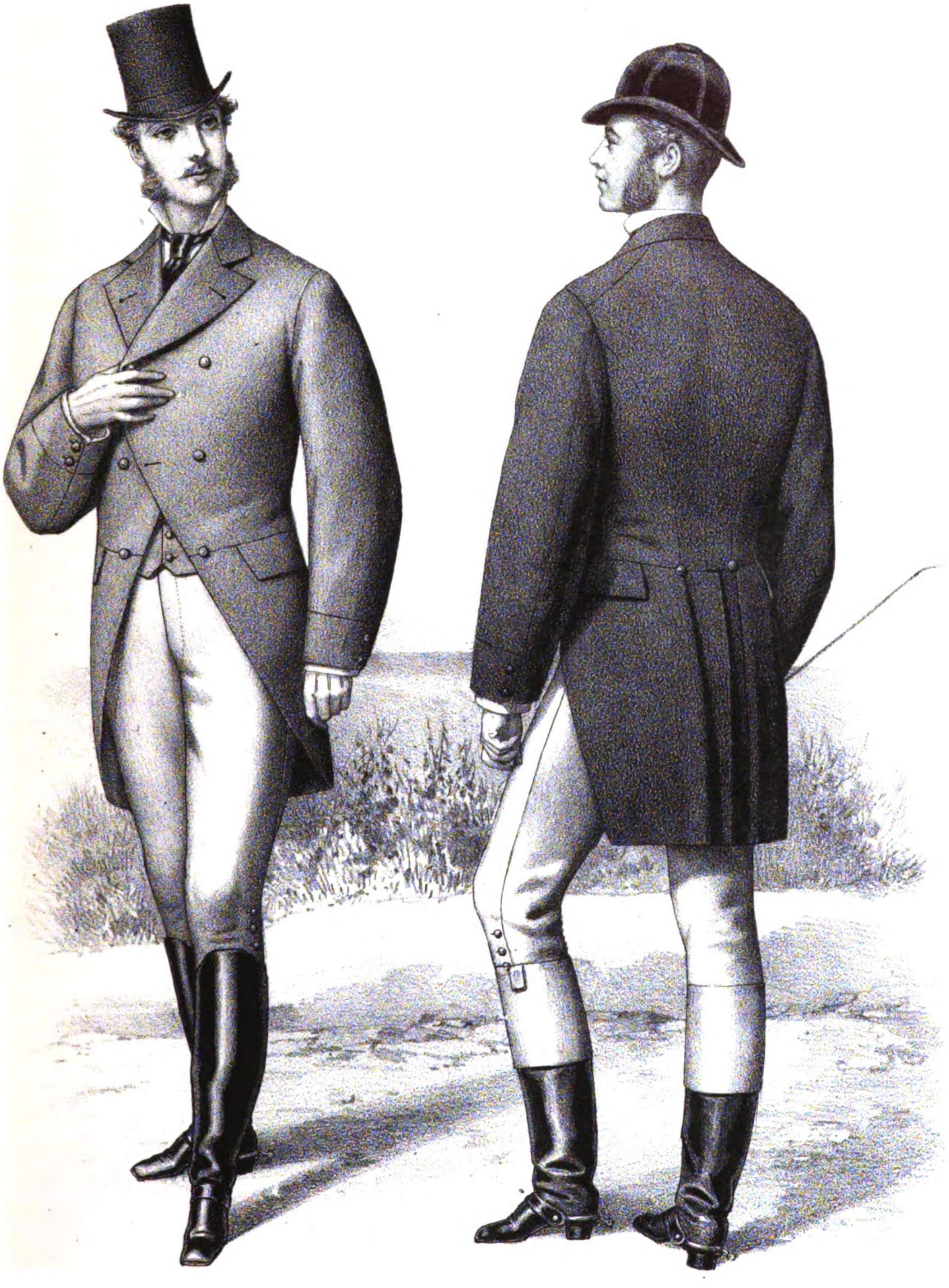
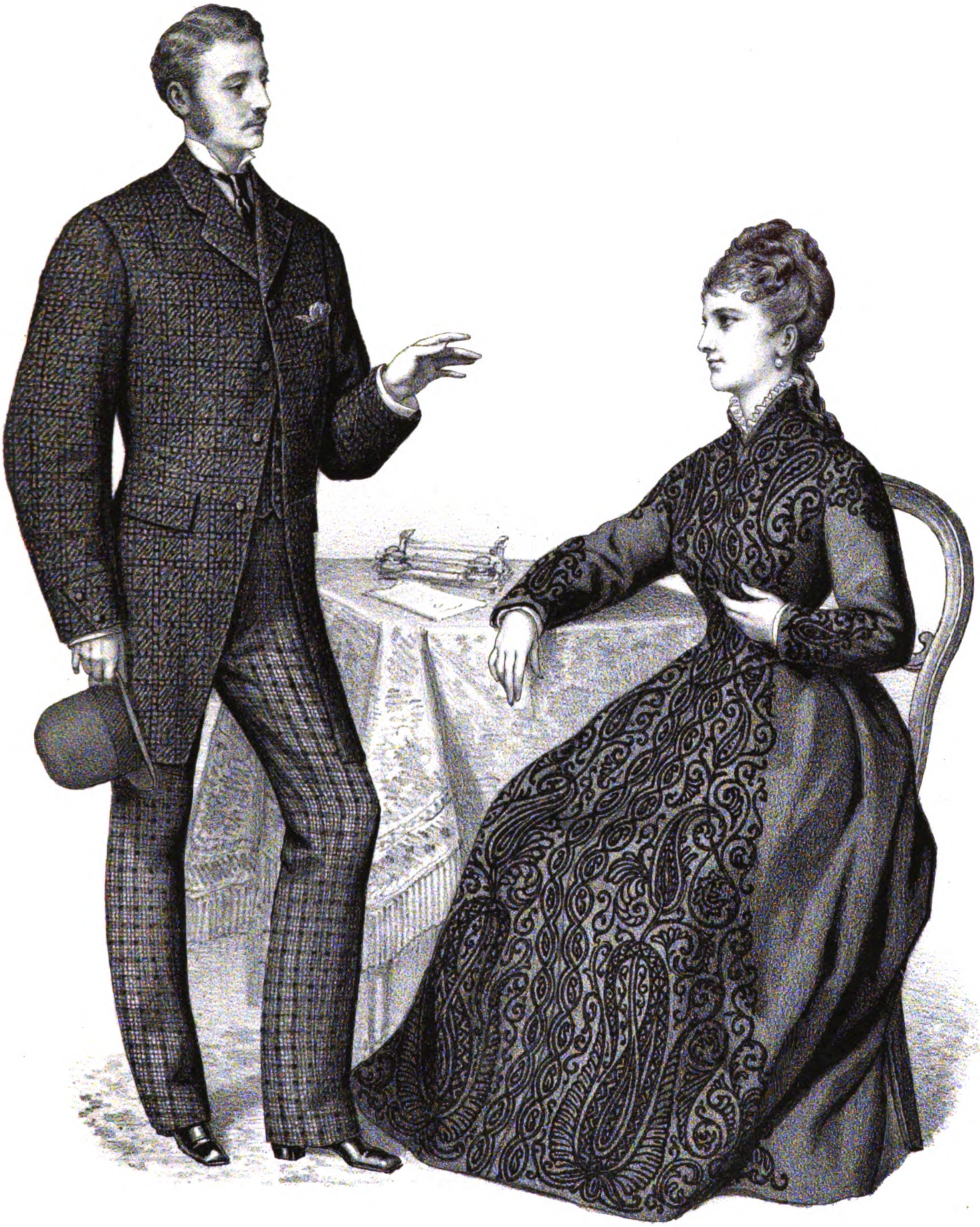


GAZETTE of FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

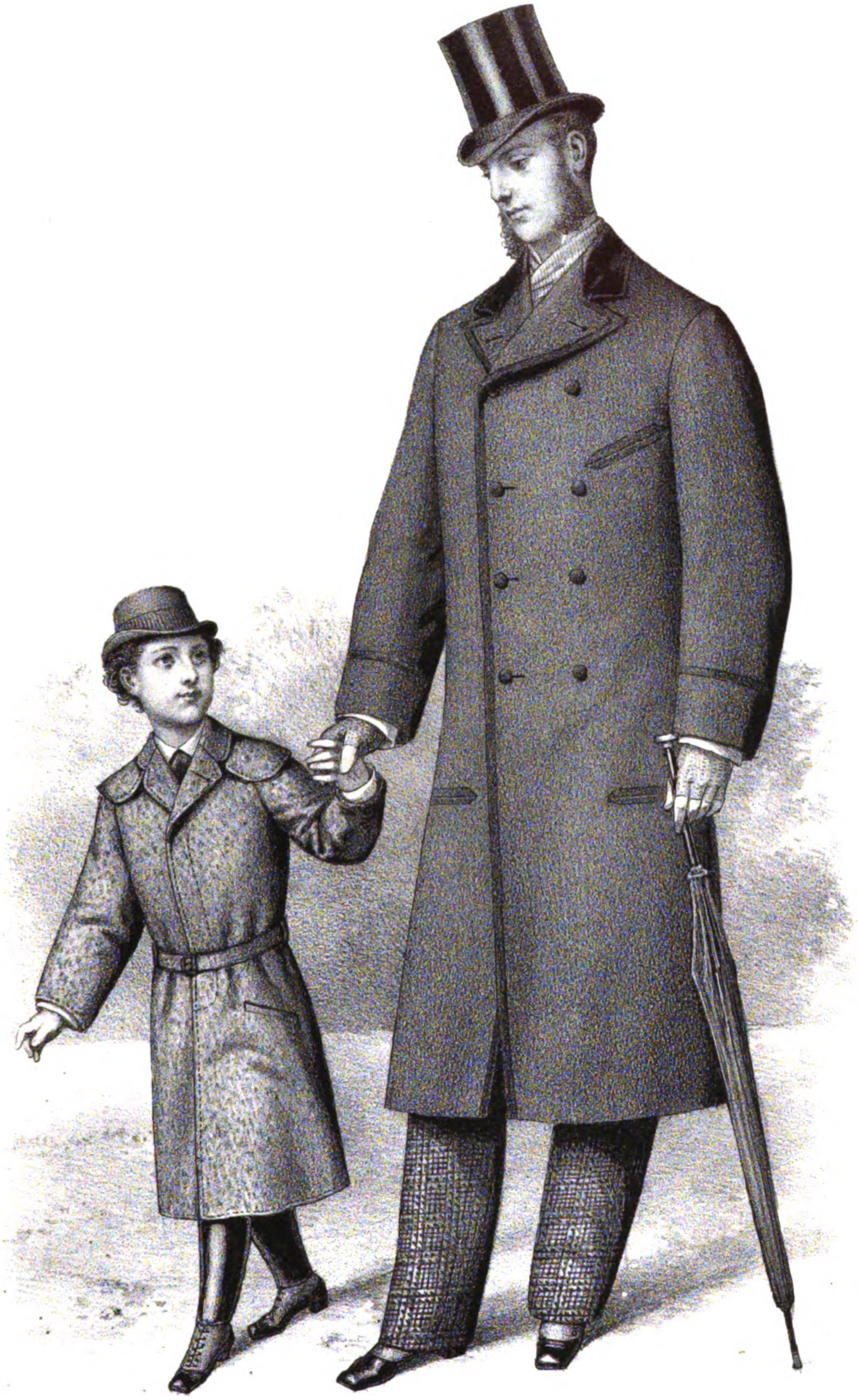
8, Argyll Place, Regent Street



GAZETTE OF FASHION

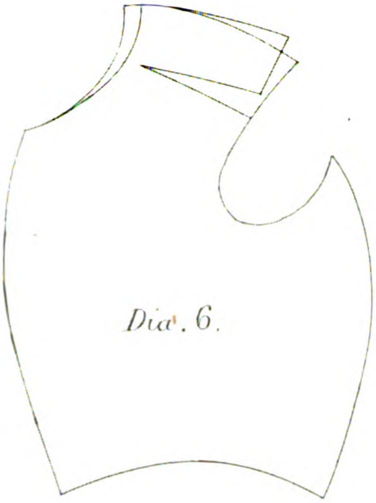
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street.



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON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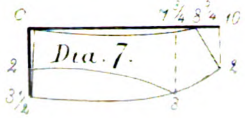
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3½
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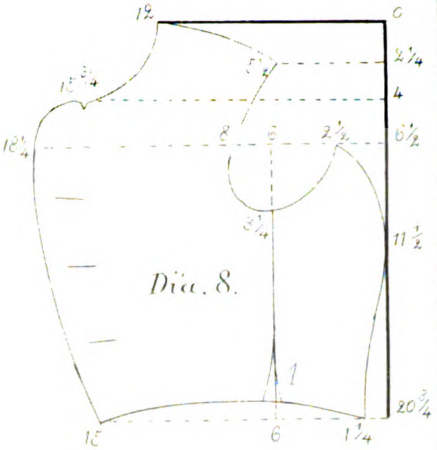
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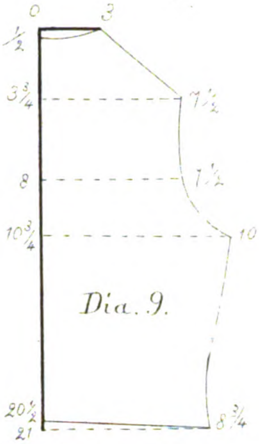
6
2½
6½
3¼
11½
1
20¾
15
6
1¼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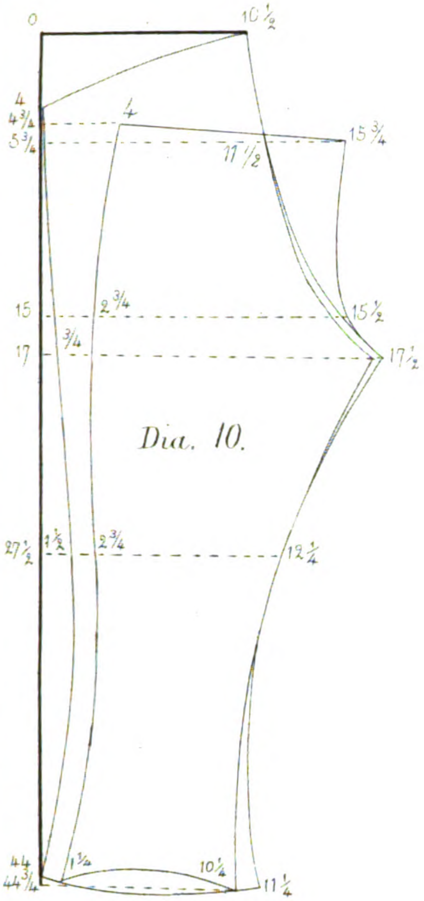
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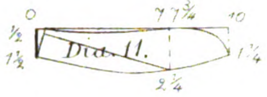
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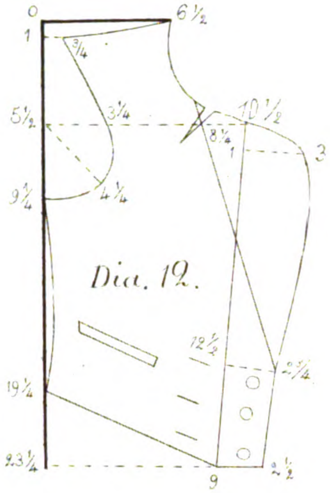
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12½
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23¼
9
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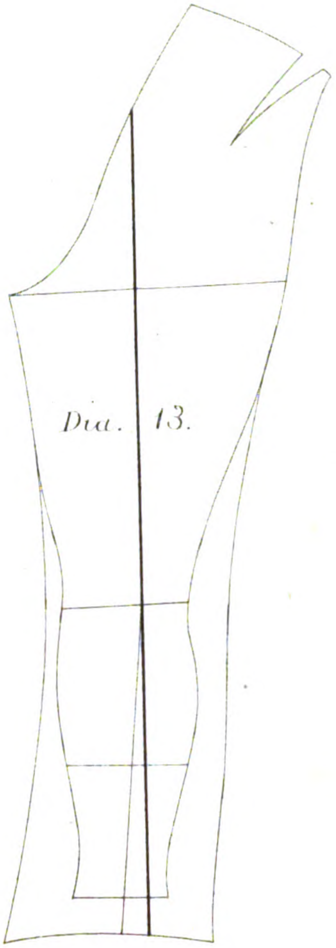
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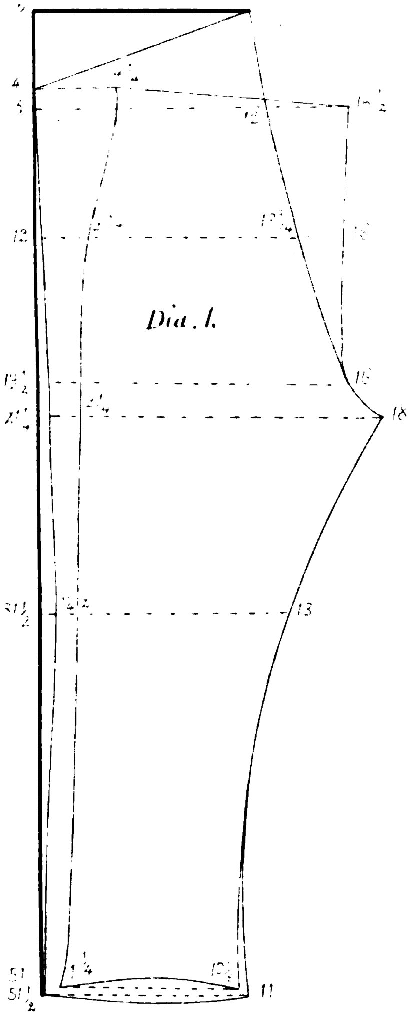
Imp. Michelet, 6, P.ge du Hasard, Paris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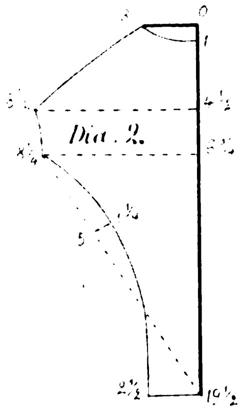
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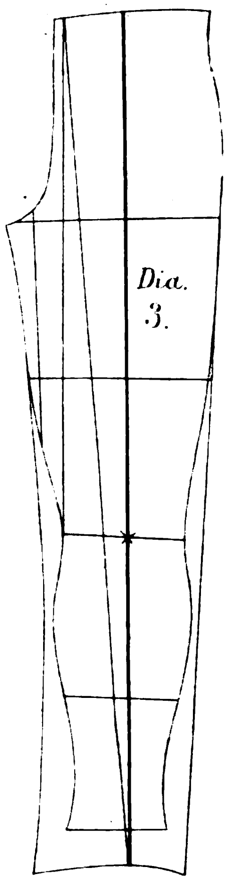
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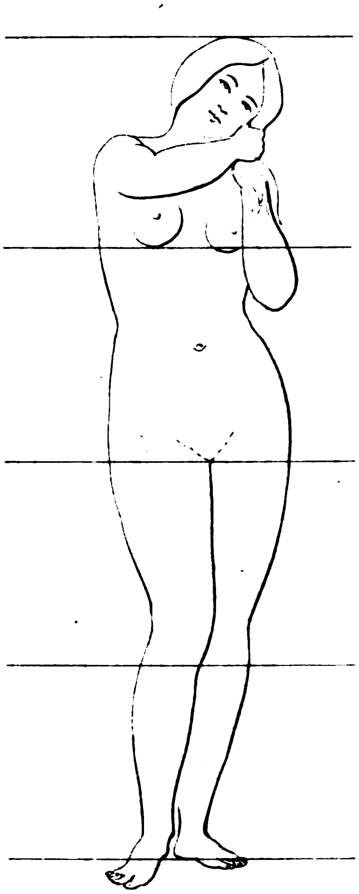

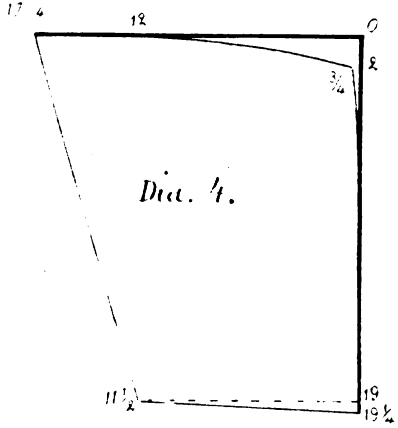
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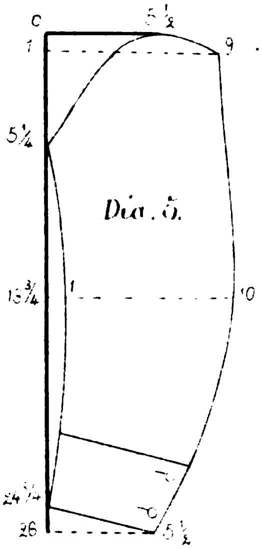
Dia. 5.
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5½
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13¾
1
10
24¼
26
5½

G C Minister

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 355. November 1, 1875. Vol. 30.

NEW UNIFORM FOR DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

It has been clearly understood for some time, that the old-fashioned coatee retained only in the uniform of the Lord and Deputy Lieutenants, would eventually share the fate of the coatee of the Line, and be replaced by some other form. The time foreseen has at length arrived, and the original dress, instituted to gratify the whim of certain gentlemen who were unwilling to be appointed to the office, unless they had some distinctive dress in which they could disport themselves at foreign Courts, has shared the fate of the different uniforms of the Army.

With the December number of our work, we shall issue a coloured plate illustrating the new uniform; in the mean time we give the particulars of the uniform as ordered to be worn.

The coatee has been replaced by a scarlet tunic, as worn by the Officers of Infantry regiments. Single-breasted, with nine buttons regular at front. Blue collar, and gauntlet cuffs embroidered in silver. Oak-leaf pattern for English and Welsh Counties; the Thistle pattern for Scotland; and the Shamrock pattern for Ireland. The collar is of the same shape as on the Infantry tunic, and the top edge of the cuff on the *top*-side sleeve is curved, and is deeper at the hind-arm-seam. Tunic edged with white cloth, and lined with white silk serge. Long pointed embroidered side-edges on the back-skirts, like on the uniform of the Officers of the Guards, reaching to within half an inch of the bottom of the skirt. The length of the skirt is regulated by the height of the figure—taking 10 inches as the regulation length for a man 5 feet 9 inches high, with a variation *about* one-eighth of an inch for each inch of difference in height.

Blue trousers, with 1¾-inch silver lace down the side-seams.

Cocked hat as now worn, but with a silver embroidered loop, instead of one formed by lace, with gold bullion tassels, and a plume of white swan feathers, drooping outwards, 7 inches long.

The epaulettes and sash are done away with.

Silver lace sword *waist*-belt, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, lined with scarlet leather; square plate at front, with slings an inch wide.

Sword as before, but straight, and with silver grip, black scabbard, and gilt mountings and rings.

Sword knot, gold lace, with a *bullion* tassel.

Deputy-Lieutenants are allowed to wear their old uniform coatee.

Although not officially ordered, Deputy-Lieutenants sometimes wear an undress uniform on occasions when the full dress would not be necessary. We have been favoured with the following particulars of the dress usually made for this purpose:—

Blue cloth frock-coat, double-breasted, as worn by general officers in the army. Eight plated buttons, regular, the rows 8 inches apart at the top, and 4 inches at the waist. Plain side-edges 11 inches long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with a button top and bottom. Dark blue velvet stand-collar, rounded at front. Velvet round cuffs, 4 inches deep, plain. The skirt 17 inches long, with a variation of about a quarter of an inch to every inch in height from the standard, lined with black.

Trousers as for dress.

Blue cloth cap, with silver oak-leaf lace band and embroidered peak, silver purl-button on the crown.

ON THE PRINCIPLE OF TROUSER-CUTTING.

By Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

In resuming my task of establishing a basis for trouser-cutting, the interval since the publication of my last remarks in your journal, has enabled me to devote myself more completely to the study of the subject, and also to an investigation of the position and action of the principal muscles which, by their operation, affect the fit, and afford ease in a pair of trousers. And as I find some of your readers are becoming interested in the development of my ideas, I am the more stimulated to throw my energies into the question, and point out what I consider essential for every cutter to know. Believe me, I can fully understand that the different hard terms I have had to employ in the course of my observations, have somewhat disturbed the equanimity of a portion of the readers of your valuable work; but, having embarked on my course, it would not have done to have allowed that consideration to influence me, and deter me from prosecuting the task to which I had given my mind. I was prepared for sceptics; as some men, unless the path is made perfectly smooth for them, feel themselves aggrieved by any exertion which they may have to make in their onward progress. It is not a love for their profession which actuates them, but the sense of a *necessity* to keep pace with the times, for fear of being left in the lurch. Fortunes have been made without the knowledge of the science of anatomy, as it bears upon our profession, but that does not prevent the rising generation of cutters supplementing the stereotyped information of the trade, with this additional quality.

It should, in my opinion, be the first consideration of every one setting up in business as a tailor, how best to please his customers, and in his cut give them the greatest amount of ease, combined with style. To afford the former, it certainly seems essential to know what will contribute to this end; and a knowledge of the position and action of the several muscles, hidden, and in view, would suggest itself as not the least important information to acquire. To convey this to the understandings of your readers is my aim; and, being a practical man myself, I am, perhaps, in a better position to elucidate the effect of the various movements than some other cutters, having devoted so many years to the study of anatomy from a conviction of its importance upon our business.

The Greek sculptors made their gods from their conception of what was most beautiful and perfect in form, taking as their models the best specimens in living beings, and framed their basis of procedure on the different proportions of the human figure. Although tailors have not to make statues, they require the same degree of knowledge to know how to clothe the specimens of human nature with grace and comfort.

In the April number of your work, I laid down certain rules for drafting trousers. For the convenience of your readers I repeat the diagram, illustrating my remarks on diagrams 3 and 13, in your present number, but have separated the top from the under sides, and have supplemented them by the addition of the outline of a fitting pantaloon, which naturally must form the groundwork of all systems for cutting trousers.

I am now coming to what, in my opinion, constitutes the most important part of my task; and, although fully aware of my incompetency to do adequate justice to the subject, from a sense of its importance, I am led to hope that my observations may have the effect of inducing others to take up the question, and improve upon what I have advanced.

I now purpose drawing the attention of your readers to the construction of the human figure, and to a consideration of the number and position of the principal bones and muscles which exercise an influence on the movement of the various parts.

There are 254 bones in the whole body. Of this number, 56 belong to the trunk, 60 to the head, 72 to the pectoral extremities, and 66 to the *pelvic.* I will limit my description to a notice of a few of the names, so as not to over-tax the brains of your readers.

The *pelvis,* or basin-shaped cavity, is placed at the lower extremity of the trunk, being formed by the union of the *ossa innominata,* the *sacrum,* and the *coccyx.* Its form is somewhat circular. The *ossa innominata* are each divided into three pieces—the *ilium,* or haunch-bone; *ischium,* or hip-bone; and the *pubis pectin,* or *pectinis,* so called from supporting the parts of generation.

The *sacrum* is situated at the superior and posterior part of the *pelvis,* beneath the last *lumbar vertebra,* above the *coccyx,* and between the *ossa innominata;* between which it is inserted, in some measure, like the key-stone into an arch. It is of some importance that the names and positions of these bones should be thoroughly understood, as the various muscles which are to be introduced into the subject in hand, as I proceed, have their seat in the *pelvis,* and each separate bone has its own muscle to sustain it. To make my explanation thoroughly understood, it would require the illustration of the skeleton for the elucidation.

At the junction of the three pieces,—the cavity which articulates with the head of the *femur,* or thigh-bone, or, as it is called anatomically, the *acetabulum,* or cup-shaped cavity—the *femur,* or thigh-bone, is situated between the *pelvis* and the *tibia;* at the superior extremity is placed its neck. This is surmounted by the globular head, which forms a considerable segment of a sphere, is tipped with cartilages in the fresh state, and lodged in the *acetabulum.* The *trochanter major* is prolonged from the external surface of the bone, and, like the pelvic bones, gives attachment to various muscles. The *trochanter minor* projects from the posterior and inner side of the bone. Like the *trochanter major,* it gives attachment to the tendon of the *psoas* and the *iliacus* muscles. The inferior extremity has two eminences, named *condyles,* one internal, the other external. The articular surfaces of both, covered with cartilage in the fresh state, are united anteriorly, where they form a pully-like surface, concave from side to side, on which the *pabella* glides.

In my next communication, I will continue my explanation of the names and position of other bones which affect the cutter, and give a list of some of the principal muscles.

(*To be continued.*)

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(New Edition.)

(*Continued from page* 44.)

General, Divisional, and Brigade Staff.

Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General.

Tunic.—Scarlet cloth, edged all round (except the collar) with roundback gold cord. Blue cloth collar and cuffs; the collar trimmed round the top with half-inch Staff-pattern lace. Gold Russia braid along the bottom, and a rich tracing in double gold braid below the lace. The badges of rank embroidered in silver at each end of the collar. Pointed cuffs, half-inch lace round the top, and a rich tracing in double gold braid above and below the lace, extending to 9 inches from the bottom of the cuffs. On each breast, four loops of roundback gold cord, with caps and drops, fastening with gold-worked olivets. On each side-seam, a line of the same cord, forming three eyes at the top, passing under a netted cap at the waist, below which it is doubled, and ending in an Austrian knot, reaching to the bottom of the skirt. On each shoulder a gold cord loop, with a small button. The skirt rounded off in front, closed behind, and lined with white.

Dress-Trousers.—Blue cloth, with 1¾-inch lace down the side-seams.

Spurs.—Brass.

Cocked-Hat.—As before described, with loop of ¾-inch lace; tassels netted, gold purl head, eight small gold bullions, with seven crimson bullions under them.

Plume.—White swan feathers, drooping outwards, 6 inches long, with red feathers under them, long enough to reach the ends of the white ones; feathered stem, 3 inches long.

Sword.—Hilt of gilt metal, with device. Brass scabbard.

Sword-Knot.—Gold and crimson cord, with gold and crimson acorn.

Sword-Belt.—Russia leather, 1¼ inch wide, with slings an inch wide; two stripes of gold embroidery on belt and slings. Gilt hook to hook up the sword.

Waist-Plate.—Round, gilt clasp.

Shoulder-Belt.—Gold lace, 1¾ inch wide, with crimson morocco leather lining and edging. Gilt ornamental buckle, tip, and slide. Not to be worn in undress, except on parade or in the field.

Telescope-Case.—Black patent leather; Royal cypher and crown in gilt metal.

Undress Frock.—Blue cloth, double-breasted; rolling collar, *without* badges of rank. The front and top of collar edged with three-quarter inch black mohair lace. An Austrian knot of Russia braid on the sleeve, reaching to six inches from the bottom of the cuff. Five loops of black Russia braid on each breast, fastening with black olivets. An olivet at the bottom of each side-seam. Skirts lined with black.

Waistcoat.—Scarlet cloth, without a collar, edged with gold Russia braid, and fastened with hooks and eyes.

Undress-Trousers.—Same as for dress, but with scarlet cloth stripes 1¾ inch wide.

Pantaloons for Mounted Duties.—Blue cloth, with scarlet stripes, as on the trousers. Over-boots, with brass spurs.

Forage-Cap.—Blue cloth, with gold embroidered peak, and 1¾-inch lace band. Gold purl-button and braided figure on the crown.

Shell-Jacket.—Scarlet cloth, edged all round, including the collar, with half-inch lace, forming barrels at the bottom of the side-seams. Blue cloth collar and cuffs. Badges of rank, embroidered in silver, at each end of the collar (for Field Officers only), and a line of gold braid along the bottom, with an eye in the centre. Pointed cuffs, with lace and braiding of the same pattern as on the cuffs of the tunic. A gold cord loop, with gilt stud, on each shoulder. Hooks and eyes at front, and a row of gilt studs at front, on left side. Loop of gold braid at the bottom of collar, to fasten across the neck. Scarlet lining.

Mess Waistcoat.—Blue cloth, same pattern as for infantry. Gold Russia braid edging round the top, down the front, and along the bottom to the side-seams. At an interval of half an inch, Russia braid forming small eyes, three-eighths of an inch apart. The edges of the pockets braided in a similar manner. Row of gilt studs and hooks and eyes at front.

Great-Coat and Cape.—Blue milled cloth, pattern as described in General Instructions, lined with scarlet rattinett, the collar with blue velvet.

Adjutant-General, or Quartermaster-General, if a General Officer, the following alterations to be made in uniform. The collar of the tunic to be laced round the top and bottom with *inch* lace, and *without* braid. Inch lace on top of cuff, and the figured braid on the sleeve to extend to 11 inches from bottom of cuff. The lace on the shoulder-belt 2½ inches wide.

(*To be continued.*)

MILITIA ARTILLERY.

The Norfolk Regiment of Artillery of Militia will, in future, be designated the Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Artillery Militia; and the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and men have received permission to wear, as a distinctive badge, on the collars of the tunics, the Prince of Wales's plume, with the motto, "Ich Dien."

ON DISPROPORTION.

(*Continued from page 45.*)

Another class of disproportion in form, is that which exists in the dimensions of the shoulder, in comparison with the size of body. Many very thin persons will be found to have large shoulders, for whom a much larger and more open scye will be required than the proportion from the size of breast would give. On the contrary, corpulent figures generally have small shoulders, the bones being usually smaller, and the muscles less developed, doubtless owing to their being less exercised than those of thinner men; for these a smaller and closer scye is required.

The deviation for this disproportion must be effected as shown on diagram 6. The shoulder-strap must be cut across, and (if the shoulder be larger than the proportion to the size) opened till the requisite addition to the length round the scye is obtained; which operation will have the effect of throwing the shoulder-point straighter, and consequently the scye more open. If, on the contrary, the shoulder be smaller than the proportion, then the opposite course must be pursued, taking out at the line across the shoulder whatever quantity may be necessary; thus bringing the shoulder crookeder and the scye closer.

It will be perceived that the effect of this deviation is precisely the same as that for the disproportion in height of shoulder or neck, with this difference, that for the high-shouldered or low-necked figure, the shoulder-point is shortened as well as straightened, and for the low-shouldered or high-necked figure, lengthened, at the same time that it is made crookeder, the scye in each case remaining precisely the same size ronnd; whereas, in the present instance, the shoulder-point remains the same length, the scye alone being altered, in order to provide for the increased quantity or decrease required for the size of the shoulder.

The principle of this deviation will be proved to be correct, from the consideration of the effect produced by making the shoulder of a forepart straighter or crookeder. The former, we have already shown, clears away the cloth from the front, throwing an extra quantity at the scye, which will be exactly the effect required for the large shoulder; while, on the contrary, the crooked cut throws the length at front, clearing away the cloth from the scye, as is necessary for the small shoulder.

This will account for the fact, that most thin men's coats will require producing larger than the measure, in consequence of the size of shoulder; but it will be observed, that the mere alteration of proportioning the forepart from a size larger will not produce the required effect, because the relative position of the points will be the same; whereas the length from the shoulder-point to the bottom of the scye will not require increasing in proportion to the length from the scye-point of the shoulder-strap to the bottom of the scye; in other words, although a greater length is required round the scye, it must not be obtained by increasing the depth.

We recommend, as the best method for determining the size from which the forepart should be produced, a measure taken from the back-seam to the front of the arm, in order to obtain the distance across to the front of the scye, which will be two-thirds of the proportionate size. Thus, if in applying this measure to a thin person, whose breast-measure was only 18, and this measure were found to give a result of 13 inches, we should produce the coat from 19½. This will be found an excellent guide in large sizes, which seldom require proportioning from the full measure. For instance, a person of 24 inches breast will rarely be found to measure more than 15 inches from the back-seam to the front of the arm; consequently, the coat for such a figure should be produced from 22½ inches, the size to which the distance across to the front of scye bears proportion. This measure will also be found very useful with regard to the various positions of the body; but it must be observed, that in the case of a stooping figure, with the arms carried forward, that although the distance to the front of scye would require the forepart to be proportioned larger, still the depth of the scye would not require increasing; consequently, after producing the shape, the depth from the top of the back to the bottom of the scye would have to be regulated according to the correct proportion. So also for the extra-erect figure, with the arms thrown back, the depth of scye must not be regulated by the size from which the coat will require to be proportioned.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

LADIES' RIDING-TROUSERS.

Melbourne, Victoria.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to send you, by this mail, a few observations upon the subject of Ladies' Riding-Trousers, and on the method I employ to arrive at the measures required for drafting them.

In proceeding to produce ladies' riding trousers, the cutter is at the very outset confronted by two serious obstacles to his success. The first is, that he cannot obtain a correct measure; and the other that he cannot either try, or see them tried on. Having thus to work in the dark, he is compelled to rely entirely upon theory, or upon guess-work. Supposing, however, that he has three correct measures—viz., the size of the waist and of the seat, and the length of leg-seam—there would not then be any difficulty in the matter. The first he *can* take, and he must find some means to arrive at the two others.

In a work on painting, by Haydon, which came under my notice, I met with the following information relative to the proportions of the human figure. The writer states, that the whole figure is divided into four equal lengths. The first starts from the top of the head, and terminates in a line with the armpit; the second reaches to the middle of the body, or to the *pubes;* the third to just below the knees; and the fourth to the heel. If you take the drawing of a well-proportioned female figure, and divide the whole length as I have described, you will find that the divisions correspond with the proportions I have mentioned.

We have, consequently, arrived at a guide to the principal measures required for our purpose—viz., the length of leg-seam, which corresponds with one-half of the height of the figure.

The next point to be ascertained is the seat-measure. Following the same authority upon proportions, and after carefully and thoroughly digesting the information on this subject, it resolves itself into this—that the seat-measure is one-sixth larger than the measure of the breast. As, for example, a woman, measuring 36 inches round the breast, would measure 42 inches round the seat. These results arrived at, the puzzle is no longer a puzzle, and the mystery is solved.

In my next communication I will explain my method of applying the several measures.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
"A Victorian."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

In your number for June, which is just to hand, I notice two patterns of trousers drafted for disproportionate figures. Being of opinion that no material difference is required in the shape of trousers for such makes of men, and most certainly believing that the extra quantity allowed by most cutters at the fork and over the stomach is unnecessary, I send for your inspection two patterns which I have drafted for corpulent men. The pattern shown on diagram 1 is drafted to the following measures:—Side-seam, 47½; leg-seam, 31¼; waist, 24; thigh, *dress* side, 16¼; knee, 11¼; bottom, 9½.

That represented on diagram 10, to the following:—Side-seam, 40; leg-seam, 29¼; waist, 21¼; hip-measure, taken for fancy, 23⅛; thigh *dress* side, 16; knee, 10½; bottom, 10.

If any of your readers doubt the correctness of these patterns, I will guarantee to cut a pair of trousers to measure, to fit with ease and comfort, always providing the measures are taken as named, and also to bear the expense of the cost should they prove unsatisfactory.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
"Distance."

VICTORIAN FOREMEN-TAILORS' MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

We have received a notification of the formation of the above Association, whose objects are "to afford an opportunity for the development of ideas on the practice of the trade, to disseminate useful information, the result of the experience of those members who, by their general practice and long standing, have acquired a larger amount of knowledge than some of their younger members, to discuss the many different modes of cutting, and of making up garments, for mutual improvement, and to converse upon all matters connected with the Tailoring Trade."

The principles on which this society has been established, if efficiently carried out, should produce good results, by the development of the intelligence of its members, through the opportunities afforded, as stated in the prospectus, "by the interchange of ideas on the practice of the trade." It should also recommend itself to the masters, and receive their support, as they would study their own interests in giving it their countenance; for whatever tends to increase the professional knowledge of the cutter, must necessarily benefit the employer.

AGENCY OFFICE FOR TAILORS'-FOREMEN.

We have the pleasure to direct the attention of the trade to an announcement on the wrapper, of the establishment of an office for the registration of foremen. The inconvenience frequently experienced by both masters and cutters in providing themselves, will be obviated by this medium; and the two parties brought more immediately and readily into communication with each other. The necessity for some such arrangement has long been felt, and we feel convinced that the trade will be glad to avail itself of this channel for supplying its wants.

CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL TAILORS.

The following essays and lectures have been arranged to be delivered during this and next month, by the members of the above Society, whose names are placed against the different subjects. Members of kindred societies are admitted on these occasions. The meetings are held on Friday evenings, at half-past eight o'clock.

Nov. 5.—Mr. Lloyd—On Ulsters.
„ 12.—Mr. Beale—On Ladies' Costumes.
Nov. 19.—Mr. Tapson—A few General Observations.
„ 26.—Mr. Green—The Influence of Clothing.
Dec. 3.—Mr. Chatwin — Trousers for Various Figures.
„ 10.—Mr. Rawley—Science as a Term in the Trade of the Tailor.
„ 17.—Mr. Murray—On Trousers.
„ 31.—Mr. C. Edwards—On Waistcoats.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1781 AND 1782.

Diagrams 1 and 10, are referred to in the communication from our distant correspondent, "Distance," and illustrate two forms of trousers drafted by him for exceptional figures, and to show his view of the shape suitable to correspond with the measures he gives in his letter. The trade have had their attention latterly directed to a consideration of the proper shape of trousers to suit corpulent men, and they will have observed that there was as much variety in the form for such figures as are noticed in trousers drafted for what are termed proportionately made men. The deduction would be, giving credit to the contributors for good faith in their statements, that there is no golden plan for producing trousers for any make of man, nor definite shape to suit a certain class of disproportion which is met with by every practitioner.

Diagrams 2, 4, 5, 7, and 8, are the pattern of a single-breasted morning-coat, as illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number. It is essentially a winter coat, and the style will be distinguished from the forms recently worn.

Diagrams 3 and 13, illustrate the system of cutting trousers, propounded by our correspondent, Mr. John Anderson, and will be found fully described in that portion of his series of articles which we published in April last.

Diagram 6, shows a plan of altering the forepart of a coat, to obtain the result mentioned in the concluding portion of our article "On Disproportion," which terminates with the present number.

The rules we have laid down are as simple as could be, consistent with accuracy; and, in our several remarks and directions, we have endeavoured to study the wants of cutters not yet possessed of the knowledge which experience teaches. We make no claim to being gifted with the power to produce an infallible system, as such a wonder has not, in our opinion, ever been seen; nor, with all the progress which science has made, do we believe that it is likely to be realized. The most that any teacher, or propounder, of a system of cutting can possibly achieve is, on the results of his personal experience, to lay down certain rules, which shall be based upon knowledge acquired by actual practice; and from a study of the construction and proportions of the human body, which may be serviceable as a basis. And, having established a standard, lay down certain rules to assist in drafting for exceptional figures.

Diagrams 9, 11, and 12, are the pattern of a double-breasted waistcoat for the present season.

LADY'S CLOTH DRESS.

On one of the plates issued with this month's number we have illustrated a lady's indoor dress, made of cloth, and elaborately braided. It is cut short in the waist, and like a habit-body, but with rather more point at front. The neck is sloped off a little at front, and the forepart is fastened by buttons and holes, or by hooks and eyes. The skirt is gored and cut to a proportionate length. The sleeve is easy to the arm all the way to the wrist. The great favour in which braiding is now generally held by ladies, gives a stimulus to the introduction of this elegant style of trimming wherever admissible. The cloth dress illustrated on our plate, is a happy medium for carrying out tasteful designs in narrow braids, more or less rich, according to the wish of the lady. The figure represented is very effective on a rich claret, blue, or brown ground.

On the same plate we give the drawing of a good form of morning-coat corresponding with the pattern in diagram. The skirt is long, and cut full at the top, and the forepart, as shown on the figure, is easy at the waist-seam. Small turn and five buttons and holes at front. Easy sleeve, with moderate cuff, with two buttons and holes, and the opening nearly in the centre of the top-side sleeve, and aslant. Edges turned in and stitched. Flaps at the waist, with pockets under.

HUNT-DRESS.

We have devoted one of our plates to illustrate the most prevailing form of coat, &c., for the above sport; and extract the following particulars from our work, the "Report of Fashion" for the present season:—

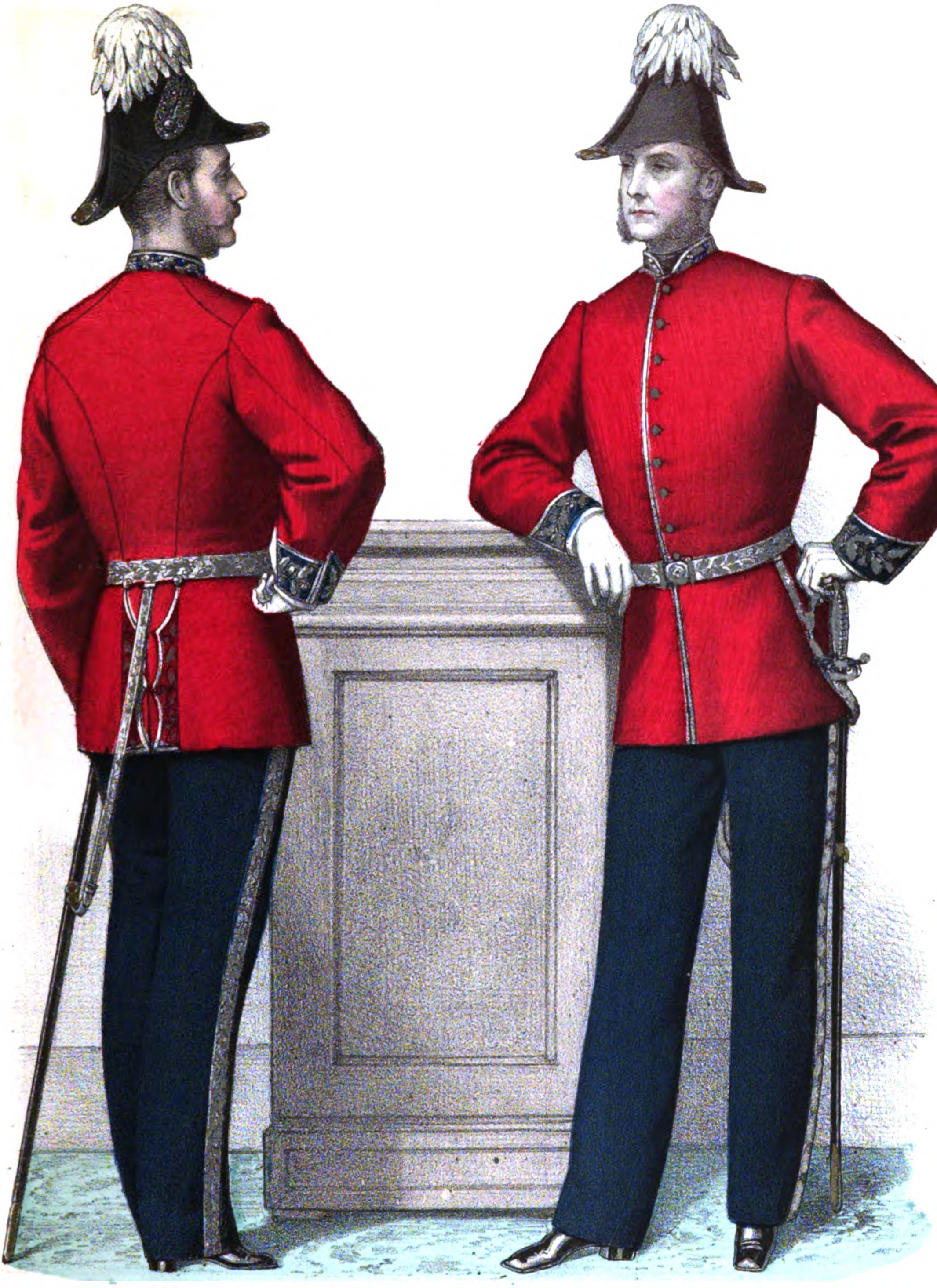
"The waist is longer than for the generality of coats, and the skirt longer than we have lately reported. Lapel of a moderate width, square at top, and cut almost to a point at the bottom, rounded at the centre, and with four holes marked up in it; the bottom one being omitted for want of sufficient width to work it. Collar square at the end, and cut to run off at front, made to button up high in the neck, if required, or for the collar to be turned up. Some trades sew on a small tab, to use when the collar is turned up. The front of the skirt rounded off at the bottom. Wide sleeve, and easy at the hand, with two buttons and holes, and a cuff formed by stitching; opening at the hind-arm-seam. Flaps at the waist, with pockets under, one outside the left breast, with a narrow welt, and one at front of the right forepart. A sandwich pocket aslant at the front of the skirt lining. Scarlet milled beaver or cloth, with gilt fox muzzard button, the hunt button, or a basket pattern. Edges turned in and double-stitched, body and sleeves lined with blue or pink checked or plain flannel, and the front of the skirt interlined with some thin waterproof fabric. The waistcoat is single-breasted, without a collar, to button high up, and rather long and pointed at front. Made of toilanet, striped or spotted, or with a curl on the face. Pearl or covered buttons.

Breeches of leather, elastic, or cord, cut rather loose to the thigh and body, but to fit well from the knee to the bottom. To reach well on to the calf, with five gilt or four-hole pearl buttons at the knee, and leather strings at the bottom. Garter cut on. Fly-front, frog-pockets, no waistbands. A short piece of stocking or chamois leather is usually sewn on to the bottom of the breeches. It is cut to fit to the leg, and is fastened by four or five linen buttons. It is about 6 inches long. The object is to keep the breeches well in their place when on the saddle. The lining of the garter covers the top.

* * *

On the third plate we represent a smart style of Over-coat for a little boy; cut like an Ulster, with a belt round the waist, and fastened with a buckle at front. Rather long and full; single-breasted, the holes worked in a fly, and the buttons placed a little distance in from the edge. Small and short turn, the corner rounded. Small cape, rounded off at front. Collar of a medium height and depth, and the end to correspond with the top of lapel. Sleeve rather wide, and plain at the hand. Edges turned in, and stitched a little way in. This style of coat is made up in mixed beavers, milled tweeds, or small checked patterns in stout angolas or cheviots.

On the other figure will be found illustrated one of the present styles of Over-coat, cut in the Chesterfield form. Long, double-breasted, with a broad lapel and five holes, turn to the second. Back moderately broad, and open at the bottom. Full sleeve, and large at the hand, with deep cuff, formed by broad silk braid, same as sewn flat on the edges. Velvet collar, deeper in the stand than lately, and broader in the fall. Pockets across the front of the skirts, without flaps, and one in the left breast. This form of coat is made up in plain, dressed, or fur beaver, in good shades of brown, olive and blue.



GAZETTE of FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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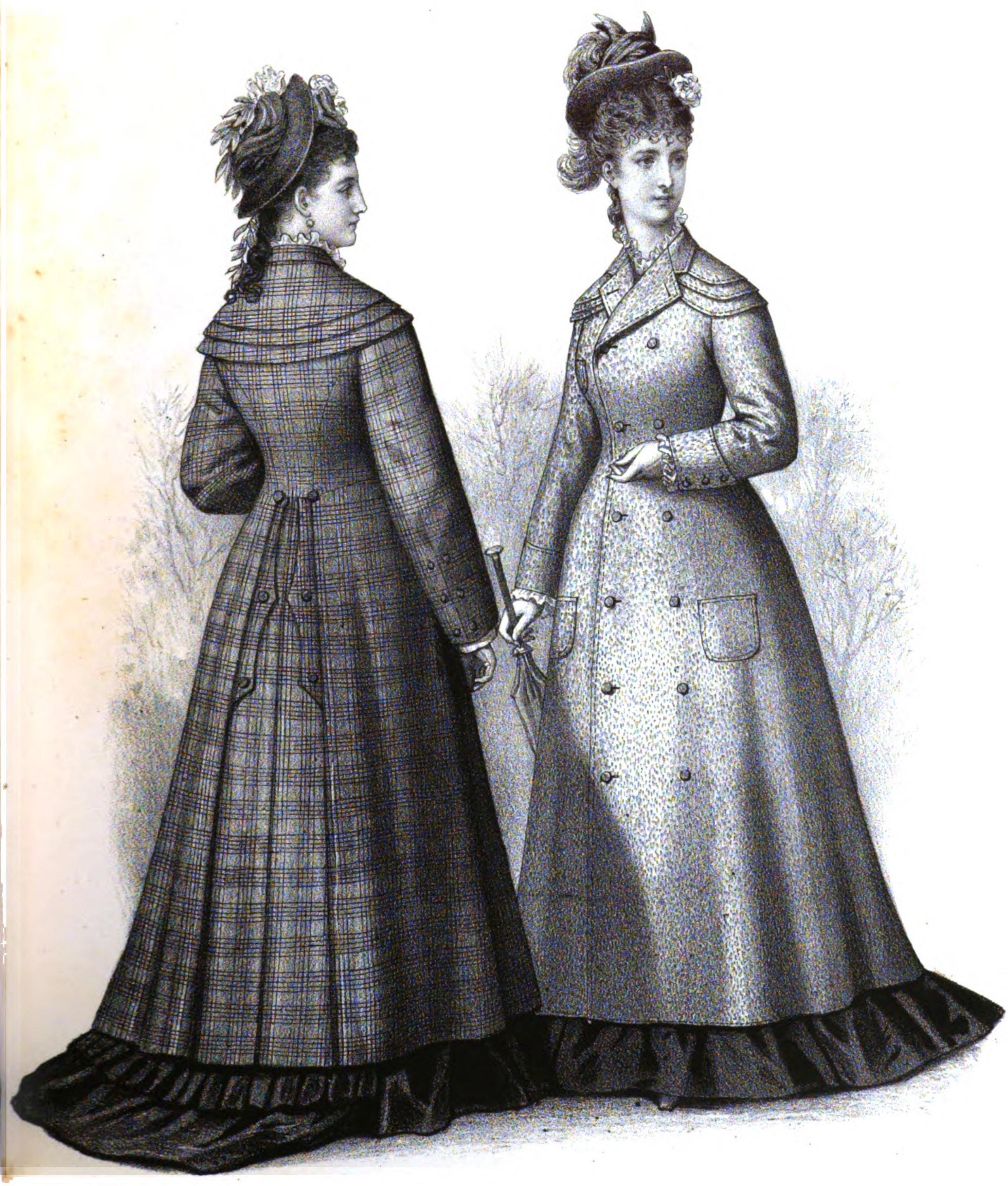

GAZETTE OF FASHION
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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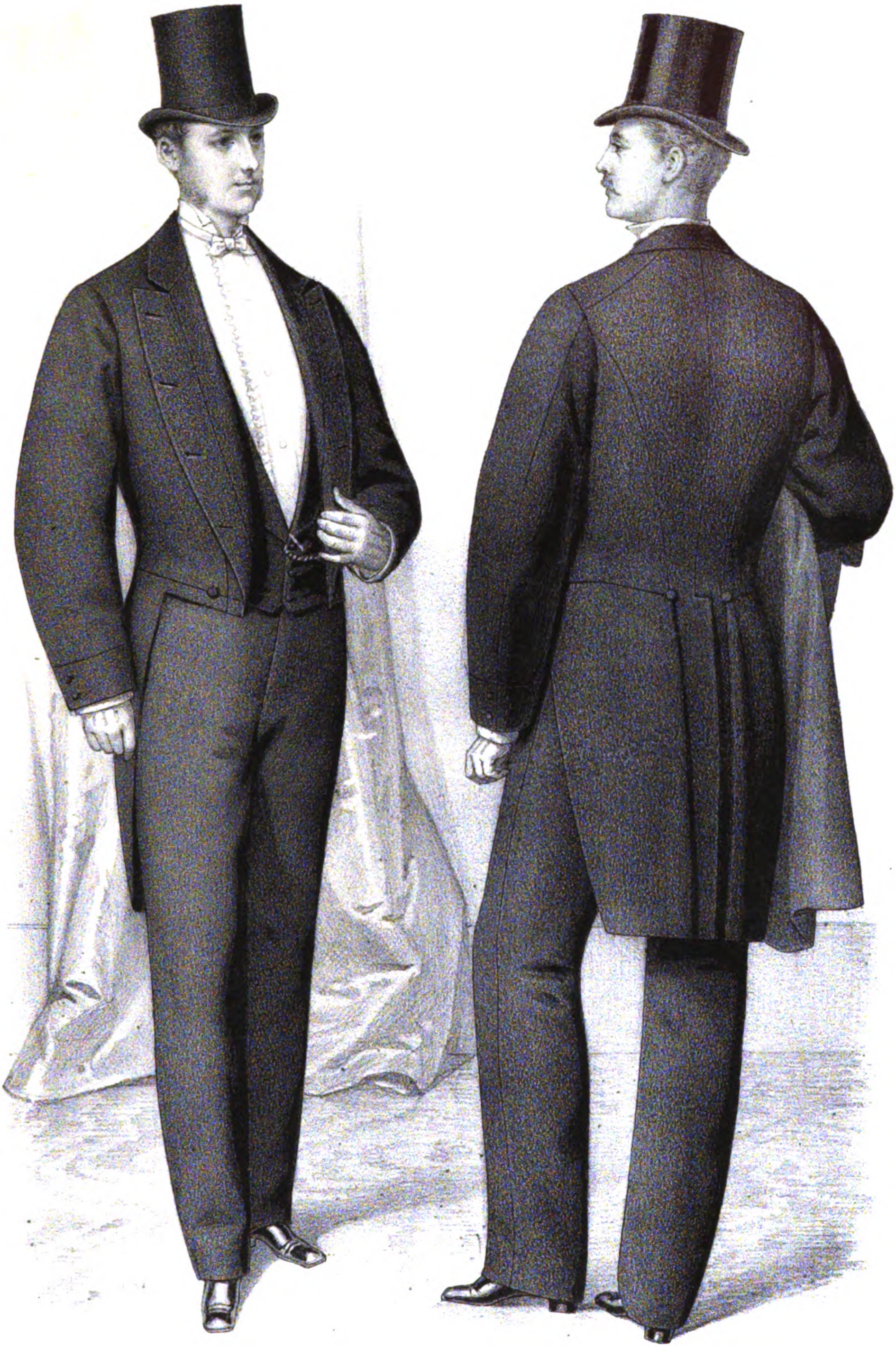

GAZETTE of FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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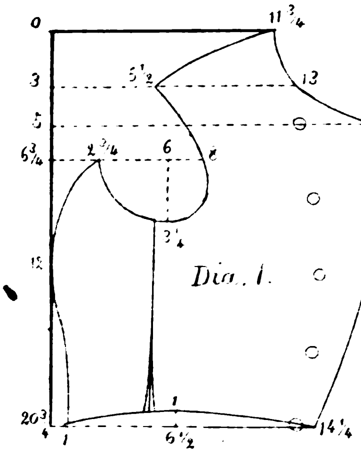
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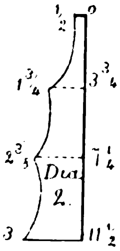
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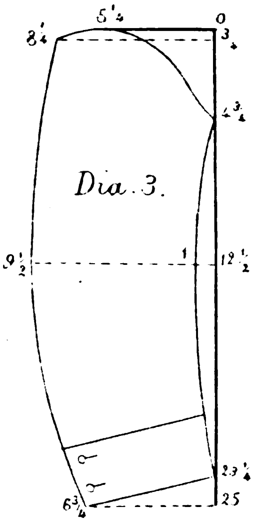
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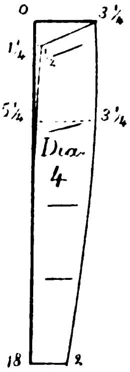
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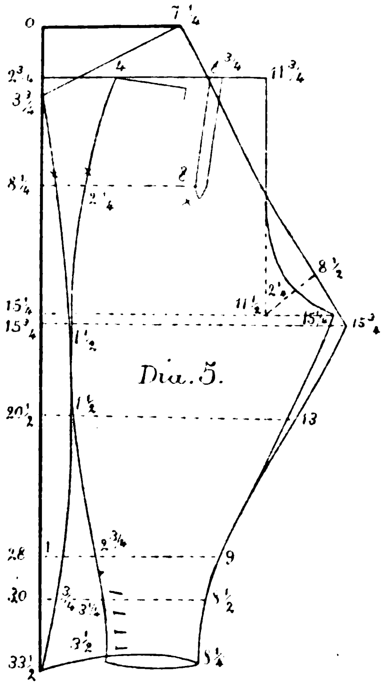
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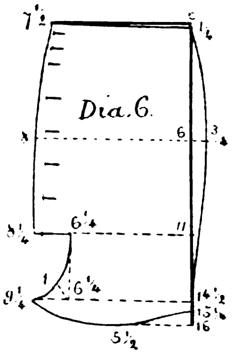
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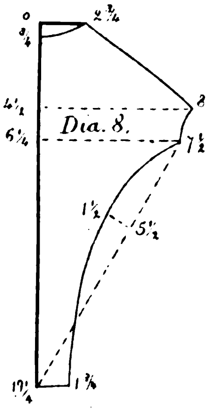
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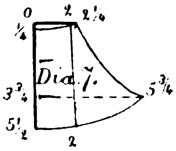
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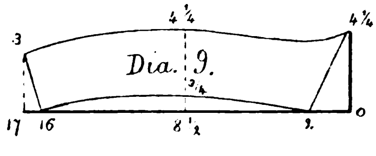
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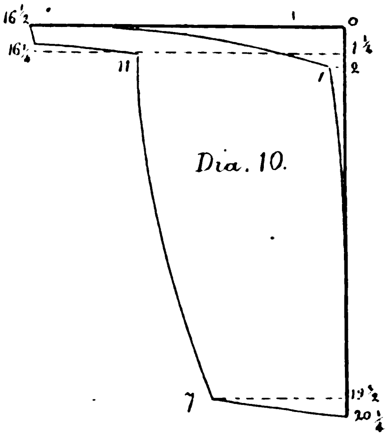
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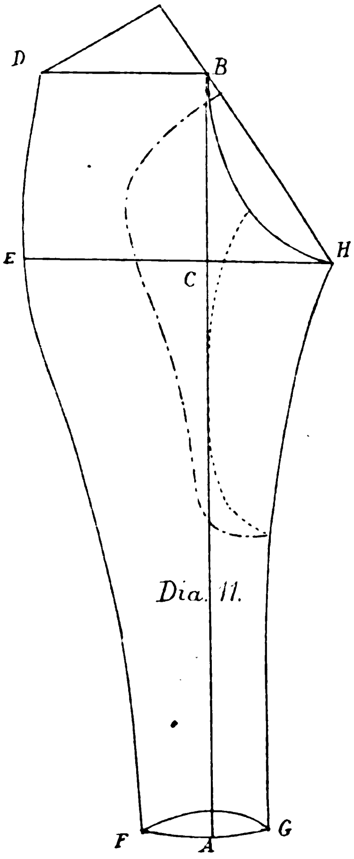
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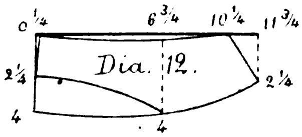
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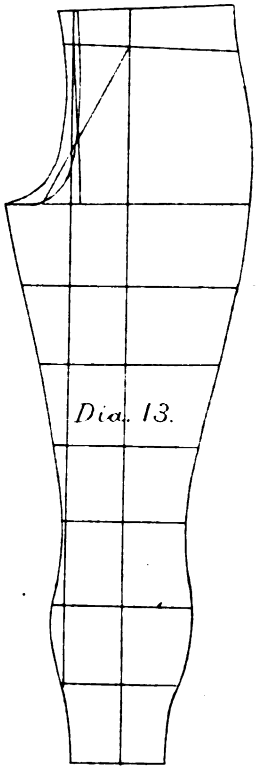

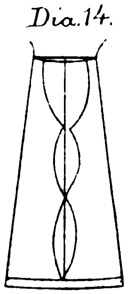

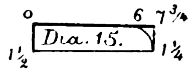
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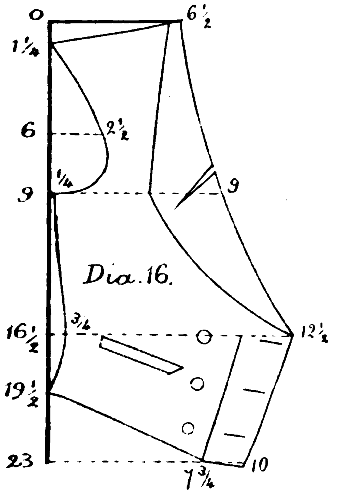
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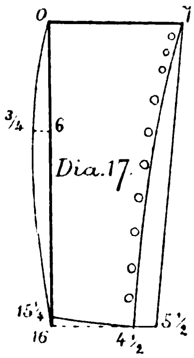
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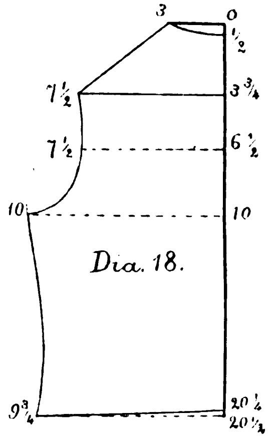
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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION,

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 356. December 1, 1875. Vol. 30.

ON THE PRINCIPLE OF TROUSER-CUTTING.

By Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

For the purpose of better indicating the locality of the various muscles to which I purpose drawing the attention of your readers, a consideration of the formation of the leg is a point of some importance. I therefore send you a diagram illustrating the pattern of the top-side of a pair of fitting pantaloons, drafted for a proportionate-made man, and 5 feet 8 inches in height. It may be taken as representing a good-shaped leg.

If the whole of the figure were divided into eight parts, we should have 8½ inches as the quantity each division would measure. For convenience, I have divided the leg itself, from the fork downwards, into eight parts, of 4¼ inches each; but as that would include the length to the ground, 4¼, or a quantity equal to one of the divisions, must be deducted, consequently we have but seven parts to engage our attention.

The first division, starting from the fork, is 22 inches in width, the next is 19, and we have then 16, 13, 15, 12, and 9 for the measurements of the other divisions as they follow in order. Looking over these quantities, it will be observed that there is a difference of three inches between the widths of each succeeding division.

These quantities are taken from a very finely-proportioned model, which was constructed for my own use, to assist me in my investigations.

It is my intention in my next article to direct the attention of your readers to a pair of pantaloons drafted for a corpulent man, measuring 25 waist and 25 seat. The *receding* and the *protruding* fronts will be carefully criticized, to afford me an opportunity to give reasons for the convictions arrived at by me by the science of anatomy. I will show the importance of a knowledge of the *abdominal muscles* with their attachment, that your readers may be prepared to understand the nature of the subject. I will now introduce a few of the most important, which will be thoroughly grappled with when the subject comes under consideration.

There are three pairs of greatly expanded muscles in the abdomen. The *external*, the *internal oblique*, and the *transverse*, which lie at the sides and in front; and two pairs, *recti* and *pyramidales*, which are wholly situated in front. The *internal oblique* and the *transverse* muscles are attached above, to the ribs; behind, to the *lumbar spine;* below, to the *iliac crest*, and to a strong band, Poupart's ligament, extending from the *crest ilium* to the *pubic spine*. The *external oblique* has similar connexions above and below, but is not attached behind to the *lumbar spine*. The muscles all terminate at front in strong expanded tendons, termed the *anterior* or *abdominal aponeuroses*, which blend together in the middle line anteriorly, to form the band called *linea alba*, which stretches longitudinally from the *sternum* to the *pubic symphosis*. These expanded tendons enclose the *recti* muscles, which pass from the *pubis* upwards to the cartilages of the lower true ribs and the *pyramidal* muscles, which pass from the *pubis* to be inserted into the *linea alba*.

The entire arrangement is admirably adapted for completing the walls of the great abdominal chamber, and for enabling the muscles to compress the abdominal viscera.

I give you the names of the muscles of the thigh.

Femoral Region.—Tensor vaginæ femoris; sartorius; rectus crureus; vastis externus and internus.

Femoral Region, Internal.—Gracilis; pectinieus; adductor longus; brevis and magnus.

Gluteal Region, Superficial.—Gluteus maximus; medius; and minimus.

Gluteal Region, Deep-Seated.—Pyriformis; gemellus superior and inferior; oblurator internus and externus; quadratus femoris.

Femoral Region.—Biceps femoris; semi-tendinosus; semi-membranosus.

Tibio-Fibular Region.—Gastroenemus; planbares; solens.

This list will be sufficient for our present purpose; others are situated in the foot, which more immediately concern the bootmaker.

I have next to consider the action of these several muscles, which will convey some idea of the important part many of them play in the movements of the body, and convince your readers of the importance of being acquainted with their situation and influence.

(*To be continued.*)

NEW UNIFORM FOR LORD-LIEUTENANTS AND DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES.

In our last number we published the full details of the new uniform ordered to be worn by gentlemen holding the office of Deputy-Lieutenant, we now supplement that information, by issuing a coloured plate, illustrating the new dress, and giving the particulars of the new uniform for Lord-Lieutenants of Counties, who are officially called H. M. Lieutenants of Counties. As Deputy-Lieutenants are considerably more numerous than Lord-Lieutenants, we considered a description of their dress more generally useful to our readers, and deviated from the usual course in giving precedence to it.

Tunic.—Scarlet cloth, single-breasted, edged with white cloth; nine buttons regular, at front; body and skirts lined with white silk serge. Blue collar, rounded at front, and blue cuffs. Scarlet slash on sleeve, 6 inches long, and scarlet pointed slashes on back-skirts. Collar, cuffs, and slashes edged with white, and embroidered in silver. Silver-plated shoulder-knot on each shoulder.

Buttons.—Plated, sword and baton crossed.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with silver lace, 2½ inches wide, down the side-seams.

Cocked-Hat.—Black beaver or silk, silver double bullion loop, flat gold tassels, six gold bullions, with crimson bullions under them.

Plume.—White swan feathers, 10 inches long, drooping outwards, with red feathers under.

Sword.—Mameluke, gilt hilt, with device of crossed batons, encircled with oak-leaves. Ivory grip, scimitar blade. Brass scabbard, with rings.

Sword-Knot.—Crimson and gold.

Sword-Belt.—Silver lace, 1½ inch wide, lined with scarlet Russia leather, with slings an inch wide. Square plate, with wreath, encircling V.R. and crown.

Sash.—Gold and crimson net, 6 inches wide, worn diagonally over the left shoulder; ends crossed through a runner at the waist. Gold fringe tassel, 9 inches long.

Spurs.—Gilt.

The embroidery varies in design, according to the part of the United Kingdom, as for Deputy-Lieutenants, but is not of the same pattern.

The old uniform may be continued in wear; but any new uniform must be made to the new regulations.

NEW UNIFORM OF DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES.

Agreeably with the intimation made in our last number, we have the pleasure to present our readers with a coloured plate, representing the uniform described last month. The several details have had the best attention of our artist, and together with the patterns of collar, cuff, back-skirts, and slash, in diagram, will furnish the most complete representation of this new dress. We refer our readers to the previous number for the full particulars.

In the February number of this year we published a pattern of the tunic for Officers of the Infantry Regiments of the Line; this will equally serve for the tunic for Lord-Lieutenants and Deputy-Lieutenants; but we do not think the regulation with respect to the length of skirt will be adhered to, as in many cases it would produce a ludicrous appearance on stout-made men.

MILITIA REGIMENTS.

The 1st Somerset will henceforth be designated Light Infantry, and the Royal Limerick County Militia is made a Fusilier Regiment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1786 and 1787.

Diagrams 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, and 12, are the pattern of the prevailing style of coat for evening-dress. But little alteration is noticed in the general appearance of this pattern. The waist is, if anything, rather shorter, and the skirt made to correspond. Being planned for the latter part of the year, a difference may be perceptible when compared with the pattern we issued in the spring. The sleeve (diagram 3) is decidedly wider at the hand; the lapel (diagram 4) moderate in width, and not cut with any marked point. The collar (diagram 12) is rather deeper in the fall, but more so comparatively at front. The back (diagram 8) is still cut narrow at the bottom, the side-seam well curved, and the back-scye narrow, but broader at the top; the skirt (diagram 10) is broader, both at the top and at the bottom.

Diagrams 2, 9, 14, and 15, are the pattern of the minor accessories of the uniform for Deputy-Lieutenants.

Diagram 2, represents the slash sewn on the back-skirt, as illustrated on diagram 14, for its position and relative length to the skirt. On account of the width of back-skirt required for this slash, the bottom of the back must be cut rather broader than usual for uniforms.

Diagram 9, is the pattern of the cuff. It will be observed that the top-side only is pointed at the hind-arm-seam.

Diagram 15, is the pattern of the collar as now worn.

Diagrams 5, 6, 7, and 17, are the patterns of a pair of breeches and gaiters, sent by our correspondent, "B. C.," to whose letter we refer our readers.

Diagram 11, illustrates the system of cutting ladies' riding-trousers, communicated by our antipodean correspondent, "A Victorian," and fully described in his letter.

Diagram 13, illustrates Mr. Anderson's pattern of pantaloons, which he sends us as a specimen of a good figure, subdivided into seven parts, for the purpose of showing the construction of a well-made leg.

Diagrams 16 and 18, are the pattern of a double-breasted waistcoat, which we have copied from the work of one of our Parisian contemporaries, to show the difference between it and one we published in our last number. There is not any collar, but one is partly formed, as shown on the diagram of the forepart. This pattern is drafted to 18½ breast, corresponding with the French standard.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

SYSTEM FOR LADIES' RIDING-TROUSERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

In my last communication upon this subject,* I proposed to describe the manner of applying the different measures taken on the body, and others which are arrived at by a calculation of their relative quantities to the height of the figure.

In stating that the length of leg-seam was equal to one-half of the whole height, I omitted to state how I arrive at the height; for, of course, one cannot ask a lady to stand against a wall to be measured; and it is doubtful even whether she could do so, were she willing to oblige in this respect, owing to the prevailing fashion of ladies' dresses.

I consequently have recourse to another plan. When measuring a lady, I give a guess at how many inches she is shorter than I am; and, knowing my own height, hers, by this means, is easily arrived at. Or I fix my eye upon some mark or other about the place, on a level with the top of her *head*, which mark can be measured after she has left. With a little practice, it is astonishing how easily and how correctly a person's height may be ascertained.

I will now proceed to show the method of applying the measures.

I will suppose the lady to measure 18 breast, 12 waist, and 5 feet 5 inches in height; this will give 21 as the circumference of the seat, and length of leg-seam 32½. The bottom I cut to 14 inches.

Draw the line, A B (diagram 11), to the full length of the trousers, and mark upon it, from A at C, the length of leg-seam. From B, square out to D, 2 inches more than half the waist (8), and from C to E, half the seat-measure 10½. From C, mark out to H, one third of the seat (7). From A, mark out to F, and to G, one-fourth of the width the trousers are to be cut at the bottom (3½). Draw a line from H, through B, and shape the front of the top-side as shown on the diagram, commencing at the curve at once from the top at B. Form the leg-seam from H to G, and the side-seam from D E to F. Hollow the bottom for the instep. Form the top of the under-side, and intersect the line drawn from H, through B. Sew on a narrow waistband, and keep the fulness over the hips; and sew a lining of chamois leather to the top and under-sides as broad as indicated by the dotted lines.

It must be borne in mind that ladies can wear trousers cut much longer than their actual measure, but cannot wear them comfortably if they are cut too short in the leg; so that it is always safe to err on the right side, and cut them plenty long enough.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
"A Victorian."

[As our correspondent has omitted, in his communication, to give the plan of forming the crutch, and to obtain the length of seat from D, and as some considerable time must elapse before we can obtain a reply to our inquiry, we have been obliged to hazard a plan. According to the diagram, the distance from the point C to the fall-seam—taken in a diagonal line as usual—would appear to be about 2¾, and the point marked up beyond B to serve as a guide in forming the top of the seat, about one-third of the waist-measure. These are, however, mere conjectures on our part, and we have no doubt but that our correspondent will, on reading the present copy of our magazine, quickly set us right with respect to these two points.—Ed. Gaz. of Fashion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

Having had considerable experience in cutting Liveries, and, consequently, fully aware of many of the difficulties connected with this particular branch of the trade, principally arising from the capriciousness of the class of men for whom we have to operate, I thought that perhaps this fact might justify me in sending—for your inspection at least, if not deemed worthy of being included in the contents of your valuable work—the pattern of a pair of breeches and gaiters drafted for a groom, to the following measures:—16 waist, 19 seat, 6¾ knee-bone, 6⅛ small of the leg, and 6½ garter. The style gives general satisfaction, which, considering my customers, is saying a good deal in its favour. You will notice that I cut my "split-fall" rather broad, I find it is preferred, and spring the under-side out well at the top and bottom of the side-seam; the bottom to throw the buttons well forward on the leg. The crutch is cut with but very little hollow; it is scarcely possible to give some men too much stride, as they want to move about, or get into the saddle, without the slightest confinement on their movements.

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* See previous number.—Ed. Gaz. of Fashion.

The gaiters are cut in the usual style for grooms or coachmen, with one-half of the tongue attached to the left part, and the other sewn on. The three buttons and holes at top correspond with those at the knee of the breeches, and the seven below are placed at equal distances and wider apart. Should you find a place for my contribution, I may, perhaps, trouble you at some future time with the pattern of breeches and gaiters for a footman, to show the difference in style.

If my mite should be of benefit to any of your numerous readers—and you must have some of every grade of intelligence—I shall be glad that I was induced to communicate with you; as I would wish to give such information to those not so well practised in this department, as I should have been only too glad to have received at an early period of my business life when inexperienced.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
"B. C."

EVENING-DRESS.

On one of the plates issued with the present number, we illustrate the style of dress more generally made up for evening wear. The coat, as shown on the two figures, representing the front and back views, and by diagrams 8 and 10, is short in the waist, but is not lengthened in the skirt. There are five holes worked in the lapel, and the turn to the front of the forepart reaches to the bottom of the lapel, and lies well back on the breast. There is but a small light between the end of the collar and the top of the lapel. The skirt is of a moderate width at top and at bottom. The sleeve wide all the length and at the hand, and made up with a deep cuff and one or two buttons and holes, and an opening at the hind-arm-seam. The edges are turned in and stitched narrow, or trimmed with a small cord or narrow silk braid; as, black being the universal wear, some such relief is required. Velvet collars may be worn, and fancy silk or twist buttons of a medium size, and domed or flat. Silk is still worn for the breast-facings, carried either to the back of the holes or to the lapel-seam only; it materially enlivens the appearance of the fronts. Plain ribbed or a fine twilled silk are mostly used. The skirts are lined throughout with plain black silk serge.

Dress-waistcoats are single-breasted, with a moderate rolling collar, or without a collar. In both cases, to open low, and fasten at front with three buttons and holes. The bottom of the front-edge is cut off a little, and the forepart cut rather straight on the bottom-edge. Black cassimere with one or two narrow tracing-braids on the edges, and a figure at the corners, or a narrow silk braid sewn on flat, forms a nice finish. Figured silk, stone, or jewelled buttons. Black cassimere embroidered, together with braids, bugles, and beads intermixed, in neat designs, still maintain their hold. A black cassimere waistcoat is nicely relieved by a black corded silk or satin roll, and a pale silk under-waistcoat between the edge and the shirt-front.

Dress-trousers are cut easy to the leg, but not so wide as for morning wear. They are made up with fly-fronts and "frog"-pockets, and sometimes have a narrow braid sewn on the sides. Black elastic, in diagonal or some quiet pattern, is worn, as well as plain doeskin of a medium substance.

LADIES' OVER-COATS.

We this month give another illustration of a stylish form of Over-coat for ladies' wear. Made up in tweeds, plain or checked, or in makes of goods with a loose face, and in light colours, it has a very smart appearance. It may be worn with advantage as a travelling-coat, as well as for walking.

EMPLOYERS' AND WORKMEN'S ACT.

A case was recently tried before Mr. Knox, at the Marlborough Street Police Court, which excited considerable interest in our trade, on account of the importance of its bearing on the relative duties of masters and workmen towards each other, and by its being the first for adjudication under the operation of the new Act of Employers and Workmen, which came into force on the 1st of September last.

The summons was taken out by Mr. Burmeister, of Sackville Street, Piccadilly, against Max Brogle, a journeyman in his employ, under the new form prescribed by the above Act, "for that he, the defendant, having contracted to complete a certain garment, and having neglected to complete such work, he, the complainant had sustained loss and damage in his business, and had been put to expense in having the said garment completed; and in respect of which expense he, the complainant, claimed the sum of £5."

There was a large attendance of West-end master-tailors, as the decision of the magistrate would naturally affect their position.

Mr. Alsop, in stating the case for the complainant, said the summons was taken out under the Employers' and Workmen's Act, 38 and 39 Vict., c. 90, sect. 4. His client, a respectable master-tailor, employed a number of hands, of whom the defendant was one. And, as the case involved a question as to the custom of the trade, equally important to employers and employed, he would briefly state what that custom was. It was the custom to have a *log* in the shop, which was a book containing the prices that would be paid to the men for making each article; and when they applied for work, they were referred to the *log*, and if content with the prices, a coat or other garment was given to them, with a ticket, on which was written the workman's name, and the instructions how the garment was to be made up. The man had then a seat given to him in the shop, and, when the work was finished, he got more, if the master were satisfied; if not, he went elsewhere. It was also the custom to pay the men every Saturday, and if they had not finished the jobs given to them, *in consequence of any delay in trying on*, &c., it was usual to pay them the full sum for the garment they were employed to make.

The complainant had in his employ a man named Sangoski, a Pole, against whom, for some reason or other, the other workmen had conceived a hatred or antipathy, and about four months previous they sent in what is called a "*round robin*" to the complainant, in consequence of which Sangoski was placed by himself to work. Under the idea that the difficulty between Sangoski and the other workmen had been got over, he resumed his former position in the shop. Matters, however, had not been so amicably arranged as it was thought, and in consequence of this reinstatement of Sangoski, the other men, headed by the defendant, as their spokesman, came in a body to the complainant on the 25th of October, and demanded that Sangoski should be discharged, threatening, in the event of non-compliance, that they would leave their work, and quit his service altogether. Complainant naturally declined to discharge the man, and the defendant, with the other men, left on the same day.

The defendant at that time had two coats in hand, which he left unfinished, and for which he had been paid in advance. The other men had also work in hand, for which advances to them had been made, and which they also left unfinished. In consequence of this conduct, the complainant had sustained serious injury in his trade, customers complaining of the delay in the execution of their orders. As the defendant was the ringleader as well as spokesman, the complainant decided on taking proceedings against him, and suing him for £5 damages, although the loss sustained by him considerably exceeded that sum. He need hardly say that if the defendant's proceedings could not be reached by law, employers would be placed at a great disadvantage—in fact, at the complete mercy of those whom they employed. Mr. Burmeister corroborated what had been stated by his solicitor, giving an account in detail. The defendant, in his defence, which was translated by M. Albert, admitted that a letter was written to the complainant with the view of inducing him to dismiss Sangoski. Mr. Burmeister declined to comply with their demand, and told them that they might leave if they liked, and they did so.

Mr. Knox concurred in the view expressed by Mr. Alsop, and said *that, on the statement presented to him, he would not say that proceedings could not have been taken against all the persons for conspiracy under another Act;* but, as this course was not adopted, he could only deal with the case as placed before him. The defendant would be ordered to pay £5 3s. *and costs*, the complainant to be paid by instalments.

Since this account was in type, another case has been decided at the same court, in which Mr. Burmeister was also the prosecutor. As the circumstances of the case were, in every respect, similar to that we have reported, it will not be necessary to repeat the evidence. The defendant, a foreigner, was adjudged to pay a fine of £5, and £1 1s. for the complainant's solicitor, with 2s. costs, the whole amount to be paid by instalments.

Mr. Newton, after hearing the evidence and the defence, told the defendant "that, if he chose to play fast and loose with his master, he must be prepared to put up with the consequences. He had no doubt he spoke in the presence of several tailor workmen, and he wished them to take notice of what he said. A few cases like the present, he felt very little doubt, would have the effect of stopping a practice"—paying for work before it is finished, or, as it is termed in the trade, "a dead horse"—"that, while it did not benefit workmen, certainly placed employers in an unfair position."

The decision in the above cases is of great importance to all employers of workmen, and they happen very opportunely, so soon after the coming of the new Act into force, to settle a question which has long been the source of a vast amount of vexation and inconvenience to masters. It is not to be supposed than any body of men can be allowed to ride roughshod over their employers, or, on an assumed grief, make such demands on them as, if complied with, would entirely do away with the masters' liberty of action in their own business arrangements.

The necessity for this new Act has arisen from the inefficiency of the former Acts to prevent the disputes which were constantly cropping up, and to bring the law to bear more effectually on the relations between employers and men, in cases of conduct such as that we have described.

As we make sure that our readers will be interested in the proceedings, we have recorded, and will be anxious to become acquainted with the general character and operation of the Act, we make the following extracts, which more immediately affect them as employers:—

JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS.

In any proceedings before a county court, in relation to any dispute between an employer and a workman, arising out of, or incidental to, their relation as such, the court may, *in addition* to any jurisdiction it might have exercised if this Act had not been passed, exercise all or any of the following powers:—

It may adjust and set off, the one against the other, all such claims on the part either of the employer or of the workman, arising out of or incidental to the relation between them, as the court may find to be subsisting, whether such claims are liquidated or unliquidated, and are for wages, damages, or otherwise.

Having regard to all the circumstances of the case, *it may rescind any contract* between the employer and the workman upon such terms as to the apportionment of wages or other sums due thereunder, and as to the payment of wages or damages, or other sums due.

Where the court might otherwise award damages for any breach of contract, it may—if the defendant be willing to give security to the satisfaction of the court for the performance by him of so much of his contract as remains unperformed—with the consent of the plaintiff, accept such security, and order performance of the contract accordingly, in place either of the whole of the damages, which would otherwise have been awarded, or of some part of such damages.

The security shall be an undertaking by the defendant and one or more surety or sureties, that the defendant will perform his contract, subject, on non-performance, to the payment of a sum to be specified in the undertaking.

Any sum paid by a surety on behalf of a defendant in respect of a security under this Act, together with all costs incurred by such surety in respect of such security, shall be deemed to be a debt due to him by the defendant; and where such security has been given in or under the direction of a court of summary jurisdiction, that court may order payment to the surety of the sum which has so become due to him by the defendant.

In the event of a dispute between an employer and a workman, the court of summary jurisdiction may order payment of any sum which it may find to be due as *wages*, or *damages*, or otherwise, and may exercise all or any of the powers by this Act conferred on a County Court, with the following provisions:—

Not to exercise any jurisdiction where the amount claimed *exceeds ten pounds*.

Not to make an order for the payment of any sum exceeding ten pounds, exclusive of the costs incurred in the case.

Not to require security to an amount exceeding ten pounds from any defendant or his sureties.

With respect to apprentices, they are to be considered in the light of workmen in their relation to their masters, and under the Act, orders may be made to enforce the performance of his duties by an apprentice, and power is given to rescind the deed of apprenticeship, and to order the whole or part of the premium paid on binding to be repaid. If the apprentice fail to perform his duties within a month of the order of the court, he may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding 14 days; but the apprentice may be relieved of this punishment, or of a part, on the guarantee of any person liable for his good conduct when bound.

In case of order made on summary proceedings, imprisonment shall not be enforced on any other than an apprentice, nor any goods taken under distress which might not be taken under execution issued by a county court.

Order may be made for payment of money by instalments, and such order may also be rescinded.

As regards the expression of "court of summary jurisdiction," it includes in its meaning the Lord Mayor and any Alderman of the City of London sitting at the Mansion House or at Guildhall; any metropolitan police magistrate sitting at the police court for that division; any stipendiary magistrate sitting at a police court or other place appointed in any city, town, liberty, borough, place, or district; and elsewhere any justice of the peace to whom jurisdiction is given by the Summary Jurisdiction Act; but two sitting are required to order imprisonment.

The Act not to take effect with regard to apprentices, unless the premium, if any paid, does not exceed £25; or to an apprentice bound by the parish.

In Scotland and Ireland, different legal terms are employed to denote the courts competent to try these cases.

NEW ACT ON CONSPIRACY AND FOR THE PROTECTION OF PROPERTY.

Another Act was passed during the last session, and also came into operation on the 1st of September, which contains certain clauses setting aside others contained in former Acts in operation until recently, and specifying what constitutes offences which come within the meaning of the new Act. Some of them are of sufficient importance, and affect our particular branch of trade with others, to require that they should be known to all parties concerned, whether master or man. We give the following extracts, which more immediately interest our readers:—

The Act is entitled

Conspiracy and Protection of Property.

(38 & 39 Vict., c. 86.)

After stating that the Act does not do away with the punishment of any persons guilty of a conspiracy, who would be liable under any existing Act of Parliament, it proceeds in clause 3 to state that "an agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workmen, *shall not be indictable as a conspiracy, if such act committed by one person would not be punishable as a crime.*

"A crime for the purpose of this section means an offence punishable on indictment, or an offence which is punishable on summary conviction, and of the commission of which the offender is liable, under the statute making the offence punishable, to be imprisoned either absolutely or at the discretion of the court as an alternative for some other punishment.

"When a person is convicted of any such agreement or combination as aforesaid, to do or procure to do done an act which is punishable only on summary conviction, and is sentenced to imprisonment, the imprisonment shall not exceed three months, or such longer time, if any, as may have been prescribed by the statute for the punishment of the said act when committed by one person.

"If a master, legally bound to provide for his apprentice necessary food, clothing, medical aid, and lodging, willingly or without lawful excuse refuses or neglects to provide the same, so as to cause a risk of injury to health, he shall be, on summary conviction, liable either *to pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.*

"Every person who, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing, or to do, any act which such other person has a legal right to do or abstain from doing, wrongfully and without legal authority—

"Uses violence to or intimidates such other person, or his wife, or children, or injures his property; or

"Persistently follows such other person about from place to place; or

"Hides any tools, clothes, or other property owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof; or

"Watches or besets the house, or other place, where such other person resides, or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place; or

"Follows such other person, with two or more other persons, in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road, shall, on conviction thereof by a court of summary jurisdiction, or on indictment, be liable to pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

"Merely *watching* a house or place to obtain or communicate information, not to be deemed watching under the meaning of this section.

"Where no power is granted under the Act to reduce a penalty imposed on employers or workmen, the justices or court having jurisdiction in respect of such offence, may, at their discretion, impose any sum not less than one-fourth of the penalty imposed by the Act.

"Power of appeal is granted, and of objection to the court of summary jurisdiction.

"Husbands or wives to be deemed and considered as competent witnesses.

"In case of appeal, notice to be given to some court of general or quarter sessions for the county or place in which the cause of appeal has arisen, holden not less than fifteen days, and not more than four months after the decision of the court from which the appeal was made. Also to give notice to the other party within seven days of his intention to appeal, and his ground for doing so.

To enter into recognizance before a justice of the peace to pay such costs awarded by the court; and if in custody, may be released on entering into recognizance."

The Act extends to Scotland and Ireland; but certain alterations are made as to the interpretation of the terms used for England, and in the designations of the competent authorities.

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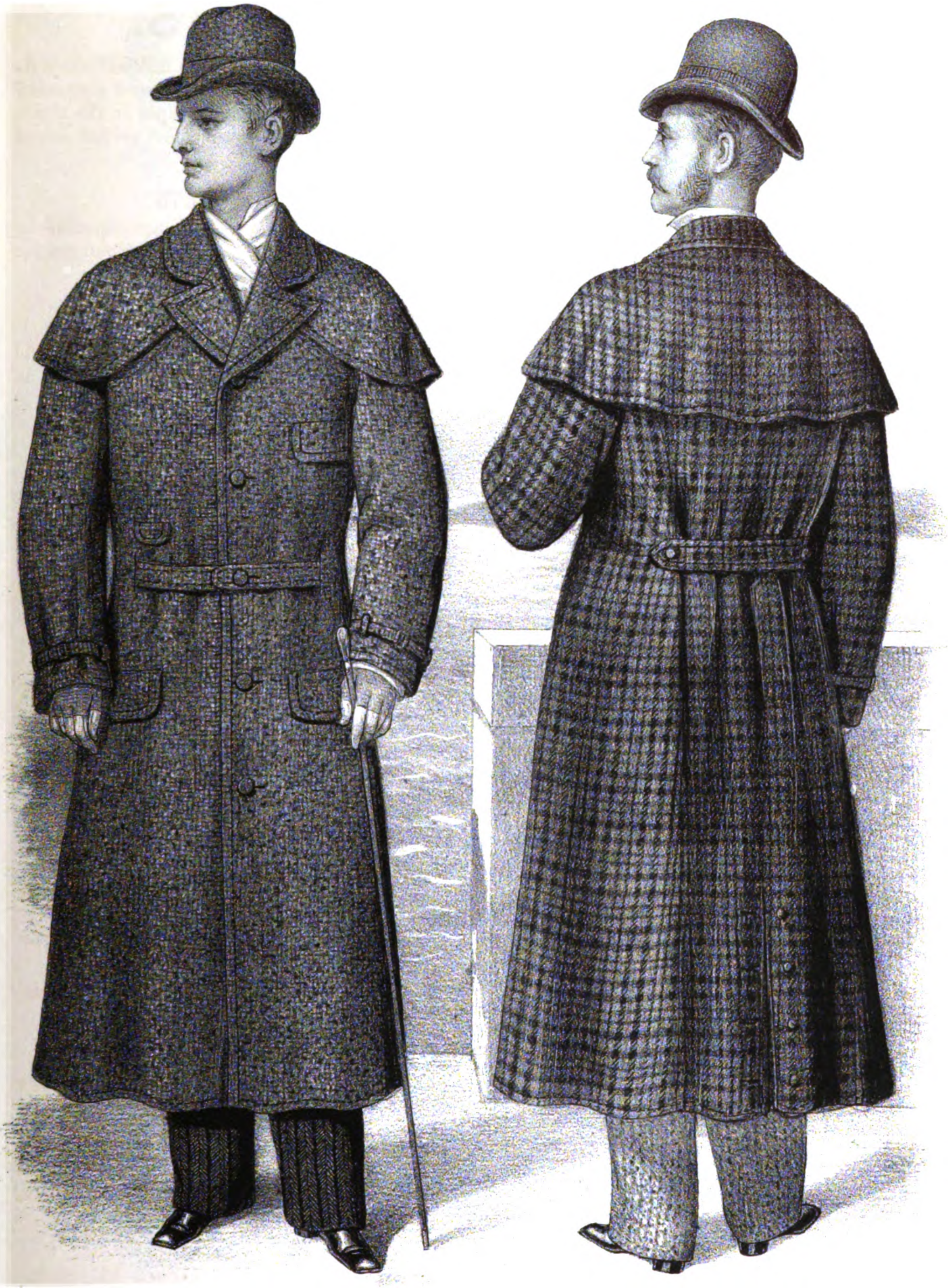

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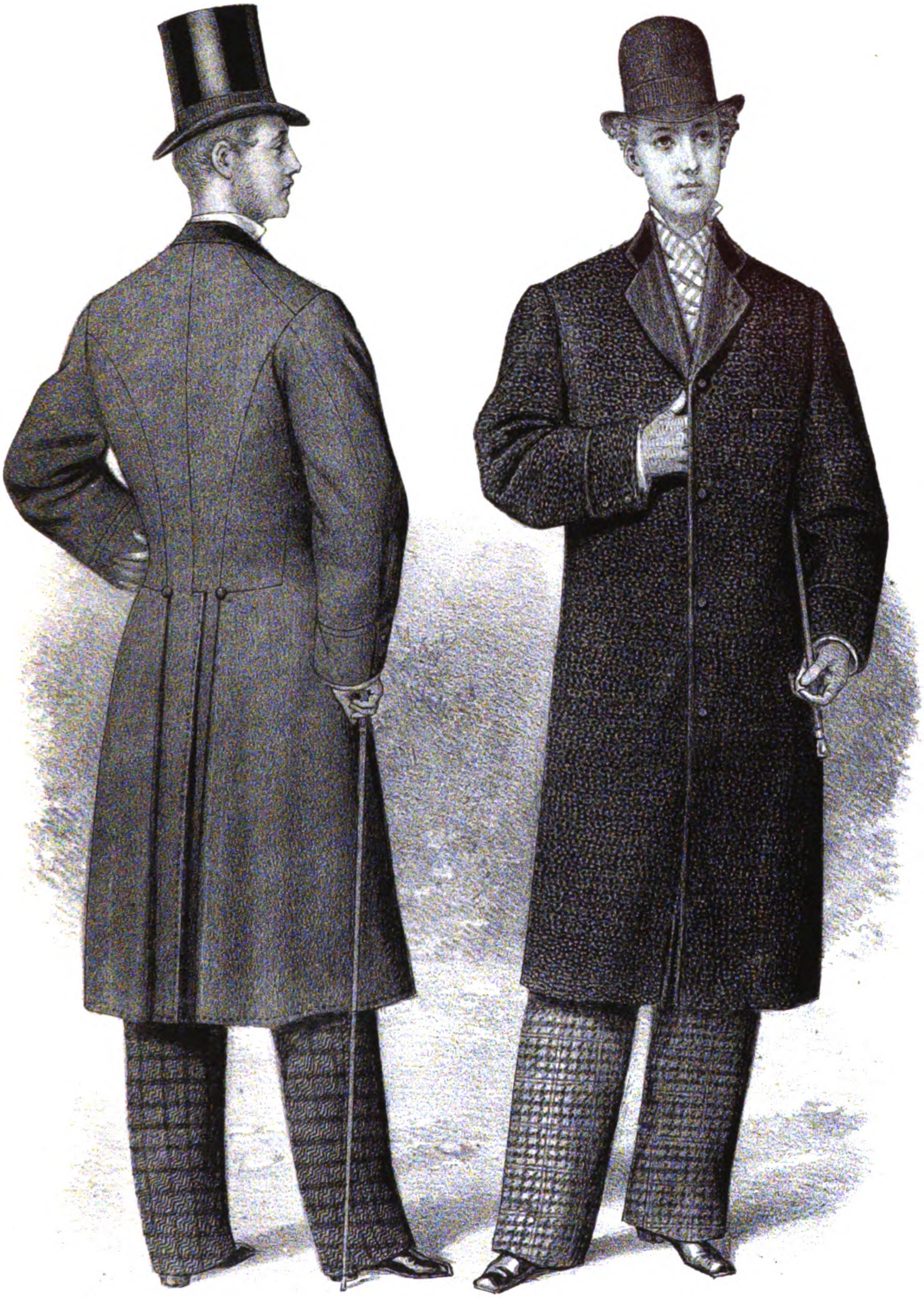

GAZETTE of FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

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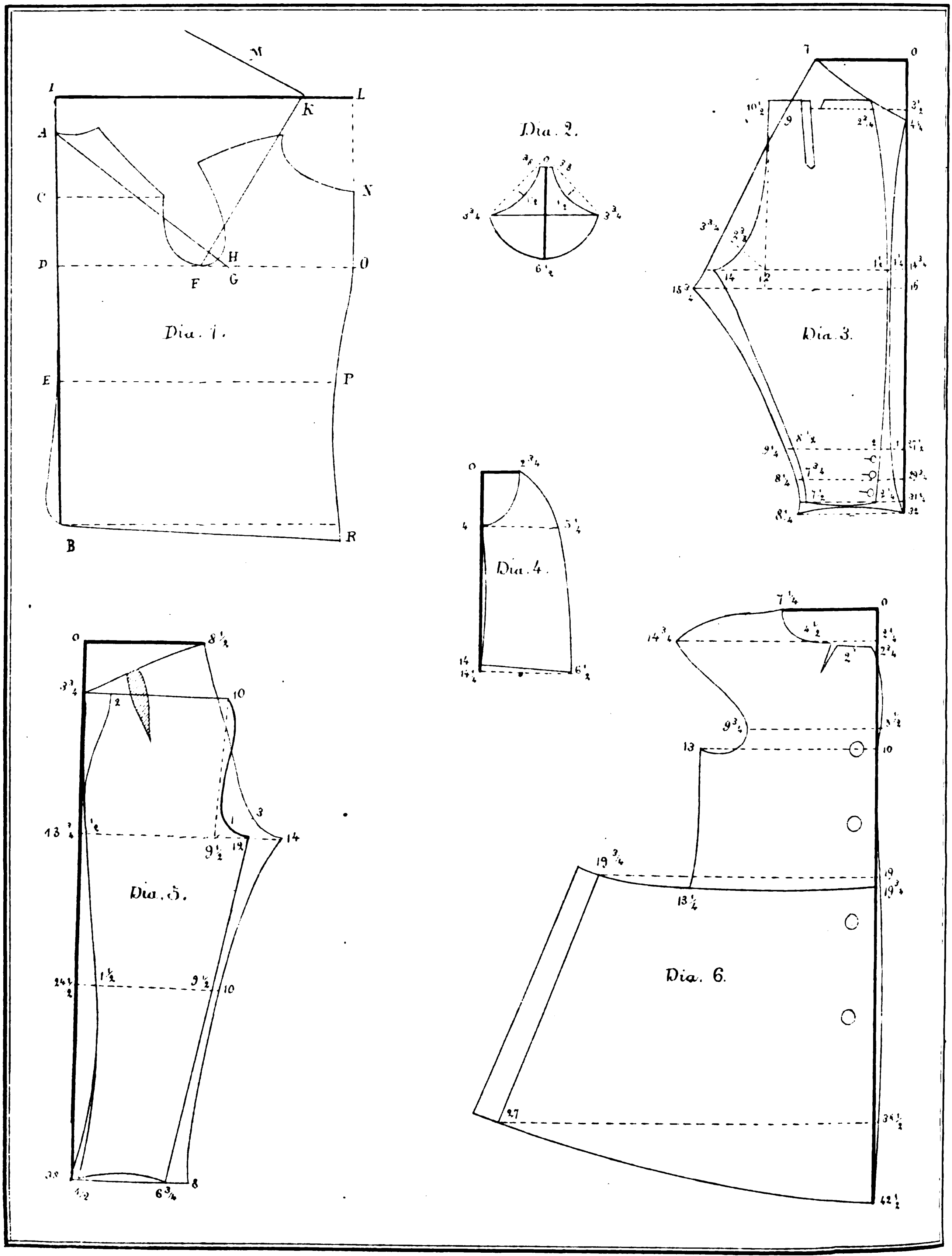
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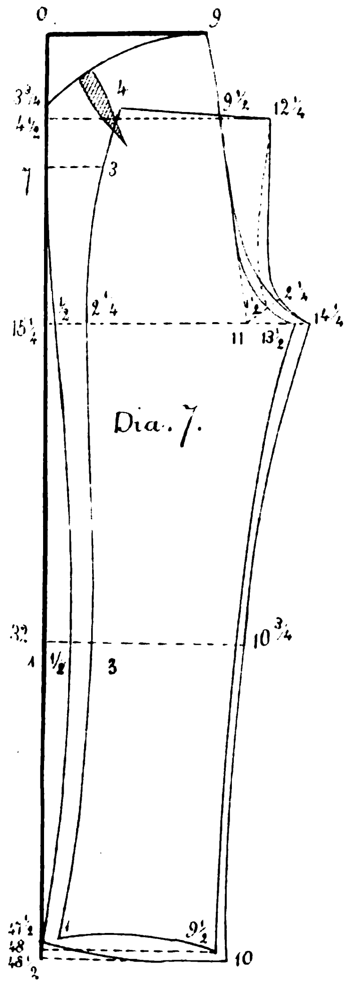
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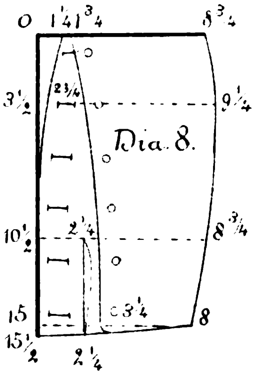
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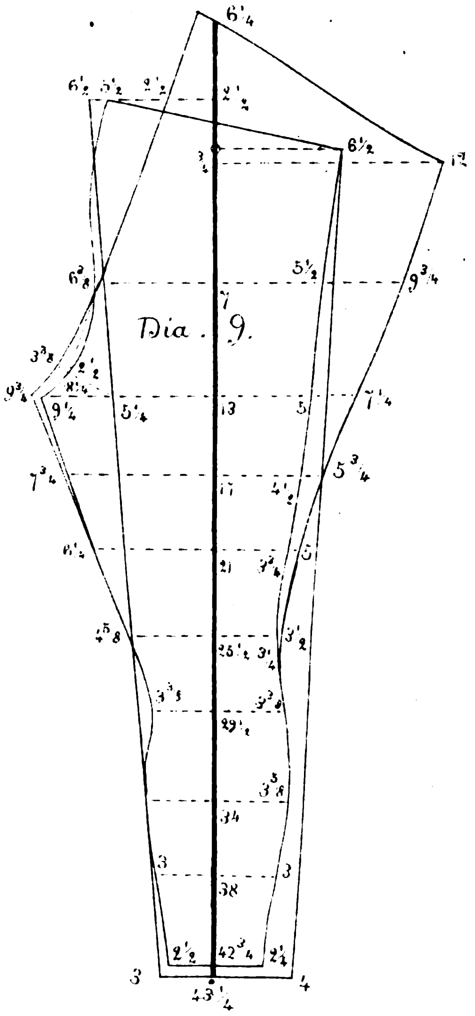
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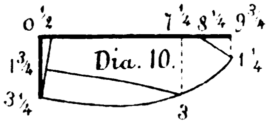
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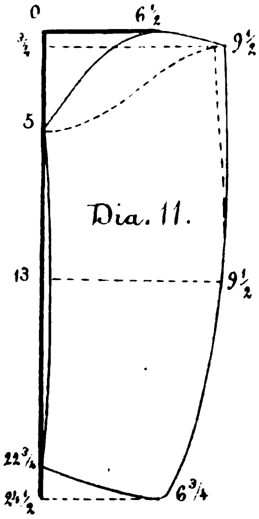
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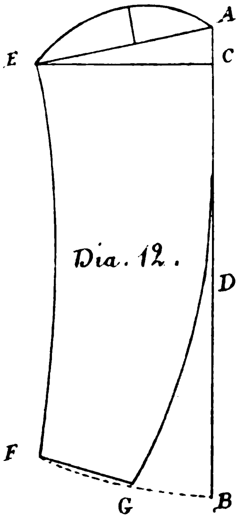
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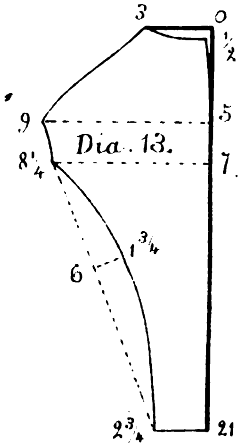
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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 357. JANUARY 1, 1876. VOL. 30.

GRADUATION AND GRADUATED MEASURES.

The utility of the application of *Graduation* to the trade of a tailor, and the advantages which the introduction of *Graduated Measures* afford to many cutters, are now so patent that any comments on either would be superfluous, for we could not advance anything more in their favour than is already well known by experience to the mass of cutters. With the principle well established, and graduated measures as much a necessity to every cutting-board as the shears or pipe-clay, there seemed but one way in which the ingenuity might be directed in still further adding to these advantages—namely, by an improvement either in the manufacture of the tapes, or by some new feature in connexion with them. Messrs. Dean, Leno, and Co., who are well known for the excellence of their tape measures, have introduced an entirely new feature in graduated measures, which, in our opinion, will materially add to their utility, and cause them to be still more generally adopted. Their new measures, which they term "The Mensurator and Graduator Combined," possess a marked advantage over all other makes of graduated measures; they are made 60 inches long, in a first-rate quality of tape, heavily painted, with a highly-polished face. On one side we have the ordinary inch measure, with the divisions well marked, and standing up in bold relief to the white glazed ground; and on the reverse side are printed two of the graduated scales, the inch and the half inch, as 18 and 18½, one at each end. The advantage of this combination must be palpable to every one, for while having the particular graduated measure he requires, the cutter also has an ordinary inch tape at hand for other purposes, or to use in connexion with the other for lengths.

For workmanship and quality, we have no hesitation in stating *that their equal has never yet been produced*, and, in our opinion, the manufacturers have realized perfection as near as possible to be achieved. The printing-machine is entirely new for the purpose, and produces an effect which has never been approached by hand labour. The set of twelve tapes are enclosed in a neat cardboard box, which fully protects them in transit, and can be forwarded per post for the small charge of 4d., in addition to the cost of the tapes—6s. a set.

It will be seen by the price quoted, that for the shilling extra—the difference between 6s. and 5s.—the cutter has twelve ordinary tape measures of a very superior quality, which would alone cost him half the price he pays for the whole set.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

SYSTEM FOR FLANNEL WAISTCOATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

Encouraged by the insertion, in your last number, of a communication from your correspondent, "B. C.," who, with a proper spirit, sends you some patterns for the benefit of your readers, I am induced to submit my system for drafting flannel waistcoats. Like "B. C.," I have had some experience, especially in this particular branch; and have had the good fortune to give general satisfaction to my customers. With this introduction, you will, perhaps, be disposed to make room for any remarks, and so, perhaps, benefit some of your patrons at this season of the year. Should they be inclined to try my method, and find any advantage in it, I shall feel a pleasure in having contributed my mite to the amount of generally useful information conveyed through the medium of your useful magazine.

To Form the Forepart and Back.

Draw the line A B (diagram 1), to the length of the waistcoat, and mark on it at C, one-fourth of the breast (4½); at D, half an inch more than half (9½); and at E, the length of natural waist. Square out from these several points. Make the width of back at the top to fancy, and raise it about half an inch from the line drawn square from A. Make the width across from C, a twelfth less than half the breast (7½). Mark on the line drawn from D, 1 inch more than half the breast (10) at F; and at G, two-thirds (12). Draw a line from A, intersecting G, and mark on it at H, 2½ inches more than two-thirds of the breast (14½), to determine, as in your coat system, the front of the scye.

In continuation of the line A B, mark upwards from A to I, a fixed quantity, 2½ inches, and draw the line I L, square with I B. Mark on it at K, half an inch less than the breast (17½); and at L, 3 inches more than the breast-measure (21). Place the angle of the square at K, and with one arm intersecting the point K, draw the line K M. Shape the shoulder-seam of the back and the back-scye, raising the top a little above the line drawn from C. Cut a paper pattern to the shape of the upper part of the back, place it with the top of the back-seam at K,—the back-seam lying along the line, K M,—form the shoulder-seam of the forepart, and shape the scye as shown on the diagram.

From L, draw a line square with I, and mark on it at N, three-quarters of an inch more than one-third of the breast (6¾) for the length, and height of neck at front. From D, mark across to O, 3 inches more than the breast-measure (21) for the width of the waistcoat over the chest, and from E to P, 5 inches more than the waist-measure (20). Form the front-edge from N, through O, to P, springing it out at the bottom, R. Add on 1 inch at bottom of back-seam, and make the length of waistcoat at front, 1 inch below a line drawn from B, square with A B.

To Produce the Sleeve.

Draw the line A B (diagram 12), and, deducting the width of back, less three seams, mark at C, from A, half the breast (9); at D, the length of elbow; and at B, the length the sleeve is to be cut to, usually about an inch shorter than the coat-sleeve. Square out from C, and make the distance from C to E, half the breast (9). Draw a line from A to E, and, at rather less than half the distance between the two points, mark up a little less than a fourth of the breast, and form the sleeve-head, from A to E. Make a pivot at C, cast from C to F, and make F 9 inches from C. Mark the width of sleeve at the hand from F to 9 on the casting, place the angle of the square at G, and, with one arm intersecting the point D, draw the lines for the lower part of the hind-arm, and the bottom of the sleeve. Complete the shape to measure, or by the coat-sleeve pattern.

You will perceive that I have adopted your directions in framing my system, as, from the facility with which I mastered your plan of cutting, I thought that I could not do better than follow in your steps. To assist any of your readers in making up the waistcoats, I may state that I "herring-bone" all the seams, and bind the edges with white galloon, and sew on a white sarcenet ribbon down the front-edges, so low as the bottom hole, for a button-stay, and to work the holes through. I face the edges of the opening at the hind-arm-seam with the ribbon, and have a hole and button at the hand. If required double-breasted, a lapel must be added on; and, should the waistcoat be required to sit closer at the waist, a long fish may be taken out at the hollow, or a side-seam made, and the width reduced at the back and the forepart. The neck is held in a little, in sewing on the binding.

I am rather particular in my flannels, both thin and twilled. I have the piece thoroughly shrunk by the laundress, so that I do not run much risk of it shrinking after it is made up.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
"S. T."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

I beg to express my thanks to your correspondent, Mr. Anderson, for having communicated his system of cutting trousers to the trade through the pages of your valuable magazine, and for the able remarks in his articles. I have given the system a trial, and have found some points, which, in my opinion, do not produce a satisfactory result. There is too much cloth on the under-side, which causes creases to be formed; an inclination to bag at the fork, when the wearer is sitting down, and a tightness at the fork when in the saddle, being, apparently, cut too straight.

I send you a pattern (diagram 7) drafted to the same measures, by my plan, with a view of a comparison between the two productions.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
"Interested."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

Agreeably with the promise I made in my previous communication, in your last month's number, I now send you the patterns (diagrams 2, 3, and 8) of a pair of breeches and gaiters for a footman, to reach to the hollow under the knee only.

You will notice a difference in the plan of taking out a piece in the gaiter for the insertion of the tongue, which, perhaps, may be new to some of your readers. I cut one edge straight, and the other hollow, as shown on the diagram. I find this answers best, as it involves less trouble in making up the tongue. I cut the button-hole edge with a round at top, as when cutting grooms' gaiters, but not quite to the same extent, as the buttons do not need to be set so forward on the leg.

I do not offer any of the patterns as embodying perfection; but simply with the hope that, as they have been useful to me in my own practice, they may also be of service to some of your readers, with less experience than it has been my fortune to have had in this particular branch.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
"B. C."

Gibraltor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

On a perusal of the communication from your "Victorian" correspondent, on Ladies' Riding-Trousers, which appeared in the November number of your work, I was struck with surprise at his statement that the cutter cannot obtain a correct measure. He must be a very bashful young man if he have not the moral courage to measure a lady. For his encouragement, I would beg to inform him that I have had considerable experience in the trade, and never found any difficulty in obtaining a correct measure for ladies' riding trousers.

My plan of procedure is as follows:—Without any fuss or observation, I place my pencil and book on the table, and then, in the most unhesitating manner, take the length of side-seam. Should the lady be wearing a *crinoline* or a stuff petticoat, I simply request her to be so good as to remove it. I then place the end of the measure between her finger and thumb, with the end on a level with the point of her thumb, and tell her that I want the exact length of the inside of the leg; and before she has time to make any remark, I drop on one knee, place the measure against the inside of her foot and keep my face turned down sufficiently long for her fully to comprehend what is required, and to see that my eyes are purposely averted. The lady, of course, looks on the whole proceeding as involving something necessary for her to do, and feeling that she is in the hands of a business man, readily falls in with what is expected from her. I then take the size of the waist and hips, and the width at the foot. I have always succeeded in taking these several measures correctly.

There is, however, one measure which cannot be so easily obtained—viz., round the top of the thigh; but by the application of the principle laid down by me in my letter, which you published in your number for November, 1874, that quantity can be ascertained with certainty, as it will be found to correspond with two-thirds of the measure round the hips.

I send you on diagram 5 the pattern of a pair of trousers I made for a lady, the wife of a clergyman. The measures were taken in the way I have described.

I experienced no difficulty, nor was there the least inconvenience; but I believe that my professional and unhesitating manner of going about my business had much to do with my success. The fact that the trousers did not require any alteration, is a convincing proof that the different measures were correctly taken. They were as follow:—Length of side-seam, 39½; leg-seam, 27½; waist, 11; hips, 20; width at bottom, 7.

Your correspondent, after taking "Haydon's" method of dividing the human figure into four equal parts, remarks: "*We have, consequently, arrived at a guide to the principal measures required for our purpose.*" With all due respect to his authority, I would caution your correspondent against accepting such a theory for his guide. A long experience has taught me that, where the length of leg-seam is equal to one-half the whole height of the figure, it forms the *exception*, and not the *rule*. As a rule, even among tall men, the leg-seam is less than half the height. I have seldom met with men, 6 feet high, who measured more than 34½ leg-seam.

According to the *new* theory advanced by your correspondent, the lady whose pattern I send you should not measure more than 4 feet 7 inches; whereas, although a small woman, she is over 5 feet high. Another instance of a great difference in make, in this respect, is found in my own individual case. I stand 5 feet 6 inches, and the length of my leg-seam is 29¾. My stepson measures 6 feet and three-quarters of an inch, and his leg-seam is 36½ long. He is, therefore, 6¾ inches taller than I am. His leg-seam measuring 6¾ inches more than mine, shows that the whole difference in our heights is in the length of leg. My stepson is what Haydon would put down as in good proportion, but he certainly appears to me to have what might be called "*long* legs," and forms an exception to the rule I find in my experience, especially among stout men, or men with a good muscular development.

I would advise your correspondent to take measures, and not allow himself to be led away by theories; for he will find that they do not guide him to the "principal measure," nor, in fact, to any measures correctly.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
"MARK-WELL."

ALTERATION IN NEW UNIFORM OF LORD-LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES.

Since the issue of the printed regulations for this uniform, which we described last month, an alteration has been made, in violation of all precedent, by substituting blue slashes on the sleeves for *scarlet*, as first ordered, and as always worn. The wording of the circular is very carelessly drawn up, as it states, "*collar, cuffs, and slashes of blue cloth embroidered in silver*," and then orders "*scarlet* slashes on sleeve," &c., &c. With a knowledge of the usual custom, any tailor would have considered that the word, "*blue*" following "*collar*," was an error, and that the directions, "*scarlet slash*," being so explicit, and according to precedent, were correct.

WAR OFFICE.

By an order issued last month, a new organization has been made of that branch of the service lately known as the Control Department. This title is now abolished, and there are now two distinct departments. The following classification of the officers has been made, who are to have relative rank as stated below:—

Commissary-General with an army in the field, will hold a special rank; otherwise will rank as *Major-General.*

Deputy Commissary-General .	as	*Colonel.*
Assistant Commissary-General	,,	*Lieut.-Colonel.*
Commissary	,,	*Major.*
Assistant Commissary. . . .	,,	*Captain.*
Deputy Commissary . . .	,,	*Lieutenant.*
Assistant Deputy Commissary.	,,	*Sub-Lieutenant.*

ARTILLERY MILITIA.

Permission has been granted to the Edinburgh Artillery Militia to be designated "The Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery Militia."

ON THE PRINCIPLE OF TROUSER-CUTTING.

BY MR. JOHN ANDERSON, OF EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

I will now, agreeably with the intimation in my last communication, endeavour to connect the several fragments I have somewhat disjointedly placed before your readers. I have been compelled, in treating the subject before me, to depart from the beaten track, as I had, to a certain extent, to instruct the trade before bringing before their notice the names of the various bones and muscles. I am fully aware of the imperfect manner in which I have performed the task I had set myself, but I was not deterred from attempting to create a taste for the beautiful science of anatomy, with a hope that some more competent person than myself might be induced to take it up, and treat the subject in an abler and more complete manner, from having a better knowledge of its various details. Under any circumstances, nothing of the kind can be accomplished without a subject to work upon, and the difficulty I have experienced was to present a skeleton in words, without placing one before your readers.

Before I proceed to explain the nature of a knowledge of the abdomen, I must construct a scaffolding on which to hang the muscles. I have dwelt more as yet on a description of the lower limbs, but will now climb to the summit of the structure, and, in as simple a manner as possible, place before your readers the skeleton of the upper regions.

Man possesses certain special anatomical characters. He is the only living creature that can walk or stand erect—*i.e.*, with the axis of the spine vertical; with the hip and knee joints capable of being fully extended, so that the leg is brought into line with the thigh; with the foot so planted on the ground, that it rests on the heel behind, and the roots of the toes in front.

For descriptive purposes, we may subdivide the body into *axial* and *appendicular* portions. The *axial* part is the stock or stem of the body, and consists of the head, the neck, and the trunk. The trunk is again subdivided into the chest or thorax, and the belly or abdomen. The abdomen is again subdivided into the abdomen proper and the *pelvis.* The *axial* contains organs essential to the preservation of life; the *appendicular* part forms the limbs, upper and lower. The *axial* skeleton consists of the bones of the spine and the head, the ribs and the breast-bone. The *appendicular* skeleton, of the bones of the limbs. The *vertebræ* of the spine are arranged in groups, which may be named from their several positions. The neck or *cervical;* the chest, *dorsal* or *thoracic;* of the loins, *lumbar;* by the *pelvic sacrum,* and of the tail *coccygeal,* or *caudal.* The skeleton of the *thorax* consists of the *sternum* in front, the twelve *dorsal vertebræ* behind, and the twelve ribs. The upper seven are connected by their *costal cartilages* to the side of the *sternum.* The lower five do not reach to the *sternum,* and are called *free* or *floating.*

As I have already described the *pelvis* in some of my former articles, I need not trespass again on your space in referring to it, but complete the skeleton, by uniting the *lumbar vertebræ* to the *sacrum.* We have then before us—

> "Checks o' branks, and legs sae sma',
> For de'il a wame it has at a'."

Within the chest lie the heart, lungs, and gullet, and in the abdomen are contained the stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, and other organs. How then are all to be protected? From the *lumbar vertebræ* to the *sternum,* with the five free and floating ribs, all is open; nothing for protection.

In that portion of my article which appeared in your last number, I carefully brought together the various abdominal muscles which are attached to the *lumbar vertebræ,* the *sternum* and the *pubic arch,* and the crest of the *ilium.* We found the *rectus* muscle strong and powerful for any resistance, as the *lumbar vertebræ*—no weak point. Under these circumstances, there is neither receding nor protruding of the abdomen. The *gluteal* muscles are expanding behind as well as the abdomen, either in front or at the sides.

Having already given the names of the various muscles, I will now endeavour to show their positions and explain their actions.

Muscles are the organs which, by their contraction or expansion, move the bones on each other at the joints. The muscles constitute the flesh of the body. They are so arranged, as to be capable, not only to move the various bones on each other, but the entire body from place to place; hence they are organs both of motion and locomotion, as they are brought into action at the will of the individual. Each muscle is penetrated by a nerve, through which it is brought into connexion with the brain, that scarcely an appreciable interval of time intervenes between the conception of the will and its being carried into action.

JOINTS AND MUSCLES.—The *innominatum* bones are connected with the spinal column by the *sacro-iliac* joints, which are situated between the sides of the *sacrum* and the internal surface of the *ilium;* the two *innominatum* bones are connected at the *pubic symphysis.* The weight of the trunk is transmitted through the haunch bones to the lower limbs. The *sacro-iliac* ligaments require to be of great strength, because the *sacrum*, and with it the entire trunk, are suspended by them on the two *innominatum* bones. The hip-joint is a "ball and socket" joint.

The muscles which move the thigh and hip-joints, are situated either behind the joint where they form the fleshy mass of the buttocks, or at the front or inner side of the thigh. They are inserted either into the *femur* or *fascia lata;* and the great and small *trochanters* serve as their principal surfaces of attachment. The thigh can lie on the abdomen by the action of the *psoas iliacus* and *pectineus*, which lie in front of the joint; it can be extended or drawn into a line with the trunk, by the *gluteus maximus* and *medius.* It can be abducted or drawn away from the opposite by the *gluteus maximus*, *medius*, or *minimus*, which muscles are of large size, and form the fleshy mass of the buttocks. It can be adducted or drawn to touch its fellow, or if slightly bent, drawn in front of its fellow, by the *adductor longus*, *brevis*, and *magnus* muscles, which are inserted into the *linea aspera*, and form the fleshy mass on the inside of the thigh. By the *pectineus* and *quadratus femoris*, it can be rotated outwards by the *obturator* and *gemellus* muscles, the *gluteus maximus*, *pyriformis*, and *quadratus femoris;* and rotated inwards by the *gluteus medius*, *minimus*, and *tensor* or *fascial.*

I have presented but a few of the muscles, and might go on for several pages, but I have shown sufficient, I hope, to prove the importance of such a study as the anatomy of the human body, not merely for the purposes of a cutter, but with a view to a better knowledge of man's creation; and, if but one among your many readers should take up the subject more fully, I shall be well repaid for the trouble I have taken in introducing it.

I have confined myself entirely to the subject before me, and, while now bringing my observations to a close, it must not be understood that I have nearly exhausted the mass of information which I could lay before your readers, but for the necessity of condensing my remarks to suit the pages of a periodical work.

I have scarcely touched on trouser-cutting, as the science of anatomy was the subject under consideration. At some future time I may enter more fully upon this question. At present, will close by giving a few instructions to enable your readers to construct the pattern of a pair of pantaloons I send you (diagram 9), to illustrate the anatomy of the figure.

The measures I have selected are 25 length to the knee, 43 full length. Leg-seam 30, waist 25½, and the same quantity round the hips. In order to get the abdomen and buttocks covered equally, I have somewhat changed my "centre-line," seeing that the rotundity gradually presents itself from the *lumbar* spine over the *rectus* muscles, strengthening the abdomen with strong bands attached to *pubic arch* and to the *sternum.* Seeing, then, the condition, I now draft the front by half the waist or hip, taking a fourth to draft the "centre-line" through, a sixth at the ankle, and an eighth to construct the front of the abdomen. All the quantities are taken from the centre-line, as shown on the diagram. I draft the upper part of the pantaloons to the measures, and where the disproportion is to be taken into consideration is gradually from the ankle up to the fork.

(*To be continued.*)

CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL TAILORS.

The members of the above Society of Foremen celebrated its Twenty-First Anniversary on the 11th ultimo, on which occasion a numerous party sat down to the good cheer provided for them. Mr. TAPSON, the President of the Society, occupied the chair, and was supported by Messrs. Smart and Edwards, who efficiently discharged the duties devolving upon them as Vice.

The usual loyal toasts were proposed by the Chair, in the orthodox phraseology, and—as customary on all occasions where tailors meet in a body—were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

Mr. Rawley, on whom, for his well-known gift of eloquence, devolved the duty of proposing the toast of the evening, "Success to the City of London Society of Practical Tailors," introduced it with some very appropriate and happy remarks. Alluding, in the course of his speech, to the character tailors had gained for being "a proud race," he said that on consideration he thought that perhaps the charge was not altogether incorrect, but accounted for it by observing, that the apparent pride arose more from the necessities of their occupation, whether they were employed with the shears or the needle. Most persons stooped when they were *resting;* but tailors were so much in the habit of stooping when at work, that they invariably held themselves erect when at *rest*. Alluding to the difference in the social status of the craft at the present time, compared with its repute in the past, the speaker referred to the remark made by Queen Elizabeth, on an occasion when the country was threatened with invasion, and every man who could serve was pressed into the ranks of her army. The Virgin Queen is reported in history to have said, that "she thanked God she had one regiment, in which no enemy could deprive her of either man or horse;" as it so happened, it was composed of tailors, and mares for their mounts.

Mr. Rawley pointed out the advantages which societies, like that whose anniversary they were met to celebrate, offered to the rising men of the profession, and strongly advocated its support, for the benefits it conferred on the trade; and urged, in forcible language, all young cutters to connect themselves with it.

Mr. Smart, *one* of the "Vices"—merely for the occasion, we trust—proposed "Kindred Societies," and referred to the assistance which, in common with their own, they conferred on the class for whose benefit they were principally established, by coming to their aid when out of commission, and, in cases of need, relieving the wants of the widows and fatherless children. He warmly seconded the appeal made by his predecessor in addressing the meeting, and remarked that the West-end Societies had engrafted the principle of a benevolent-fund on to the ordinary character of a foreman's society; and said that he approved of this feature, and, if it were introduced into theirs, it would have his full support.

Mr. Livermore, an old and esteemed member of the confraternity, and who has shown considerable interest in promoting the prosperity of similar institutions generally, replied on behalf of the METROPOLITAN FOREMAN-TAILORS' SOCIETY. He spoke in support of the advantages which they offered to young aspirants for honours in their profession, and pointed out the many benefits which they would derive by enrolling themselves among the members.

After "The Visitors" had been proposed, coupled with the names of Messrs. Thomas Good, Roberts, and Dunbar, the two former belonging to the original body of six who founded the Society, Mr. Rawley, in his usual happy way, gave the health of "The Chairman," referring to the interest he had always taken in promoting the prosperity of the Society, and his exertions to extend its influence and its utility. These qualities well fitted him for the honourable post he filled, and deservedly secured for him the esteem and respect of all who were associated with him. He remarked that, if their worthy Chairman was not gifted by Nature with the power of oratory, he (Mr. Rawley)—at all events, in his experience—never knew a man who could so ably express himself in writing. Needless to state that the toast was warmly received, and drunk with animation.

The respected Chairman, in returning thanks, briefly thanked the company for the honour they had done him, and stated that he fully appreciated the proud position he had held during the last twelve months as the President of their Society, and that it had his best wishes for its prosperity and extended influence. He thanked the company for their kindness in drinking his health, and Mr. Rawley for the flattering terms in which he had proposed it.

It then fell to the duty of Mr. Rawley again to introduce the toast of the "The Press," which afforded him another opportunity of displaying the talent which he so unquestionably possesses. Alluding to the influence which the Press generally exercises in society, he stated that the Press connected with their particular branch of the trade was always ready to come to the assistance of any cutter in difficulty, and prepared to give him the benefit of the useful information, which it so ably circulated for a small cost. He compared the many advantages which the cutters of the day enjoyed over their predecessors, and repeated the old story of the Scotch wife, who, on putting the bairns to bed on one occasion, exhorted them to pray for their faither, for he had to cut a coat. Mr. Rawley concluded by calling on the company to drink to "The Press," coupling the toast with the names of Mr. Minister, of the GAZETTE OF FASHION; Mr. Cannell, of the "Tailor and Cutter;" Mr. Giles, of the "West End Gazette," and Mr. Green.

Mr. George Minister thanked the gentlemen present for the honour they had done him, and expressed the gratification he enjoyed in being among them, "although," he said, "that he remembered the time when he dreaded the task of attending at their annual festivals, for fear of being called upon to make a speech. He had, however, quite overcome that feeling, and now looked forward to their Anniversary Dinners with real pleasure."

Mr. Cannell, in the course of his remarks on returning thanks, alluding to the gentleman who had just addressed them, said "that Mr. Minister was connected with a firm which was, and had been, respected by the trade, so long as he could remember —now some twenty years—and he knew many cutters, more experienced than himself, who willingly acknowledged being indebted to it for information."

Mr. Giles, comparing the English operative tailors with those of foreign countries, said that the former were famed for the quality of their work; but that the French and Germans were noted for having more taste. He would much regret if we should lose our character; but he feared the introduction of sewing-machines might endanger their position. He referred to the estimation in which Parisian houses were held throughout the whole world, but that foreigners now gave the preference to London houses. He thought a German journeyman was benefited by a residence in Paris, instead of coming direct to this country. Considering his previous assertion, Mr. Giles made a somewhat singular remark, in stating "*that what the English tailor wanted, was* STYLE." What is it which has secured for our leading houses the preference which they enjoy in all parts of the world, but the very quality which Mr. Giles considers is wanting in them, and which is copied by all foreign tailors of any note, in order to gratify the predilections of their clients?

The excellent rendering of several songs added much to the pleasure of the evening, and the company did not break up until a late hour.

NEW STYLE OF OVER-COAT.

On one of the plates issued with the present number, we illustrate a gentlemanly style of Over-coat, suitable for walking, and adapted for a moderate temperature. We have given a pattern of this style on our sheets of diagrams. It will be observed that the coat is cut with a side-body sewn in, and the forepart and skirt in one. It is single-breasted, with five holes and buttons at front, and a small turn. The sleeve is wide, and finished with a sham cuff, in which there are two buttons and holes. The pockets are at front, across the skirts, and one outside the left breast. The collar is faced with velvet, the edges trimmed or bound with silk braid, and the coat lined throughout with silk, or the fronts faced with silk to the edge. Made up in the fancy coatings, Melton cloths, or dress beavers, this style of coat has an elegant appearance.

LADY'S OUT-DOOR JACKET.

We have illustrated on another plate a smart style of jacket for ladies. It is cut with a long point behind and in front. The back is narrow at the waist, and cut to spring out at the bottom. It is moderately easy at front, and fastened by hooks and eyes, or buttons and holes worked in a fly. One or two long fishes are taken out under the bosom, according to the fulness of the figure. It is cut high in the neck, and has a narrow stand-collar, rounded at front. The sleeve is moderate in width, and finished with a deep pointed cuff formed by braid. The edges are trimmed with a broad silk braid, from 3 to 4 inches wide, and a narrow braid on the top and front of the collar. The trimming is plain, as the width of the braid is a sufficient finish. This style of jacket makes up effectively in light grey and drab mixtures, or twilled fabrics, of a moderate substance. The braid should be a shade or two darker than the article, or *vice versâ*, to taste.

With the lighter-coloured jacket, we have represented a dress in some woollen make to match, and illustrated a style of trimming in harmony with the jacket. On the dark-coloured jacket, we have introduced a broad band of velvet on the edges, and on the dress, the material of which should match in colour.

ULSTER OVER-COAT.

Contrary to general expectation, this form of Over-coat has retained its position up to the present time, but an improvement has been effected, by making it single-breasted, with a moderate lapel, and six buttons and holes at front. The collar is broad in the fall and rounded off at front, and made to stand up at pleasure. The sleeve is wide all the way down, and the width at the hand can be reduced by a short tab and two buttons and holes, or by a narrow strap passing through loops, and fastening with a buckle. A long tab is fastened behind to draw in the fulness of the back, and the belt may either be sewn on inside and passed through openings, or be made to wear outside. Pockets across the fronts of the skirts, one outside the left breast, and a ticket-pocket on right, all with flaps. There is a long opening at the bottom of the back-seam, with four buttons and holes. They are cut long and full. For travelling, a cape is a feature, and useful, as also is a deep hood to take off and on at pleasure. The edges are double-stitched, broad. Large checks and broad mixtures in "Knickerbocker" are much worn —in fact, anything may be made up in this style of coat, without fear as to pattern or colour; the eye so soon becomes accustomed to the novelty. They are lined with a thin woollen article in stripes, checks, or mixtures, and of any colours.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1791 AND 1792.

Diagrams 1 and 12, illustrate the plan of drafting a flannel under-waistcoat, communicated by our correspondent, "S. T."

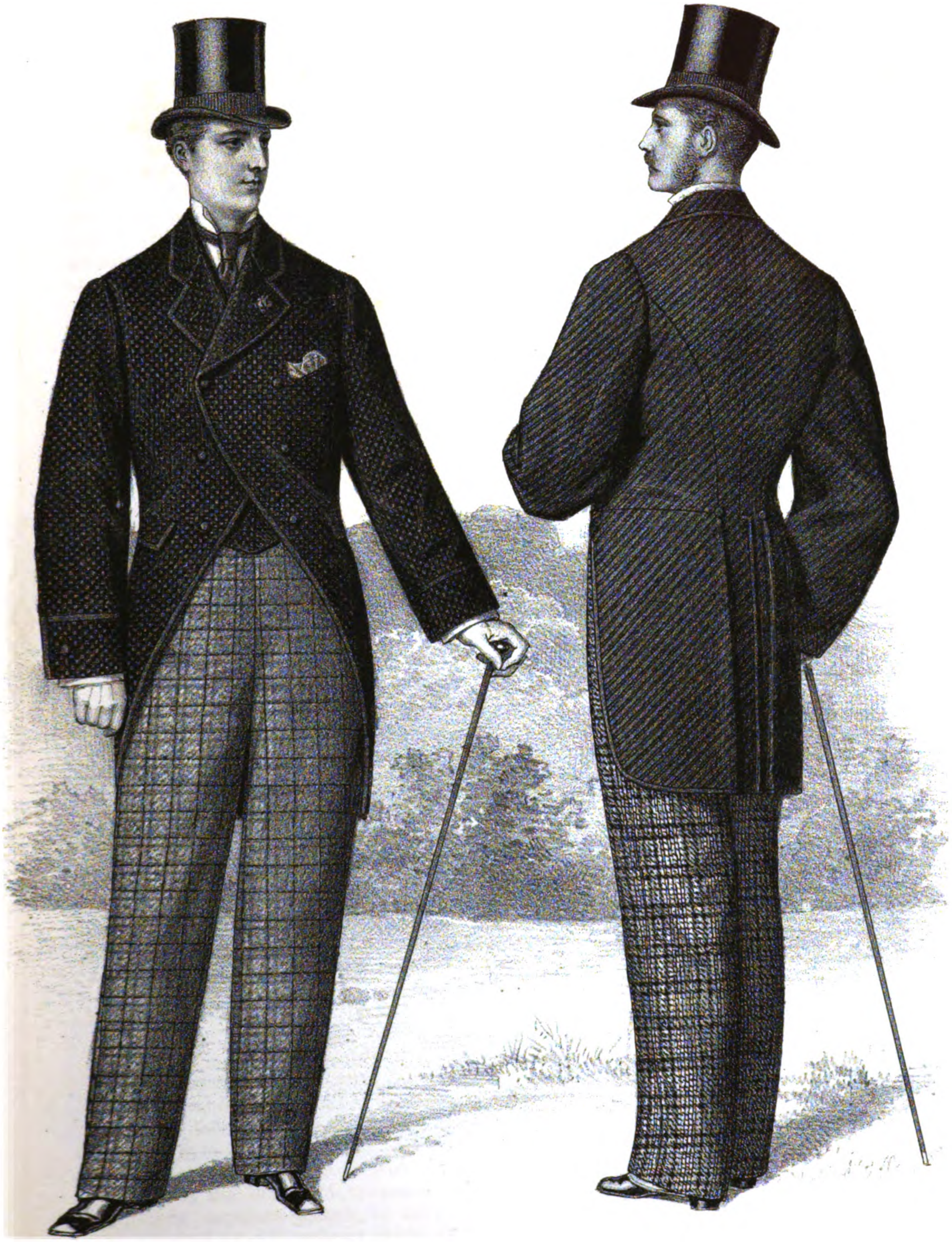
Diagrams 2, 3, and 8, are the patterns of breeches and gaiters for a footman, contributed by our correspondent, "B. C.," whose breeches and gaiters for grooms we published last month.

Diagram 5, is the pattern of a lady's riding-trousers, referred to by our correspondent, "Mark-Well," in the letter which appears in the current number of our work.

Diagrams 4, 6, 10, 11, and 13, are the pattern of the new style of walking Great-Coat, illustrated on one of the plates published with the present copy of our magazine. This pattern is contributed by one of the leading houses in the trade, and is drafted for a man measuring 19 breast and 17 inches waist.

Diagram 7, is the pattern of a pair of trousers drafted by the system of our correspondent, "Interested," to the measures Mr. Anderson selected to illustrate *his* plan of cutting trousers, which we published in the April number.

Diagram 9, is the pattern of a pair of pantaloons drafted by Mr. Anderson to illustrate the shape suited for the particular make of figure shown by the measures he has given in his present communication.



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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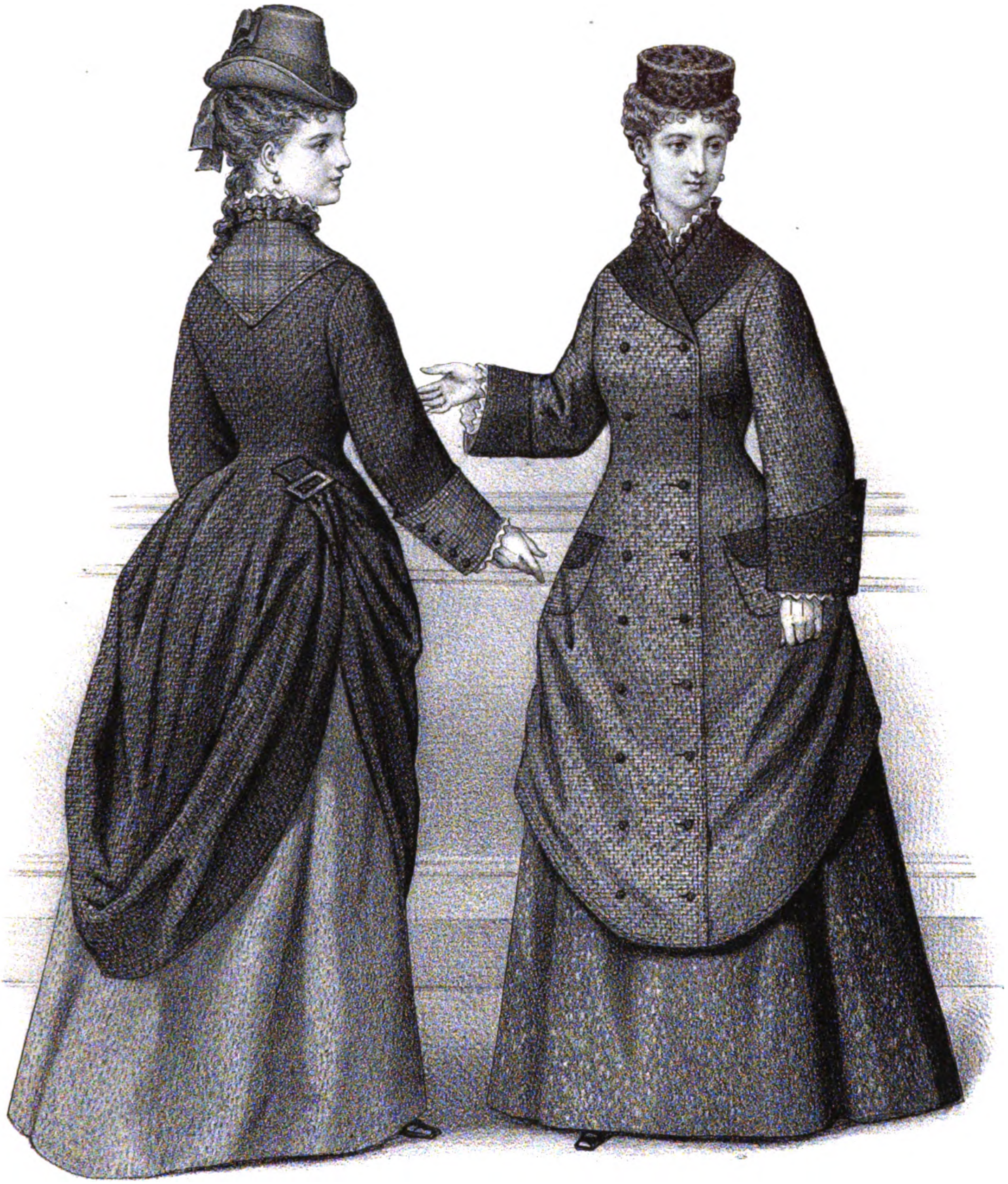

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EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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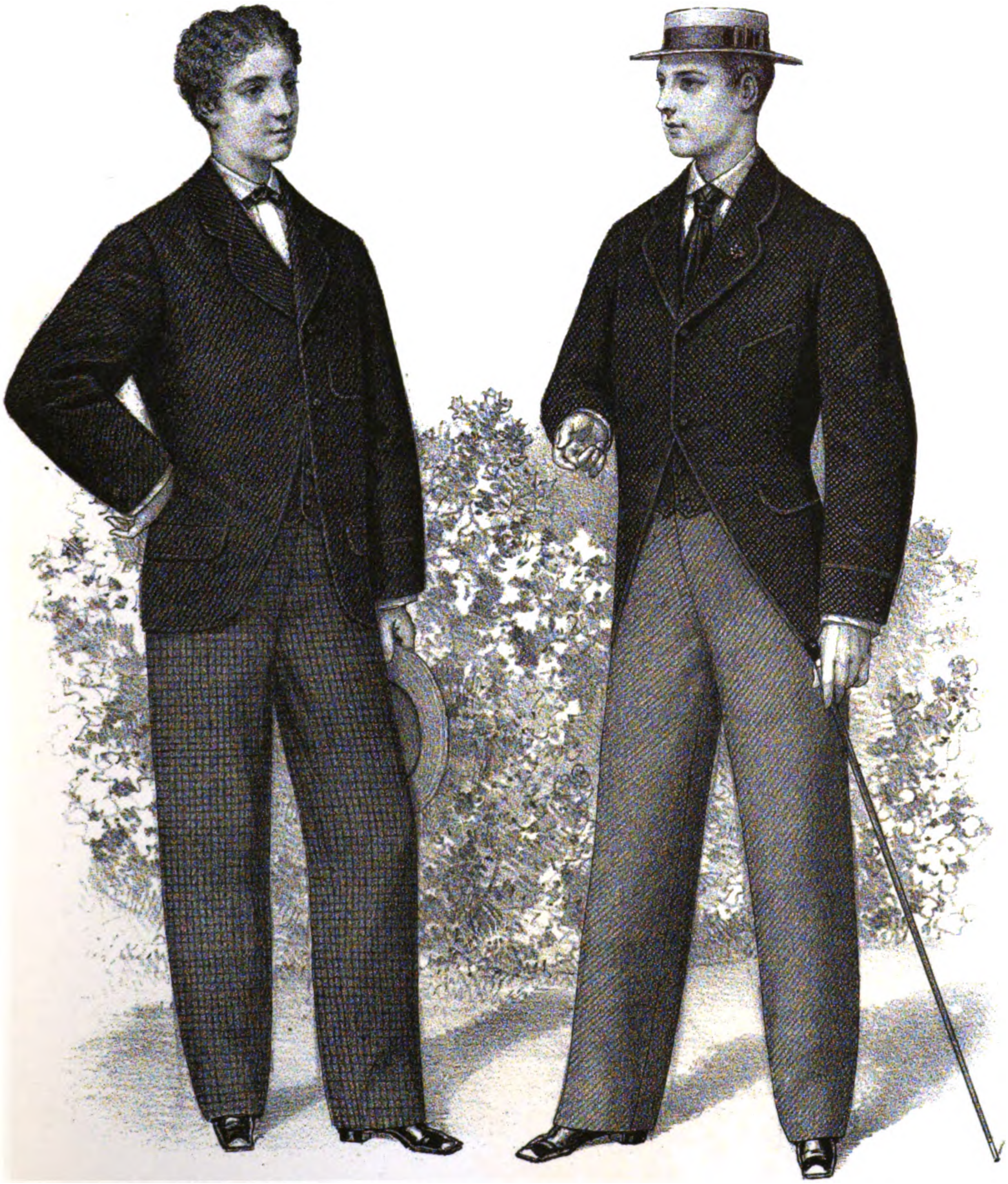
London, W.



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EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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London, w.

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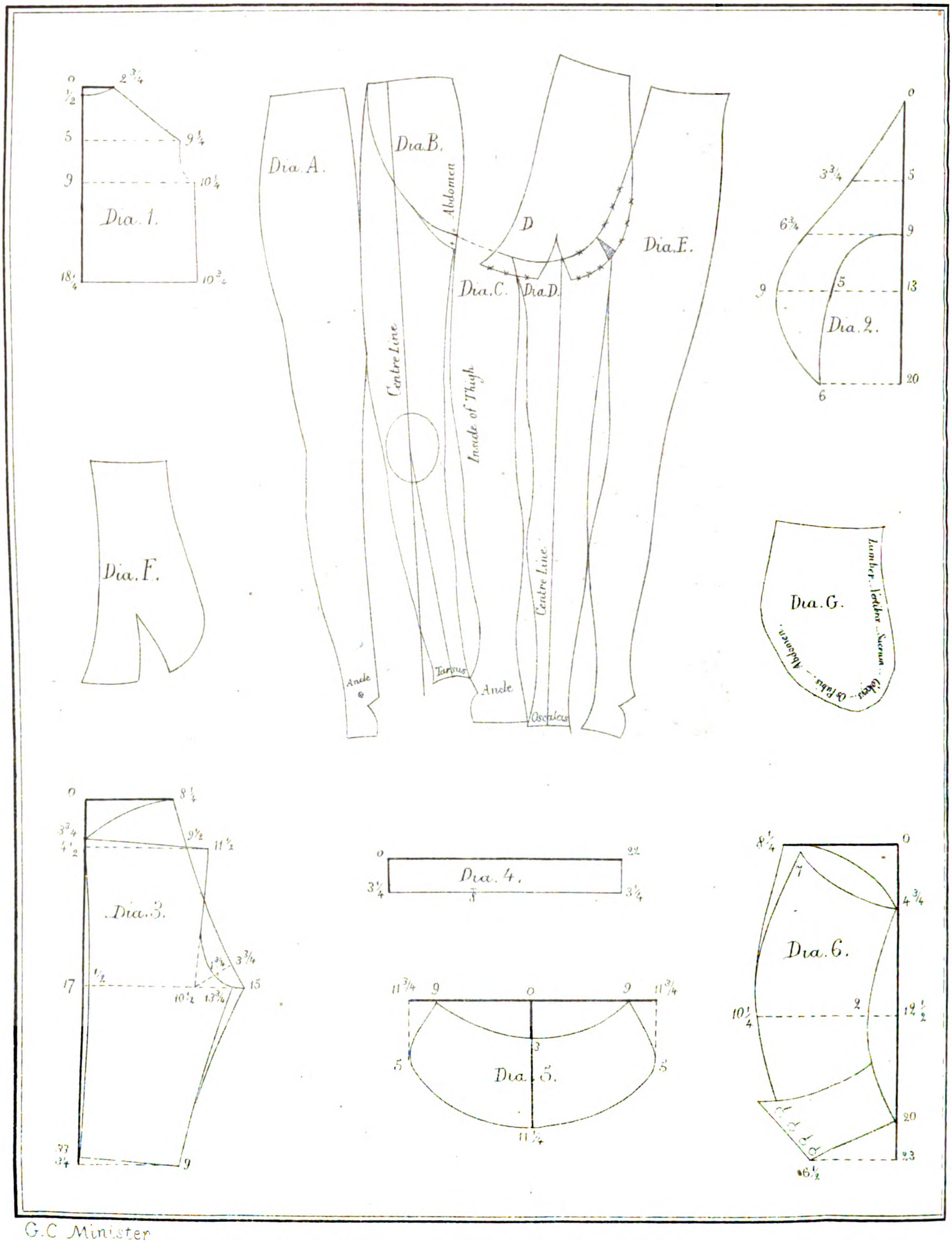
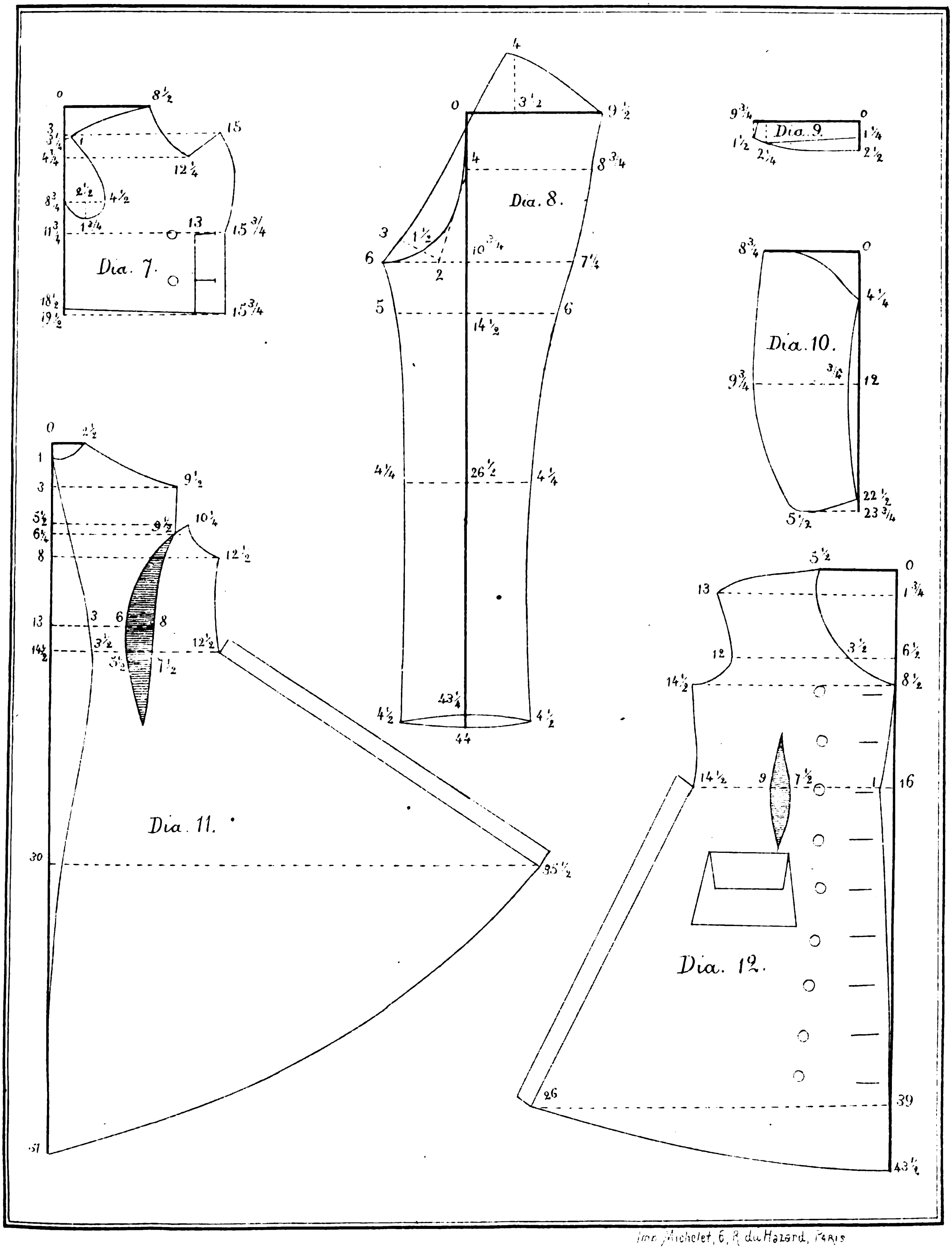

0
1/2
2 3/4
5
9 1/4
9
10 1/4
Dia. 1.
18 1/4
10 3/4
Dia. A.
Dia B.
Abdomen
D
Dia. E.
Dia. C.
Dia D.
Centre Line
Inside of Thigh
Centre Line
Ancle
Tarsus
Ancle
Os calcis
0
3 3/4
5
6 3/4
9
9
5
13
Dia. 2.
20
6
Dia. F.
Dia. G.
Lumbar. Vertebr. Sacrum. Coccyx. Os Pubis. Abdomen.
0
8 1/4
3 3/4
9 1/2
4 1/2
11 1/2
Dia. 3.
1 3/4
3 3/4
17
1/2
10 1/2
13 3/4
15
22 3/4
9
0
22
Dia. 4.
3 1/4
3
3 1/4
11 3/4
9
0
9
11 3/4
3
5
5
Dia. 5.
11 1/4
8 1/4
0
7
4 3/4
Dia. 6.
10 1/4
2
12 1/2
20
6 1/2
23

G.C Minister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8½
3
3¾
1
15
4¼
12¼
8¾
2½
4½
11¾
1¾
13
15¾
18½
19½
15¾
Dia. 8.
4
0
3½
9½
4
8¾
3
1½
10¾
6
2
7¼
5
14½
6
4¼
26½
4¼
43¾
4½
4½
44
Dia. 9.
9¾
0
1¼
1½
2¼
2½
Dia. 10.
8¾
0
4¼
¾
9¾
12
22½
23¾
5½
Dia. 11.
0
2½
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Dia. 12.
5½
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3½
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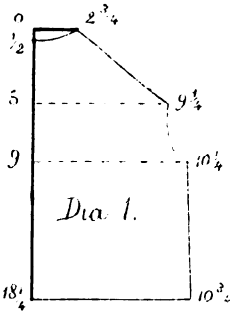
16
26
39
43½

Imp. Michelet, 6, R. du Hazard, Paris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½
5
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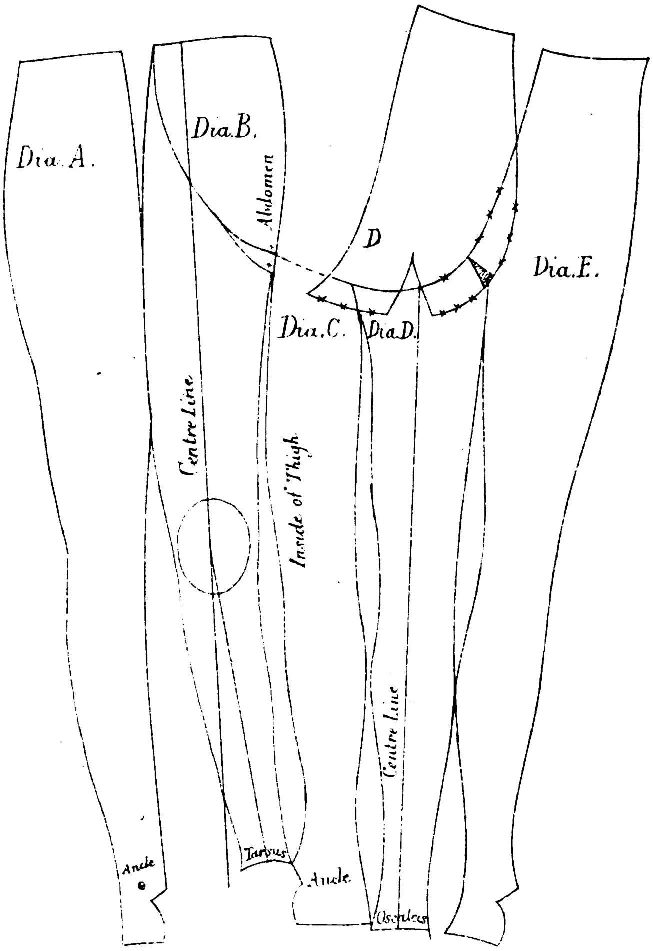
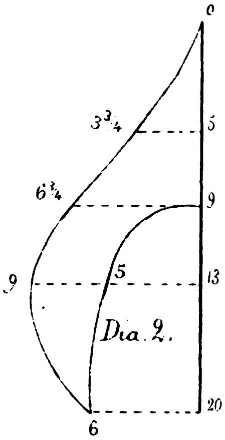
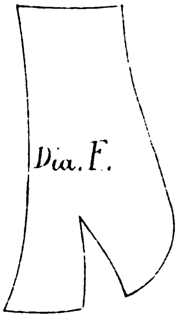
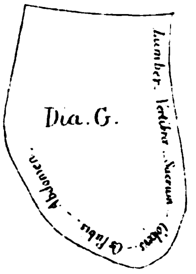
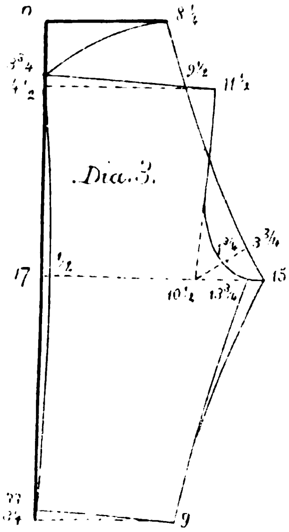
9
10¼
Dia. 1.
18¼
10¾


Dia. A.
Dia. B.
Abdomen
D
Dia. E.
Dia. C.
Dia. D.
Centre Line
Inside of Thigh
Centre Line
Ancle
Tarsus
Ancle
Os Calcis


3¾
6¼
Dia. 2.


Dia. F.


Dia. G.
Lumbar. Vertebræ. Sacrum.
Coccyx.
Os Pubis.
Abdomen.


0
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11½
Dia. 3.
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3¾
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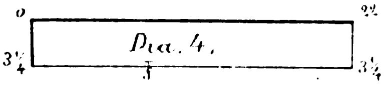
½
10½
13¾
15
22¾
9


0
22
Dia. 4.
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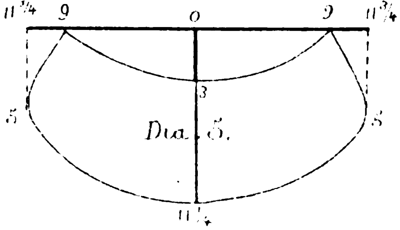
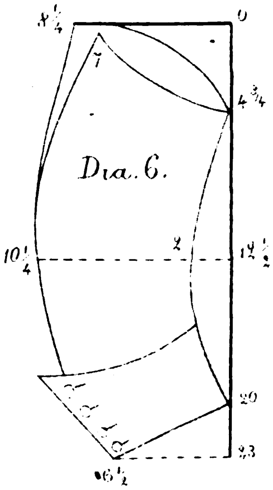
3¼


11¾
11¾
Dia. 5.
11½


8¼
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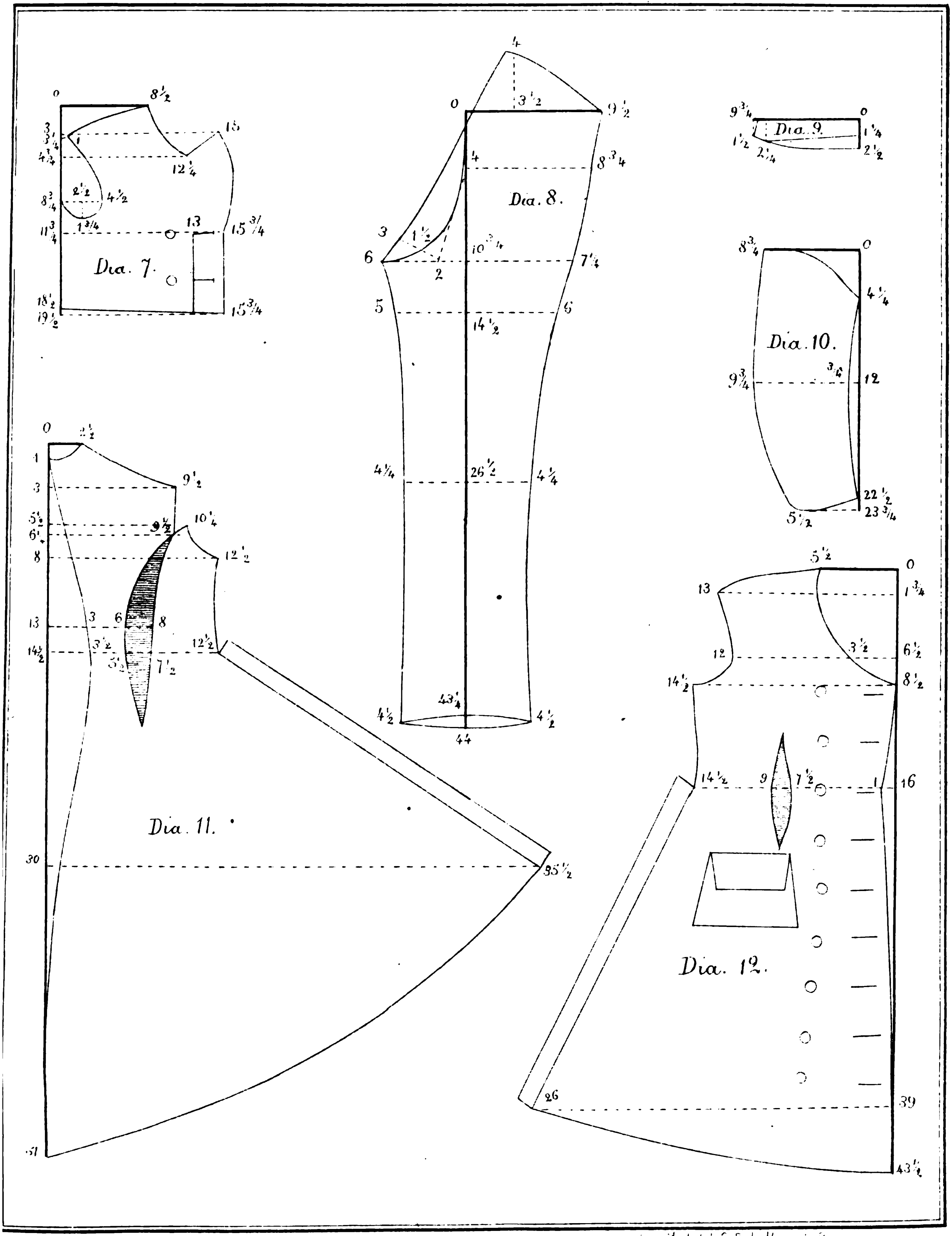
G C Minister


Dia. 7.
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Dia. 12.
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0
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1¾
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Imp. Michelet, 6, R. du Hazard, Paris

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 358. FEBRUARY 1, 1876. VOL. 30.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

ALTERATIONS OF UNIFORM.

Colonels on the Staff, and Colonels commanding Artillery Districts, are to wear the ordinary regimental uniform, with cocked-hat and plume; and an embroidered peak to the forage-cap in undress. The horse-furniture as prescribed for Colonels on the Staff, but *not* to apply to Colonels of Horse Artillery when wearing full dress.

New Stable Jacket for Officers of the Royal Artillery.

Blue cloth, with scarlet collar and scarlet pointed cuffs. Laced all round with ¾-inch gold lace, regimental pattern, to form "bull's-eye" at the bottom of each side-seam. Small gold tracing-braid on collar-seam. Deep gold twisted cord, with small button on each shoulder. Small gilt studs at front, fastened with hooks and eyes, and lined with scarlet. A small silver embroidered grenade at each end of the collar on the scarlet light.

Distinction of Rank.

Field Officers to wear a *flat chevron* of inch lace, expanding to 6 inches from the bottom of the cuff, with braided eyes above and below the lace; the bottom of the braiding to reach just over the *top* of the scarlet cuff.

Captains and Lieutenants to have an *Austrian knot* on the sleeve in gold cord, 6 inches deep, traced round with gold braid. The knot 7 inches deep, and *figured* for Captains; 6½ inches deep, and *plain* for Lieutenants. The bottom of the braiding to reach just over the top of the scarlet cuff.

Mess-Waistcoats for Officers of Horse Brigades.

Scarlet cloth *with collar;* ½-inch gold lace, regimental pattern, all round, including collar. A row of gold Russia braid to form eyes down the front, inside the lace, with figures according to pattern. Pockets edged with gold Russia tracing-braid, a "crow's-foot" with "figure of 8" at each end, and "crow's-foot" in centre. Small gilt studs up front, and fastened with hooks and eyes.

Mess-Waistcoat for Officers of Field, Garrison, and Coast Brigades.

Same as described for Officers of Horse Brigades, but *without the gold eyes and figures at front.*

ON THE PRINCIPLE OF TROUSER-CUTTING.

By Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

In my previous articles I had, first, the bones under consideration, then the muscles. In order to protect the whole, I now present your readers with diagrams illustrating the skin-formation, divided into four parts, in order to try and find out if any light, through that means, can be thrown towards discovering a proper basis to commence on.

Diagram B, where the "centre-line" is laid down, but as a line it only finds its way to the knee, and then takes a turn into the "centre of gravity." In order that the full swing in may be perfectly comprehended, I have placed diagram E against diagram B, commencing at the mid-thigh to an opening out, 4 inches, at the ankle-bone from the *tarsus*. While the other parts almost meet hereon, there is the difficulty in cutting trousers from the outside, and in keeping the side-seams straight. This difficulty has given me more trouble than all else put together. If cut by the straight line, an angle much needed for the position is lost to the extent of 3 inches. The way I get over it is, after the trousers are drafted out, to take 1½ inch from the outer side, and add the difference on at the inside. By this means I get the full complement, otherwise it is lost, and, in consequence, there is a "drag" from the inside of the leg to the knee. That it requires turning in, is a palpable fact.

Now the question arises how to overcome this difficulty, and still retain the necessary angle. I have done my utmost to master it, but as yet without success. Suppose some of your readers were to set themselves the task; it might amuse them, if nothing practical should follow from their attempt.

My next article will be the turning to account any hints to be obtained from this "skin-tight" covering. They cannot be called pants, but simply represent the formation of the leg, abdomen, and buttocks in every way, as it was obtained from the model I use for demonstrating the principles of anatomy. Were such a formation used for *fitting trousers*, would it fit? It might, but only to answer while the figure was standing.

Provision has to be made for the bending of the knee, and for the free action of the hip when in a sitting position. The requirements of the *gluteal* muscle have been provided for by a separate piece (diagram F); this was necessary in order to perfectly fit the muscle. Of course, such a piece would not be tolerated in every-day practice, therefore some other plan must be found to provide a substitute—a task to be taken in hand for my next article.

The abdomen you will see is somewhat strange in form, but you must keep in mind that there is not any *dress* to disturb the mind. I merely give the skin without any allowance.

As you have had so much anatomical lore of late, I refrain from indulging in learned terms on this occasion, although strongly tempted by the favourable opportunity which the diagrams present. I leave them for merely practical purposes. I may, as I proceed, introduce some by instalments, as I fully purpose to give the entire figure.

You will find the hip-piece by itself (diagram G.) I cut the figure in two, and the form which presents itself is the formation of the *abdomen*, *sacrum*, and *lumbar vertebræ*.

In diagram B, are the *abdomen*, *os pubice*, *patella*, *tarsus*, and the *cruchet* "centre-line." Diagram C, has attached the formation of the *abdomen*, *sacrum*, and *lumber vertebræ*, which will be found by itself (diagram F), as it could not be introduced in its proper position without destroying the other lines. Being the inside of the leg, the ankle-bone is to be found. Diagram D, is attached to the hip-piece, and the "centre-line" running down to meet the *gastronemus*, *tendo achillis*, and the *os calcis*. Diagram E, is connected with the *gluteal* muscle-piece, and connects itself with the *tarsus* at the ankle-bone. Diagram A, is merely introduced to illustrate the turning in of the knee.

We feel that some explanation will be expected by our readers, for the abrupt manner in which the series of articles contributed by Mr. Anderson to our work, is brought to a close; especially, as from that portion contained in our present number, it might reasonably be inferred, that a system was to follow. Our correspondent being about to prepare his plan of cutting trousers for publication in a separate form, it was not to be expected that it could at the same time appear in our pages; consequently, the discontinuance of his remarks on trouser-cutting, which have been communicated to the trade through the medium of our work. The determination on the part of Mr. Anderson has been somewhat sudden, and totally unexpected by us; or as our readers may suppose, we should have hesitated in publishing the remarks and the diagrams which appear this month, only that they serve to complete the covering for the leg.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Victoria.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I send you herewith the pattern of a pair of trousers (diagram 8), cut by a system which I have always found very successful and useful for plain riding-trousers.

A trouser cut by this plan, never stirs from the heel, either on horseback, in walking, or sitting. It has a great stride, yet sits perfectly clean in the fork, when the wearer stands up.

The pattern I send you was drafted for a customer, whose measures were 16 waist and 33 leg-seam.

Great care is required in shaping the front of the top-side; and, should the trouser be rather closer in the thigh than desired, the additional width must be given at the *side*-seam only. The same directions equally apply to the width of the legs.

I have to congratulate you upon the high estimation in which your work is held out here. It takes the lead pre-eminently among *practical* tailors, and, of course, is to be found in all the first-class trades.

I have frequently been complimented upon the diagrams I have sent you at various times for publication; being so well known, as I am in Melbourne, my *incog.* was soon penetrated.

I trust the accompanying will meet with equal favour from you as my former contributions, and be as beneficial to your younger readers.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very obediently,
Richard H. Cooling.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I herewith enclose patterns of jacket and trousers for a little boy. The style and fit I can guarantee, having made them up in several sizes; consequently, I can speak of them with confidence, and recommend them to your readers for their use.

The jacket is cut to wear with a belt, which is fulled on from about 2 inches behind the buttons to the centre of the back. There are two holes in the lapel, and one in the belt. Any material can be made up in this style. There is a "patch"-pocket on each forepart. The jacket can also be made single-breasted, and a broad ketch added on to the button forepart; and the deep collar (diagram 5) may be substituted for the other.

The trousers reach only a little below the knee, are cut wide, and fulled on at top to a narrow band.

Hoping that the patterns may be of use to some of your numerous readers is the wish of

Yours faithfully,
"Alpha."

Dear Sir,

The extracts you gave in a recent number of your magazine from the new laws lately come into operation, affecting equally employers of labour and workmen, will be perused with much satisfaction by your readers, all of whom must be personally interested in the alterations made on former Acts of Parliament, touching the matters referred to in your remarks.

The experience of the last few years would go to show the absolute necessity for some such protection, as is now afforded by the new laws, against the combined or individual action of ill-disposed men, with a fancied grievance to urge them on, to do all the mischief of which their vicious natures are capable.

There is no doubt but that many men, if made acquainted with the working of the new laws, as concerns them individually, will hesitate to place themselves in a false position, either by their own acts, or in combination with others, and so jeopardize their liberty or their pockets. It is of the utmost importance that the different clauses should be thoroughly understood—fortunately, as stated by you, the wording would appear very clear in its meaning—and that every facility should be given for making the passing of the new Acts generally known.

The trade is greatly indebted to you for taking so favourable an opportunity, as that afforded by the extensive circulation of your magazine, of placing the particulars before your numerous readers; and I hope that every master will lend his copy to be read by the men in his employ, so that the information may be more widely circulated, and every one clearly comprehend his position.

The act of a single individual is not so much to be dreaded in itself, as its mischievous effect frequently does not go beyond the temporary inconvenience to which he may personally put his employer. The evil is when a few such bad spirits, goaded on by specious talkers, and frequently totally unconcerned, combine to pursue some plan of annoyance, which is aggravated by the fact of several taking part in it.

It will not be disputed that every man has an undoubted right to sell his labour for the highest price it will command. The quality of his work and his intelligence ought to be properly and sufficiently remunerated, so as to prove to him the advantage of exerting his talents for the mutual benefit of himself and his employer. A master's interest will always be best studied by encouraging the development of the intellect in his workmen, as the result will be quite as much to his advantage as to the men themselves. The workman can always transport his intelligence and skill elsewhere, as they are sure to be sought after, and properly appreciated by those able to form a correct estimate of their money value.

The injustice is, when men, with a thorough knowledge of their incapability to earn a decent living, by the quality of their work, and by their idle habits, and also jealous of the advantages and position enjoyed by workmen attentive to their duties, and exercising the faculties which Nature has bestowed upon them, lay their heads together to force one uniform scale of wages, irrespective of superiority in intelligence and ability of some over others. With such a state of society, all emulation would be at an end, and we should soon have as little work done for the money as possible, and without any regard to the quality.

I will hope that the passing of the new laws may be productive of a better state of things, and that both employers and men, when suffering from a grievance, may be disposed to appeal to some disinterested person to decide upon their case; and that both parties, in the event of their setting aside this method of settling their disputes, and appealing to the law itself, may feel that their interests will be taken care of, and that they will both have that right done to them which the merits of the case deserves.

Faithfully yours,

"X."

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(New Edition.)

(*Continued from page 52.*)

Deputy Adjutant-General and Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Uniform as for Adjutant-General, except with braided figures on the collar (when worn), and the point of the cuff not more than 7 inches deep from bottom of the sleeve.

Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Same as the preceding, except a tracing only of small eyes in single braid on the collar of the tunic, and above and below the lace on the cuff. The braid on the sleeve not to extend beyond 6 inches from bottom of cuff.

Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General and Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General.

Uniform as for preceding ranks, but with a line only of single braid above and below the lace on the cuff of tunic and shell-jacket, and the braid on the sleeve not to exceed 5 inches from bottom of cuff.

In the case of a Captain, the collar of the tunic has a plain line of single braid below the lace. The shoulder-belt to be of white patent leather. No badges of rank on shell-jacket or saddle-cloth.

Superintendent of Garrison Instruction and Deputy Judge-Advocate.

Uniform as for Assistant-Adjutant-General, but the Deputy Judge-Advocate not to have shoulder-belt or telescope-case.

Brigade-Major, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry, and Garrison Instructor.

Uniform as worn by Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Staff of Auxiliary and Reserve Forces.

Inspector-General.

Uniform of his rank as a General Officer.

Assistant-Adjutant-General and Inspecting Officers of Cavalry Districts for Auxiliary Forces.

Uniform as for an Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Note.—Officers of the Royal Artillery attached to the Staff for Artillery of auxiliary forces wear their *regimental* uniform.

Military Attaché at a Foreign Court.

If a General, the uniform of his rank; if under that rank, the uniform of an Assistant-Adjutant-General.

(*To be continued.*)

RUGBY SCHOOL DRESS.

In June last we issued a plate, illustrating the style of dress worn by the Eton scholars, and also gave the particulars; we this month present our patrons with a plate, representing two of the forms of dress worn at another of our public schools, Rugby, with a description of the several details, kindly furnished to us by a competent authority, in whom we place every confidence for the correctness of the information.

The style of dress shown on the first figure is that worn by youths from 12 to 16 years of age, as their best or school suit. It consists of a three-seam lounge-jacket, with two buttons and holes at front, and two buttons and holes in the sleeve. Openings at the bottom of the side-seams. Edges bound, or with three sewings. Two pockets at front of skirts, with flaps, and one outside left breast. May be made in any make of coating, but not lighter in colour than Oxford mixture; black diagonal ribbed or serge are usually worn.

The waistcoat is made without a collar, and to match the jacket. Trousers, of any quiet pattern, cut very wide, with side-pockets. Black silk neck-tie, sailor's knot.

The school suit worn by youths, from 16 to 19 years old, consists of a jacket in the form described, or a single-breasted Cambridge coat as illustrated on the second figure, with two or three buttons and holes at front, flaps in waist-seam with pockets, one outside the left breast, with a flap, or laid on, and a ticket-pocket at front of right forepart-seam. The edges bound or stitched in three rows, and the cuff formed by braid, or by sewing.

For best or Sunday dress, the scholars usually wear the single-breasted coat we have just described. The waistcoat is made of the same cloth as the jacket, *with* a collar, and either double or single breasted. Trousers of any quiet colour and pattern, cut very wide; 20 inches at the knee, and 19 at the bottom, with side-pockets. Cravat black silk, of any style. Straw hats or flannel caps are worn in the week days; but the tall black hat is indispensable on Sundays. Linen collar turned down, and worn *under* the waistcoat.

For evening-dress, to be worn at speeches, concerts, &c., the seniors wear a plain black cloth suit, comprising a dress-coat made *perfectly plain*, cuffs with two buttons and holes. Edges raw or bluffed. Pockets inside plaits. Waistcoat with roll collar, and the edges as the coat. Trousers cut loose, with side-pockets. White cambric cravat, three-quarters of an inch wide, with bow. White gloves.

The juniors, from 12 to 16, wear on these occasions a plain black cloth round jacket, cut about three inches longer than the natural waist, and *slightly pointed*, differing, in this respect, from the style of jacket worn at Eton. Collar and lapel square, sleeves perfectly plain. Three buttons and holes at front of jacket. Breast-pocket inside. Edges bluffed. The waistcoat of black cloth, without a collar, and the edges as those of the jacket. Black trousers, *rather* full, side pockets. Black silk tie, five-eighths of an inch wide, with bow.

Bone or ivory buttons are not allowed to be worn.

SINGULAR CUSTOM OF THE CITY CORPORATION.

Few of our readers are, perhaps, aware of the fact, that on the 9th of December the Court of Aldermen of the City of London annually gives 4½ yards of the finest black cloth to certain high dignitaries, as the Lord Chancellor, the two Lord Chief Justices, the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord and the Vice Chamberlain, and other officers of the Queen's Household; the Home and Foreign Secretaries of State, the Attorney and the Solicitor General; the Recorder, the Town-Clerk, and the Common Serjeant, officers of the City. We have not been able to trace the origin of this singular custom, but are informed by a gentleman—who has very kindly taken some trouble to make inquiry for us—that it is involved in obscurity, but, in all probability, dated farther back than the time of Richard II. (1377), and was in accordance with the general custom of making presents to royal personages, judges, and others in authority, in exchange for favours bestowed *or* expected.

No doubt this singular custom may, in some way or other, have been connected with the cloth market, which was once held in Blackwell Hall; even long after the market was abolished, cloth factors were called Blackwell-Hall Factors.

Referring to Timbs's "Curiosities of London," we learn that Blackwell, or Bakewell Hall, adjoined the Guildhall Chapel in Basinghall Street, and was founded by the opulent family of the Basings; whence its name, Basing's Haugh, or Hall, giving name to the surrounding ward, corrupted to Bassishaw.

In the 36th of Edward III. it was the dwelling of Thomas Bakewell. In the next reign (20th Richard II.), it was purchased by the City, and made a storehouse or market-place for all woollen cloth brought into London, *and which was not to be sold elsewhere, under pain of forfeiture, until it had been first lodged at Bakewell Hall.* Part of the tolls or *hallage* was given by Edward VI. to Christ's Hospital, whose governors managed the warehouse. After being rebuilt in 1588, burnt in the great fire of 1666, and re-erected about 1672, Bakewell Hall was finally removed in 1820, by Act of Parliament, for the site of the Bankruptcy Court.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

At the Annual General Meeting of the members of the above Institution, which will take place on the 28th inst., there will be an election of three additional pensioners on the funds of the Society. The following is a list of the candidates, whose cases have been inquired into, with their age, number of votes polled at previous elections, and the number of applications they have made for admission.

Cox, John, age 67. Fourth application. Polled 817 votes. Became member in 1852.

Haverson, Charles, age 67. Second application. Polled 207 votes. Became member in 1842.

Hounsell, Charles, age 60. Second application. Polled 883 votes. Became member in 1844.

Jarvis, James, age 61. Second application. Polled 495 votes. Became member in 1844.

Pyle, Samuel, age 65. Third application. Polled 2899 votes. Became member in 1852.

Symons, James, age 68. Fourth application. Polled 747 votes. Became member in 1852.

Thomas, John, age 62. First application. Became member in 1852.

LADY'S POLONAISE.

We this month present our readers with the illustration of a form of polonaise, differing in style to that we represented in a plate issued with the August, 1874, number, and have also given the pattern in our collection in diagram. The collar is merely sewn on to the edge of the neck. This style is effectively made up in homespun, checks, or stripes; the collar and cuffs of a different shade or colour, or of another pattern, tell well. This shape is well suited for the "Rinks."

On another plate, we give a representation of a form of morning-coat, which will be one of the leading styles during the ensuing seasons. It is double-breasted, cut rather short in the waist, and longer in the skirts. The lapel is of a medium width, and cut on to the forepart. There are three holes only worked in it, the middle one being used. Collar higher in the stand, and deeper in the fall than for some time past. Square at the end. Flaps in the waist-seam. Wide sleeves with deep cuffs, and one button and hole. Edges bound or trimmed with silk braid. Fancy makes of coatings are much in demand.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1796 and 1797.

Diagrams 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, and 10, are the patterns of jacket and trousers for a little boy, referred to by our correspondent, "Alpha," in his letter which we publish in our present number. Having been drafted for a boy measuring 14 inches breast, the several quantities affixed at the various lengths and widths, are the divisions of the *graduated measure* to that size. By that means, a pattern corresponding in style and proportion can be drafted for any other size breast required, by taking the particular *graduated measure* instead of the ordinary inch tape. If for any given measures, the lengths must be marked by the divisions on the tape-measure.

Diagrams 2, 6, 11, and 12, are the pattern of polonaise for a lady, and is illustrated on one of the plates issued this month. A large fish is taken out of the back (diagram 11), so as to form the hollow for the waist and the round for the blade-bone; and another is taken out of the forepart (diagram 12), to reduce the width at this part and give the necessary liberty for the bosom. The collar (diagram 2), is merely sewn on to the neck, without any stand. The point reaches to the end of the neck at front, so that the bottom-edge of the deep part terminates in a point at the centre of the back. The buttons stand in about 5½ inches from the front-edge at top, and 7 at the bottom.

Diagram 8, illustrates the shape of the pattern of a pair of trousers, cut by our correspondent, Mr. Cooling, and referred to in his present communication. Our correspondent lays aside his *nom de plume*, "A Victorian," under which title he has given our readers, at various times, the benefit of his long experience in the trade, and now writes in his own name, which is one well known to all cutters who are acquainted with the history of the *science* of our trade at an early period of the present century.

Diagrams A to G inclusive, illustrate the "*skin-covering*" described by Mr. John Anderson in his present communication.

Diagram A, is introduced to shew the nature of the knee turning-in, as shown by the deviation in the direction of the "centre-line" from the centre of the ring, or *patella*, downwards.

Diagram B, represents the covering for the inside of the thigh. The space between the lines, denoted by the artist, is necessary to form the abdomen.

Diagrams C, D, and E, represent the covering for the under-side of the leg and body. The puff is required to give form to the truss.

Diagram F, represents the shape of a piece for the *gluteal muscles*, and is also seen attached to diagram D. Diagram G, represents a section for the covering of the abdomen, with other parts of the body marked on it.

BUSINESS.*

Under the above title, we have before us a little work from the pen of Mr. James Platt, of the well-known house, Platt and Co., replete with sound, practical advice, on matters connected with the conducting of business, and on business habits, which may be read with profit by all persons engaged in commercial pursuits. Especially by the young members; who will therein find much to encourage them in their uphill fight of life, and a kind friend to help them in their daily duties.

With so many appropriate and excellent remarks, it is difficult to point to any one in particular by which to form an estimate of the worth of the work as a whole; as under each of the heads into which it is divided, we have an abundance of reasoning and information which should of itself be more than sufficient to stamp the merits of the little *brochure*. We extract one short paragraph as a fair specimen of the character of this practical work.

"Believe me, 'Excellence is never granted to a man, but as the reward of labour;' and it has been my aim to describe not only what business is, and its usefulness, but how imperative certain qualities are to ensure success in life; and that failure or success, arises from non-observance or the obeying of certain laws. That to make or keep a trade, a certain amount of capital, skill, and perseverance are essential; that the reward in all trades, taken collectively, will bear a relative proportion to the skill or capital required."

The author shows that he has thought deeply to qualify himself for the task of teaching others; and, if his suggestions were carried out by business men more generally, the result would be to the advantage of the commercial community, and tend to raise its moral character.

Mr. Platt would appear to have ransacked the writings of the poets in a body, so copious are the well-selected quotations to suit the several subjects he discusses.

NAVAL UNIFORM.

As tailors are often applied to by Naval Officers for information upon the regulations for dress, the following instructions will place them in a position to enlighten their customers.

The following regulations as to uniform and plain clothes have been issued by the Admiralty, and are, by command of their Lordships, to be strictly observed, both by the officers of the Fleet and by the officers of the Royal Marines:—

1. The officers, men, and boys of Her Majesty's Fleet and the Royal Marines shall wear such uniform as their Lordships shall, in pursuance of Her Majesty's pleasure, from time to time direct, and of which the description will be published in the quarterly Navy Lists.

2. Every officer, from the time of his joining the Fleet, squadron, or ship to which he shall be appointed, to that of his being removed from it, shall wear the uniform established for his rank, except when he shall have leave from the Admiralty or the senior officer, to be absent from his duty, or as hereinafter provided.

3. Permission may be given to officers to wear plain clothes on ordinary leave; but at reviews, public balls, or entertainments given by naval or military authorities, by civil functionaries, or by military messes at ports at which their ships may be lying, officers are to wear the uniform of their ranks.

4. Subordinate officers when on ordinary leave are to wear the uniform of their ranks; but permission may be granted to them to wear plain clothes when going into the country, or to ride, shoot, play cricket, or for exercise.

5. In foreign ports great discretion should be exercised in allowing officers to appear out of uniform, as in such cases they can have no right to expect to be recognized as British officers.

6. Full dress is always to be worn on State occasions, whether at home or abroad, by all Naval and Marine officers.

7. Undress is to be worn when visits of ceremony are being exchanged on arrival at foreign ports, or when meeting foreign officers or other foreign functionaries, and also at courts-martial, and upon all other occasions of ceremony when full dress is not prescribed. Marine officers are on these occasions to wear their full dress.

8. Morning-dress, that is, the frock-coat and sword, is to be worn on ordinary occasions, such as waiting upon superior officers, surveys, and examinations. Marine officers on these occasions are to wear their undress.

9. On other occasions not specially provided for, the Commander-in-Chief or the senior officer on the spot, will regulate the uniform to be worn.

10. All Naval officers, when on shore, or when on duty, in full dress, or in undress coats with epaulettes, are to wear the cocked hat and sword of their respective ranks.

11. On all occasions of mourning, officers are to wear a piece of black crape round the left arm above the elbow, and no other mark of mourning is ever to be worn unless specially ordered.

12. *Gloves.*—White is the only colour permissible with uniform.

13. Officers on the retired and on the reserved lists, whose names appear on the list of the Navy, are permitted to wear the uniform of their respective ranks on State and other occasions of ceremony.

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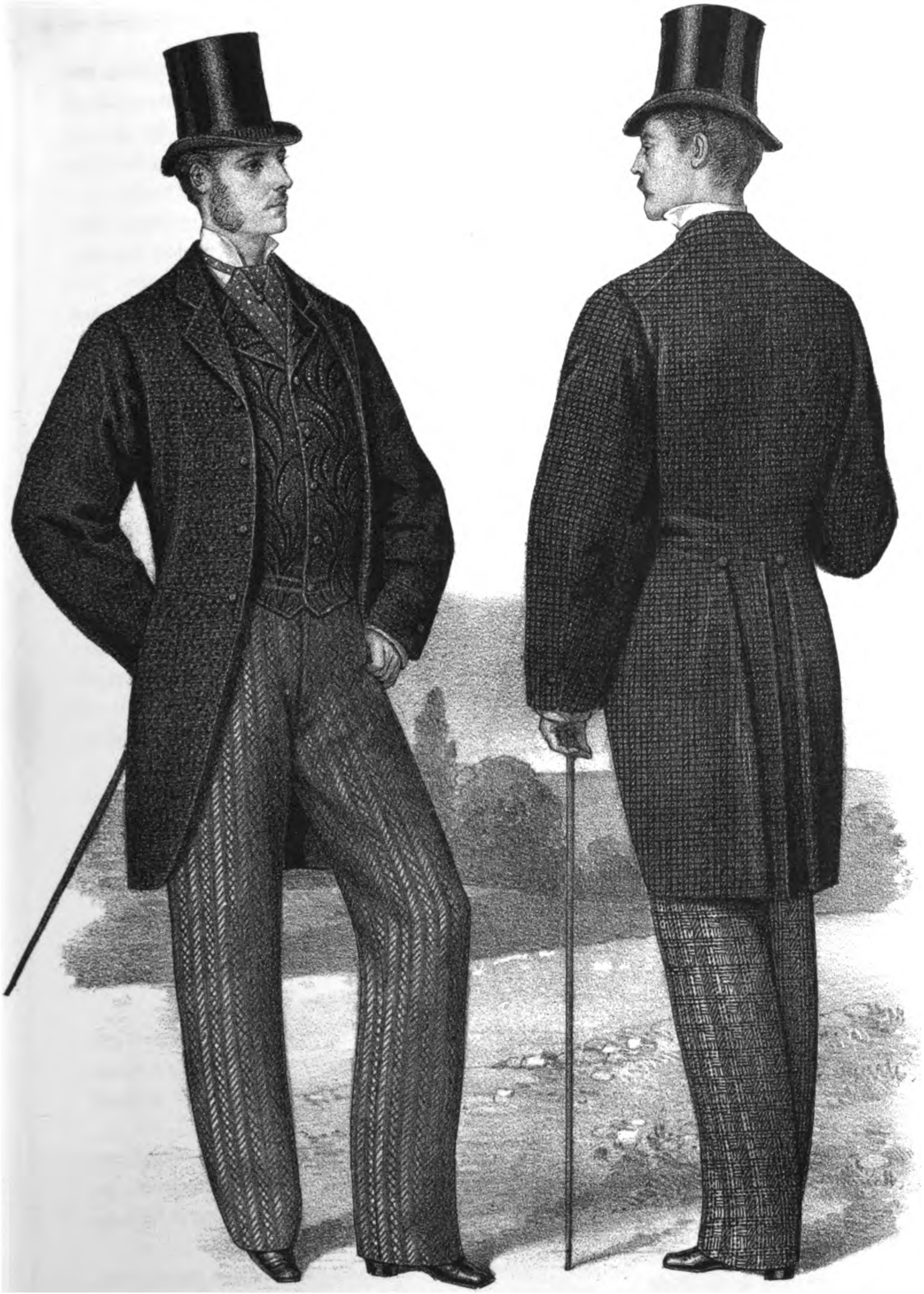
* "Business," by James Platt.—Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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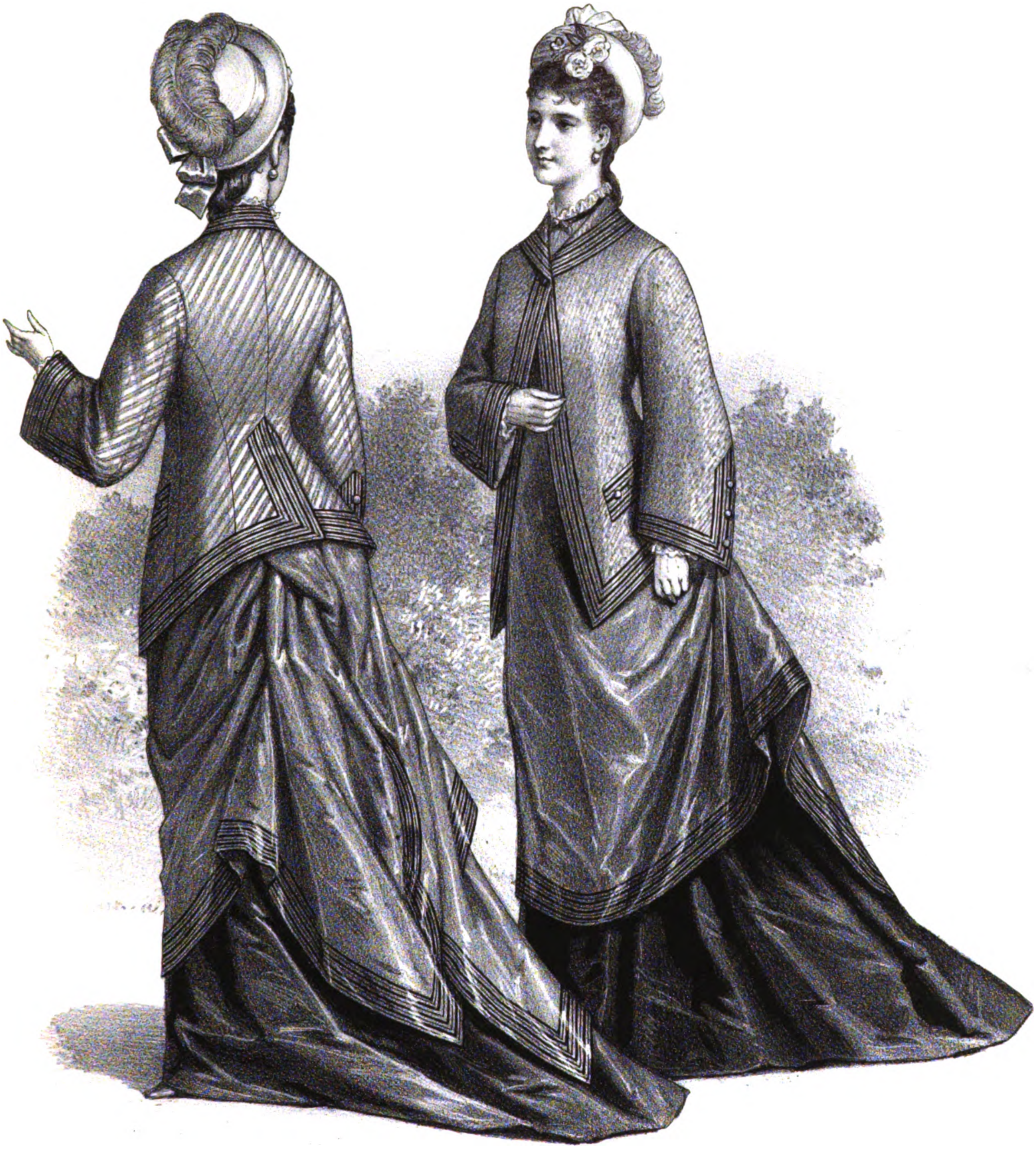

GAZETTE of FASHION
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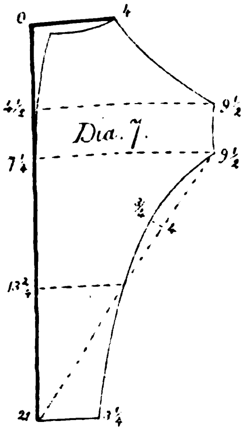
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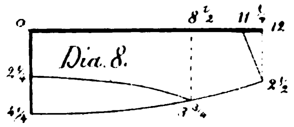
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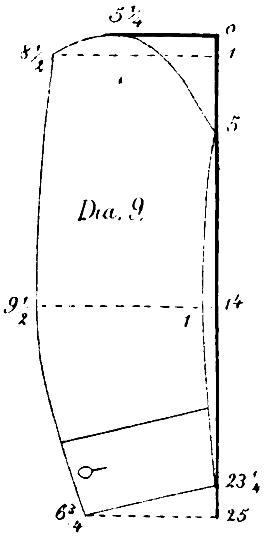
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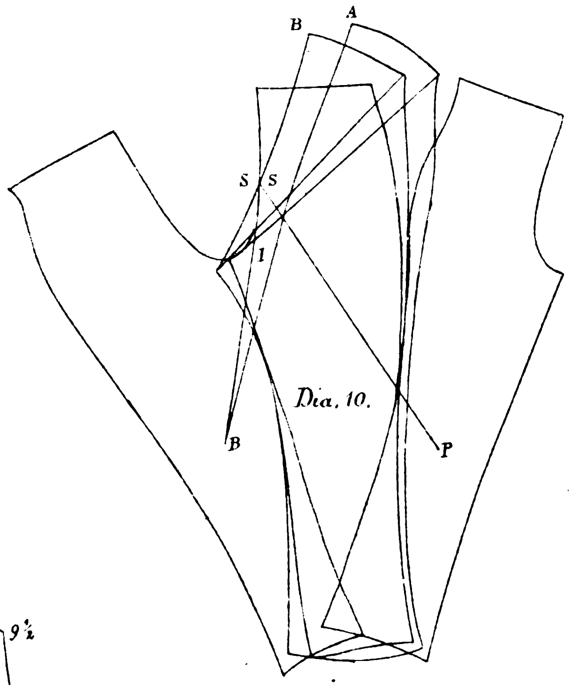

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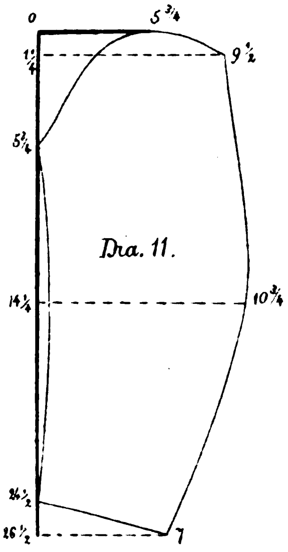
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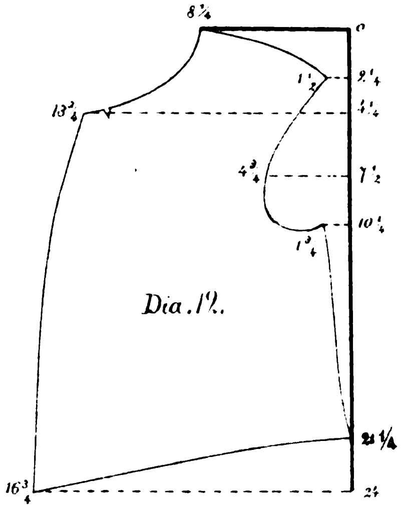
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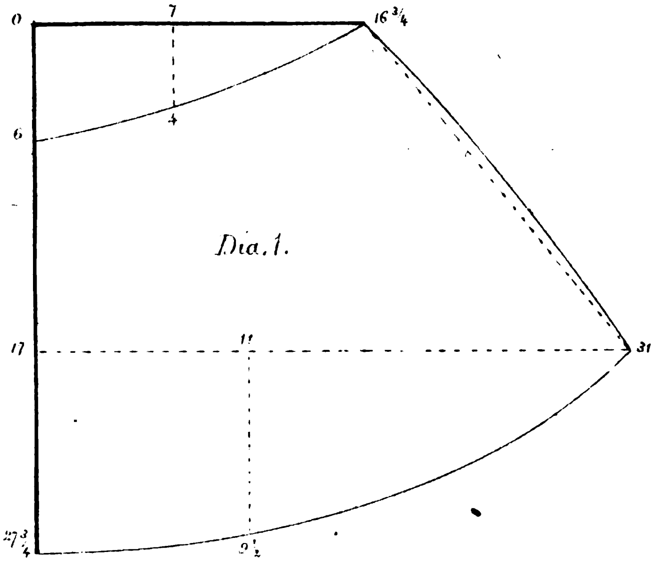
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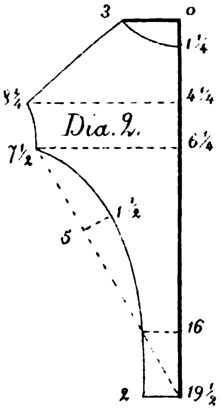
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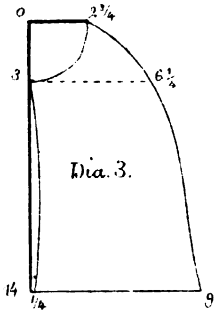
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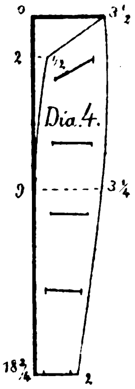
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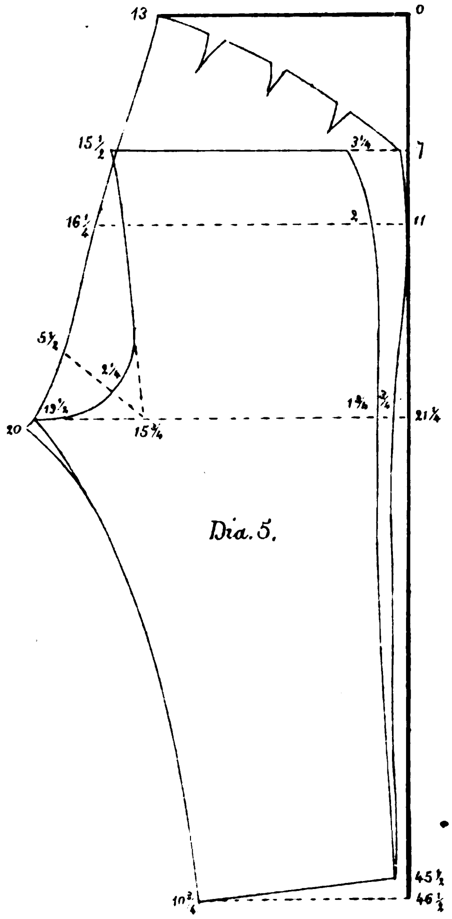
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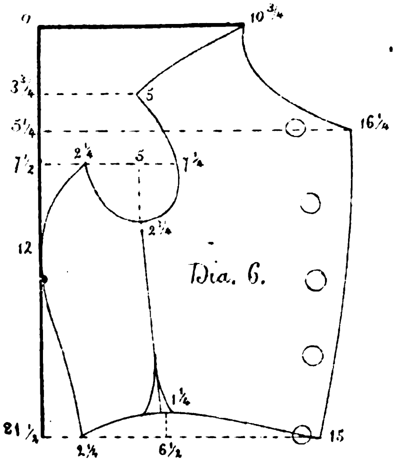
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G.C. Minister.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 359. March 1, 1876. Vol. 30.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

It is with deference and some little diffidence that I presume to enter the lists with so formidable a champion as your correspondent, Mr. John Anderson; but, coming to the conclusion that a repulse, or even a defeat, from such an antagonist would not be any disgrace, and impelled by a strong desire to promote discussion on the science and art of cutting, and on the study of anatomy in its bearing on or in relation to them, I have resolved to venture a few observations on your correspondent's remarks, being especially encouraged by his invitation for honest criticisms from the trade.

I have been watching with some impatience for a full delineation of all the various bones and muscles, with their actions, forms, &c., and for the form of garment best adapted to meet the requirements of those conformations and movements, but my expectation in that respect seems long in being realized.

I felt strongly inclined to comment on the appearance of Mr. Anderson's first letter, which you published in the number of the Gazette of Fashion for April, 1875, but thought it more fair to wait the further development of his investigation of "the principle which should form the basis of all systems or plans for cutting trousers." I will now revert to your correspondent's communication, which you published in April last, together with the diagram of the pattern of a pair of trousers. For the present, however, I will confine my remarks to the form of the under-side.

To elucidate my views, I have cut a pattern by Mr. Anderson's plan, and, by placing the top and under sides in juxtaposition, have formed a diagram (diagram 10) for that purpose. I have also drafted an under-side by my own system, and placed it in the same position as I had his, marking the outlines of both. I have indicated Mr. Anderson's by the letter A at the top of the seat-seam, and mine by the letter B.

In reference to this part of the garment, Mr. Anderson says: "*I will now proceed to form the under-sides. The top of the side-seam at* 1 *will be found at* 4½ *inches, or one-fourth of the seat from* A. *We are now at work to clothe the muscles, and give freedom for action. The development of the* glutæus magnus *demands that quantity which will bring the point* 2 *down to be equal, when on, with the front. If less spring be given, the result will be that the action of the leg will be shortened, and other bad effects would arise.*"

In his solicitude to make provision for the *glutæus* in one direction, your correspondent has lost threefold in another. It will be seen, by a glance at the diagram I send you, what length, by the formation of *his* seat-seam, there is between the prominence of the *sacrum*, indicated by the letter S, and the *patella*, P. Besides, his plan will bring such a pressure on the *lumbar vertebræ*, as to prevent the top of the seat (No. 2) being brought " down to be equal when with the front," thus depriving the wearer of the opportunity to obtain a greater length of the lines P, S, P. When seated, that advantage would be obtained by the bringing down of the seat, which would have the effect of shifting the point S to a higher part of the seat-seam, and consequently lengthen the lines to P. The extra length Mr. Anderson gives—which is but a very insignificant quantity beyond that which is given by my plan—from the top of the leg-seam to the top of the side-seam, is of very small importance, when it is borne in mind that, at this part, the cloth is on the bias, and therefore elastic. But, as the line P S at 1 is on the straight of the cloth, at the very point where the greatest amount of pressure is brought to bear—viz., the point of the *ischium*—to make a provision for this in another direction, it will be observed, gives my under-sides a spring at the fork. Now, I contend that it is the shortening of the distance from the *sacrum* to the *patella* which will lessen the action of the leg, and produce other bad effects; causing an accumulation of cloth to collect in folds across the top of the leg-seam, and in front of it.

I will, if it meet with your approval, at some future time, send you a diagram of a pair of trousers drafted to the same measures Mr. Anderson has selected, and will then more fully state my reasons for a different configuration to his.

In the meantime, a few words in reference to Mr. Anderson's description of the muscles. Your correspondent, in the April number, says: "*The* rectus abdominis *bends the trunk, presses in the abdomen, expands the* gastroenemius, *sets in action the* sartorius, rectus cruris, triceps longus, *&c., &c., acting in concert on the* patella, *like a pulley turning inwards the* gastroenemius." . . .

Now, in the first place, no one muscle sets another in motion. They are all entirely independent of one another, although acting in concert under the control of the *will*, through the medium of the nerves. In the second place, the muscle which acts on the *patella* is the only one which is attached to it—viz., the *rectus cruris*. All the other muscles mentioned in his remarks as being set in action, are either attached to the *tibia* or *fibula*, by their *tendons*, which pass over the knee-joint; especially the *sartorius*, which extends from the top of the *ilium*, in a diagonal direction, to the inner posterior edge of the *tibia*, at the small of the leg, below the knee-joint, to which it is attached, and *not* to the *gastroenemius*, as might be inferred from Mr. Anderson speaking of the *sartorius*, &c., &c., " acting upon the *patella*, like a pulley turning inwards the *gastroenemius*." Inasmuch as the *sartorius*, by contracting its fibres, raises the lower portion of the leg; by pulling up the *tibia*, it raises the *gastroenemius*, although not connected with it; at the same time bending the knee, the *rectus* relaxing, to allow that freedom. Hence the *sartorius* is called the *tailor's* muscle. It will thus be seen that, when the *rectus* contracts its fibres, pulls up the *patella*, and brings the leg in a straight line with the body, the *sartorius must* relax; and *vice versâ*. Or, if both contract at the same time, the leg will be held in a straight line, but the toes will be turned out. The office of the *gastroenemius* is to raise the heel, and give elasticity to the step.

Mr. Anderson, after enumerating various muscles which " act in concert," speaks of them "*as necessitating in their course an increase of length, to the extent of* nine *inches, to correspond with the change of posi-*

tion." Now, sir, I would like to hear that gentleman's reason for fixing the extra length required to meet the change, at that particular quantity; and what provision he makes, and in what direction, to meet the *necessity*.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
"Mark-Well."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

Much has been said and written, *pro* and *con.*, on breast-measure systems and admeasurement systems, and I, like many others, have tried both; in fact, I have tried so many so-called *perfect systems* of cutting, that at last I became bewildered, and, at times, felt inclined to throw up everything in disgust. I am glad to say I eventually made up my mind to follow the advice given by you some years ago—viz., that when a man has a system of cutting which will produce a perfect fit for a proportionate figure, let him keep to it, and for every deviation required therefrom, *use his judgment only.*

This I have done for years, and I think I should be justly considered a successful cutter, if giving general satisfaction to my customers, and in a business of nearly five hundred customers, the alterations not amounting to 3s. per week, may be taken as any proof.

A few months ago, a clergyman called to give an order for a suit of clothes. I at first felt inclined to decline the order, so certain did I feel that it would be impossible to fit a man of his figure; but, thinking that it would afford an excellent opportunity for testing my judgment, I took the order. Admeasurement, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, would have been useless I am sure; I should not have known where to commence. I am pleased to state that I was *perfectly successful*, and, to use my customer's own words, when he paid me for his clothes, "I am very pleased indeed with the fit."

I will not make any further remarks by way of introduction, but simply give you the measures I took, and send you patterns of the coat and trousers; and, if you think them worthy of notice, shall be glad to find you have made room for them in an early number of your esteemed work.

I hope the particulars of this case, and my complete success in cutting for this very peculiar make, may be an inducement to your readers, especially to the younger members of our profession, to rely solely upon their judgment for disproportionate figures, as so strongly and so wisely recommended in your excellent work, "The Complete Guide to Practical Cutting."

I would only remark that, to add to the difficulty, the customer's body was in a decidedly stooping position.

The measures for the coat were—18 natural waist, cut to 20; 41 skirt, 9 width of back, 21 and 34 elbow and sleeve; 24 breast, 24¾ waist, 26¾ hips; and 16 from the centre of the back, under the arm, to the front of the scye, as recommended in your treatise to be taken in disproportionate cases.

Trousers—2 top to hip, 22½ to the knee, 41 full length; 28 waist, 27¼ hips, and 26 seat. Leg-seam, 26¼.

The only alterations required on trying on, were shortening the shoulder drop a quarter of an inch, and letting the trousers out a little at the side-seam over the hips. I had to take three V's out in the underside at top of the seat as marked.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
"S."

We have much pleasure in publishing the above letter, and the patterns accompanying it, as they are an evident proof of the correctness of the principle on which our correspondent worked, as also a most unmistakeable confirmation of the accuracy of his judgment.

We can readily enter into "S.'s" feelings when he had his customer's figure visibly before him, and he had taken into consideration, at a glance, the difficulties which such a make would occasion him in drafting for him.

A less experienced cutter, and a less enthusiastic searcher after professional knowledge, would have been deterred from undertaking the experiment, and would have made some pretext to decline the order. We are glad that our correspondent was not so influenced, and that this incident should have reflected so creditably to his ability.

As the several measures are before our readers, they afford an opportunity for testing the merits of the several plans of cutting in use by them, by comparing the shape produced by their particular system with the diagrams on our sheet. We presume the absence of the quantities obtained by applying the tape-measure in certain directions on the body, will prevent those of our readers who cut by admeasurement systems proving the question of the correctness of the shape of the pattern, as they may not consider it a fair test, in the absence of the very quantities which should serve them as their principal guide to the make of the figure; otherwise, we should have been glad to have had the advantage of their experience and the result in this particular case.

The trifling alterations our correspondent had to make are of no account whatever; as the letting out of the trousers at the side-seam was a mere question of taste as to width, and the shortening of the shoulder at either end might have been rendered necessary by the making up. The main point for consideration is, did the judgment of the cutter prove equal to the task? The result, as described in our correspondent's letter, shows that it did; and our readers may be quite sure that, if such had not been the case, neither they nor ourselves, would have ever had any knowledge whatever of the circumstance.

We congratulate our correspondent on the courage he showed in risking the task, and the advocates of a reliance on judgment in drafting garments, on the highly satisfactory result in carrying out this precept.

We remember, some years ago, a member of our craft who had studied some particular plan of cutting, and, having mastered it, in his view it placed him in a position to battle successfully with any make of figure, no matter how extreme the disproportion might be, or how complicated the structure. In his advertisements, he specially invited gentlemen who found any difficulty in being fitted, to give *him* the opportunity of showing the advantages of his particular plan, and rather courted this description of custom than that which plain-going tailors would have preferred.—Ed. Gaz. of Fashion.

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT, AND ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Alteration in the Dress of Officers.

By a recent order, the following alterations have been made in the uniform and details of the dress of the officers of the above departments. With these exceptions, the dress regulations which we published last June remain unaffected by the division of the two departments:—

The officers of the Commissariat and the Transport Department will have on their buttons the word "Commissariat," instead of "Control Department;" and on the waist-plate the words, "Commissariat Transport," in place of "Control Department."

In the Ordnance Store Department, the tunic *for all ranks*, and the shell-jacket for officers under the rank of Assistant Commissary-General, will be edged with *scarlet* instead of *white*. On the buttons, the word "Ordnance" will replace that of "Control Department;" and on the waist-plate the words, "Ordnance Store Department," will be substituted for "Control Department." The undress trousers will have two stripes of *scarlet* cloth instead of *white*.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

We last month published the particulars of certain alterations which had been ordered to be made in the uniform of Officers of the Royal Artillery; it is to be understood that the officers are to provide themselves with the new pattern stable-jacket and mess-waistcoat by the date of the annual inspection in July next.

CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL TAILORS.

We have received from the Secretary of the above Society, a list of the essays and lectures to be delivered during the present half year, by the members whose names are affixed to the several subjects. As will be noticed, several are of special interest; and treated with that ability which usually characterizes the arguments of the several members who are accustomed to take an active part in these proceedings, we may anticipate much useful information from the discussion. The meetings are held on Friday evenings, at the "Fleece" Tavern, Queen Street, Cheapside, at half-past eight o'clock; and, with a desire to extend the advantages from these social gatherings, members of kindred societies are invited to attend.

March 3.—Mr. Beale—On Broad Forms.
„ 10.—Mr. H. W. Lloyd—On Wampen's Models for Juvenile Drapery.
„ 17.—Mr. H. Short—On Trousers for Stout Figures.
„ 24.—Mr. Tapson—On the Influence of Education on Tailors.
„ 31.—Mr. Chatwin—On the Effect of Trade Arrangements on the Ability of the Tailor.
April 21.—Mr. Edwards—On Success in Cutting.
„ 28.—Dr. Thomas Darwin Humphreys—An Essay.
May 5.—Mr. E. Giles—An Essay.
„ 12 & 19.—Mr. S. H. Rawley—On the Human Form, Anatomical and Anthropometrical.
„ 26.—Mr. Tapson—On Liveries.
June 2.—Mr. Cannell—On High and Low Shoulders.
„ 9.—Mr. M'Crossen—On some Systems of Cutting recently published.
„ 16.—Mr. Spinks—On Ladies' Jackets.
„ 23.—Mr. Leaver—On Waistcoats.
„ 30.—Mr. Phillips—On Chesterfields.

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(NEW EDITION.)

(*Continued from page* 77.)

Personal Staff of the Sovereign, and of the Royal Family.

Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Full Dress.

Tunic.—Scarlet cloth, with blue cloth collar and cuffs; the skirt 12 inches deep, for an officer 5 feet 9 inches in height, with a proportionate variation for any difference in height. On each side, at front, eight embroidered "frog-drop" loops, 4 inches long, exclusive of the drops. Five of them, with buttons, above the waist-seam, and three, without buttons, below it on the skirts. A similar loop at each end of the collar, without badges of rank. Round cuffs, 3 inches deep. A scarlet flap on each sleeve, with three embroidered loops and buttons; each loop $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, exclusive of the drop. A scarlet flap on each back-skirt, 10 inches long and 2 inches wide, with two loops and buttons, similar to those on the sleeve. Two buttons at the hips. A gold aiguilette on the right shoulder, and a gold cord loop, with a small button, on the left. The collar, cuffs, flaps, and back-skirts, edged with white cloth, a quarter of an inch wide, and the skirts lined with a white. Hooks and eyes in front.

Embroidery.—Gold, frog-drop device.

Lace.—Gold, oak-leaf pattern.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, $1\frac{3}{4}$-inch lace down the side-seams.

Spurs.—Brass.

Cocked-Hat, as described in "General Regulations," with loop of $\frac{3}{4}$-inch lace; tassels, netted, gold purl head; eight small gold bullions, with seven crimson bullions under them.

Plume.—Red and white upright swan feathers, five inches long.

Sword.—Mameluke, gilt hilt, with device of the Royal cypher and crown; ivory grip, and scimitar blade.

Scabbard.—Steel, with gilt mountings.

Sword-Knot.—Gold and crimson lace strap, with gold acorn.

Sword-Belt.—Russia leather, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch wide, with slings an inch wide; three strips of gold embroidery on belt and slings; a gilt hook to hook up the sword.

Sash.—Gold and crimson silk net, plaited runner and fringe tassels of gold and crimson silk.

Scarlet Undress.

Tunic.—The same as the dress tunic, except that there are *straight* loops of *scarlet mohair cord*, instead of gold embroidery.

All the other articles as in full dress.

Blue Undress.

Frock.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, eight loops of blue silk twist on each side of the breast; a similar

loop, five inches long, with a small button, at each side of the collar, *without* badges of rank. Plain cuffs, with two holes and buttons. A slash on each skirt behind, with a button at the bottom. A small gold aiguilette on the right shoulder, and a gold cord, with a small button, on the left. Two buttons at the bottom of side-seams. Skirts lined with the black.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with scarlet stripes, $1\frac{3}{4}$-inch wide, down the side-seams.

Forage-Cap.—Blue cloth, with gold embroidered peak, and band of $1\frac{3}{4}$-inch lace; gold purl button and braided figure on the top.

Great-Coat and Cape.—Blue milled cloth, of the regulation pattern, lined with scarlet rattinett. Collar lined with blue velvet.

Aide-de-Camp to General Officers, and to Governors.

The uniform same as described above, with the following exceptions:—

Tunic.—Field Officers have $\frac{1}{2}$-inch lace round the top of the collar, gold Russia braid along the bottom, and a row of eyes in double-braid below the lace; an Austrian knot of round-back gold cord on each sleeve, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, with figured braiding round the knot, extending to 11 inches from the bottom of the cuff. Captains have $\frac{1}{2}$-inch lace round the top of the collar, gold Russia braid along the bottom, and a tracing of plain braid below the lace. The sleeve ornament is the same as for Field Officers, except that the braid is a tracing of eyes round the knot, extending to 8 inches from the bottom of the cuff.

Lieutenants have the collar and sleeve similarly ornamented, except that there is only a plain tracing in single braid round the knot, extending to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches only from the bottom of the cuff.

Shoulder-Belt.—White patent leather, 2 inches wide, for all ranks.

Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief wear aiguilettes as for Equerries of the Royal Family, and do not wear shoulder-belts and telescope-cases.

Aides-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to the Viceroy of India.

The "frog-drop" loops on the tunic of the Aides-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant are replaced by a device of shamrocks in gold embroidery; and those to the Viceroy of India, by a device of lotus leaves in gold embroidery.

The Queen's Aides-de-Camp are to be in full dress on all occasions when Her Majesty is present in State; in the scarlet undress at *levées*, field-days, and other military occasions, when Her Majesty is present.

If on full pay of the Royal Artillery, they are to wear *blue* tunics, with scarlet collar and cuffs, and blue flaps; and with blue cord loops on the undress tunic.

The embroidery, lace, &c., of Militia and Yeomanry Aides-de-Camp are to be of silver, instead of gold, except the sash, which is to be as above described.

(*To be continued.*)

THE REPORT OF FASHION.

We have the pleasure to announce to our patrons and to the trade, that the advanced state of the plate for the ensuing seasons enables us to announce its publication at the end of this month. Our work has now been so long before the public, and its several features are so well known to the greater portion of the trade, that it would be superfluous on our part to expatiate upon the nature of the publication, but that the springing up of new firms, imposes upon us the necessity to make them acquainted with the character and purport of our work.

It consists of a coloured plate, containing twenty-one figures, artistically drawn, and carefully prepared for fidelity to style and design of patterns, representing the most fashionable forms of dress for morning and evening dress, ladies' riding-habits and jackets, and youths' and children's clothing.

This is accompanied by sheets of patterns in full size of fashionable styles of garments, varying from time to time; and a collection of patterns reduced to scale for the purpose of being produced to any size for which the style is suitable, by means of the principle of graduation carried into effect by the Graduated Measures. The letter-press furnishes the various details on fashion and dress, and comprises a review of the several new goods introduced for the season. The information which this work affords to the trade has secured for it the patronage of the principal trades in the United Kingdom, and the "Report of Fashion" is held in high estimation all over the civilized world, as the faithful exponent of English fashions.

For terms and conditions, see advertisement on the wrapper.

We have had reduced copies of the plate taken by a patent process, for the convenience of their being packed up with pattern. Copies can *only* be had by subscribers or purchasers of single copies, and cannot be had separately. Copies of the work can be sent to town houses, for enclosure, on receipt of early intimation.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1801 AND 1802.

Diagrams 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 9, are the pattern of a double-breasted frock-coat to the style which will be the most fashionable during the forthcoming seasons.

Diagram 5, is the pattern of the trousers referred to by our correspondent, "S.," in his letter, which we publish in our present number, and illustrates the shape which he found necessary, to suit the peculiar make of his customer, who would have broken the heart of many a less experienced cutter.

Diagrams 3, 7, 11, and 12, are the pattern of a single-breasted frock-coat, sent us by the same correspondent, and drafted for the same customer.

This pattern will offer a good opportunity for comparing the shape with any other produced to the same measures by a different plan of cutting, and will show what alteration our correspondent, in his judgment, may have made to meet the singular make of figure which he had to clothe—we will hardly say *fit*, as probably, under the circumstances, that would have scarcely been desirable. The object principally to be achieved would be to produce a coat which should sit easily and comfortably upon the body.

We regret that we cannot give those of our readers, who are attached to the admeasurement principle of cutting, any of the measures which they might require to enable them to test their particular plans on the make our correspondent has described. If, however, they can venture to concoct certain measures, based upon the breast and waist measures, which their experience in the plan would indicate as likely to be the possible quantities on the body, we leave the matter for them to decide.

Diagram 10, is referred to by our correspondent, "Mark-Well," as showing the difference between a pair of trousers drafted by him to the same measures by Mr. Anderson's system, and one produced by his own method; and serves to illustrate his remarks upon the advantage which Mr. Anderson claims for his plan, based upon his knowledge of the anatomy of the figure, and the several requirements for the special action of certain muscles which are brought into play by every movement of the leg.

MORNING-DRESS.

FROCK-COAT.

On one of the plates issued with the present number of our work, we have illustrated the form of frock-coat, which will be the prevailing style during the ensuing seasons. It is double-breasted; the waist cut to a medium length, but the skirt is longer, and rather fuller than we last reported; so that the difference in proportion between the two is still more apparent. The lapel is of a medium width only, and has five holes worked in it. The collar deeper in the stand and in the fall, and proportionately broader at the end, with a small light. The sleeve wide all the way down, but without any indication of the "peg-top," and is made up with a deep cuff and one button and hole, or a cuff simulated by braid or stitching. The pattern of this coat, which we publish in our collection of patterns in diagram, will furnish our readers with all the various points of detail of interest to the cutter. The edges are bound or trimmed with silk braid. Fancy makes in elastic coatings in black and blue, are as much worn as at any time since the introduction of this article to the trade; in fact, a superfine cloth frock-coat is the exception rather than the rule.

MORNING-COAT.

On another plate, we have a representation of a fashionable style of morning-coat for the early part of the season. It is single-breasted, with a small turn, cut rather full over the chest, and forward at the waist. The waist is not cut but little longer than for a frock-coat, but the hip-buttons are rather wider apart, and the back-scye deeper. There are three buttons and holes at front, placed rather closer together than if marked up regularly with others. The skirt is moderately long, and of a medium width at the bottom. The sleeve as described for a frock-coat, or without a cuff and a hole and button, and the bottom of the hind-arm-seam slightly rounded off. The end of the collar is well sloped off, and square or rounded to fancy. The edges are turned in and stitched. There is no one particular style or make of goods for morning-coats, the selection is governed to a certain extent by the make of the coat. Fancy patterns in the different makes of coatings are worn. Checks in various sizes and styles, and in every combination of colour, are made up with good effect. The size of the check is no objection, so that a customer can please himself with regard to pattern. Broad mixtures are also made up with a good result. Horn and bone buttons are much used.

It will be observed, by a reference to these two plates, that trousers for morning wear are cut wide in the leg, and to fall well on the foot. Our artist has illustrated some of the newest patterns with great faithfulness, and the effect of the several styles is shown to advantage on the plates.

LADIES' JACKETS.

We have introduced on the third plate a very graceful style of jacket for ladies' out-of-door wear, suitable either for the spring or the latter part of the summer, when the temperature suggests a protection of this character. It is cut rather long behind, but much longer at front, and to run well off. It is fastened at top by one button and short loop, or a hole, and left to hang quite freely from the body. The roll-collar is merely formed by several narrow braids sewn on, at a little distance apart, or by a single broad braid, 3 or 4 inches wide. The sleeve is very wide at the bottom, and hangs away from the arm at the back. There are pockets at front of the skirts, with straight flaps, or merely an opening, and the single or the same number of braids as on the edges of the jacket, sewn underneath, and so give the appearance of a welt. This style of jacket is made up to advantage in light colours, as also in a bright shade of blue, in fancy makes of coatings, or any of the several goods manufactured for this purpose. The braid should be of the same colour, but one or two shades darker than the jacket. If preferred, the imitation roll, the cuffs, and the flaps, might be made of a darker colour, as well as of a different pattern and material. This arrangement would produce a pleasing effect.

FANCY VESTINGS.

We have purposely represented the frock and morning coats well open at front, to afford an opportunity to illustrate two new patterns in fancy vestings, manufactured for the ensuing seasons. Although the scale to which the figures on our plates are drawn does not permit us to show every detail of the pattern, our artist has succeeded in giving a fair representation of the principal features of the designs, so as to enable our readers to form an opinion of the effects.

The two styles are selected from an excellent assortment of fancy waistcoatings, which has been submitted to us by a leading manufacturing firm, who, to judge by the spirit with which they have gone in for the season, hope to shake the prevailing taste in this respect. Who is most to blame for this lamentable state of things is, perhaps, difficult to state; but, in our opinion, tailors have only themselves to thank for the falling off in this profitable branch of their trade. If customers have it constantly dinned into their ears that coat and waistcoat, or the whole suit, should be made of the same article, and never have a fancy vesting of any make of goods shown to them, why, there is no alternative left but to take what they can get, and accept the statement of their *schneider* as gospel. The waistcoat will last as long as the coat; whereas, if the customer had chosen a fancy vesting, he would have, in a short time, required another of a different pattern, as a relief to his eye, and so as not always to be dressed alike.

The patterns we have noticed are mostly in dark colours; but, perhaps, it were safer, in this instance, to risk the attempt to revive the fancy waistcoat trade in more sober colours and patterns, and so accustom the eye by degrees to the change. Lighter colours and figures will necessarily follow, once the small edge of the wedge is securely inserted.

PROFESSOR LEONE LEVI ON "WORK AND WAGES."

In the last of the series of lectures recently delivered on the above subject, in the theatre of King's College, the learned Professor pointed out the fallacies and evils attending strikes; and his able remarks on the subject cannot be too widely circulated, as a warning to the operatives against entering too precipitately in antagonism with the employers of labour. The advice given is so sound, and, at the same time, so thoroughly disinterested, that it is but the duty of every one with the smallest amount of influence, to use it in giving the widest circulation to the counsel so honestly offered. Commenting on the differences which might arise between masters and men, the learned Professor observed:

"It could not cause much surprise that masters and men, engaged in industries of a complex character, should, at times, find themselves involved in disagreements. The marvel rather was that such disagreements occurred so seldom, and that they exercised, comparatively speaking, so small an influence on the general industry of the country. Force was, at best, a dangerous remedy, even in a righteous cause. What criterion could they take of the justice of a cause, where there was no inalienable right? The labourer was, undoubtedly, entitled to his wages; but when they came to the point of *what* the labourer should get, they came to another question. The right to resist, and the cause by which resistance was justified, were two different things. Some workmen said that a strike was the only remedy they had in their hands against unjust masters; and they asked what else would they do, affirming that if masters, presuming on the weakness of the men, set aside all considerations of moral duty, and enforced conditions which the men could not accept, the men had a right to say, 'We will not work on your terms; we must strike.' Against such considerations, he besought the workmen to be mindful to place the immediate sacrifices thereby involved—the injury caused to large multitudes, the disorganization of industry, the hatred engendered, the doubt of success in the struggle, the loss of wages and of savings, the result often of long-sustained efforts at economy. His advice would be, 'Ere you strike, I pray you to count the cost.' . . . Was it not desirable also that the rules of the different trades unions should be more complete? When a strike had commenced, there was little chance of the observance of courtesy between the parties. The time when the strike happened was, for the most part, inconvenient for the master, who was, so to speak, at the mercy of the employed. When the workmen struck, they had no right to interfere with others of their fellows who might take their places. If they tried to force their fellows to act otherwise than they wished—to intimidate them by any deed or word which should create fear—they would commit a wrong which might expose them to criminal proceedings. A reference to past strikes was not very encouraging, viewed in connexion with good results to the workmen. A few strikes had been successful, but many more had failed. But supposing the strike to succeed, they must work a long time at the higher wages to recover what they had lost during the time of the struggle."

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 360. APRIL 1, 1876. VOL. 30.

POSTILLION'S DRESS.

In continuation of our series of coloured plates, illustrating special costumes, we have selected two styles of dress worn by postillions. A licence is permitted in the selection of a livery for a postillion, as the colours of the family livery are not necessarily obliged to be adopted. When worn, they are reversed; that is, the body of the jacket is made of the colour of the *facings*, and the collar, cuffs, belt, and welts, of the colour of the *livery*. Consequently, as shown by the first figure on the plate, the family livery is supposed to be claret, and the facings scarlet. The shape of the jacket is shown by the pattern in diagram, published with the present number. It is cut short, to give a smart appearance, and to prevent it binding on the hips. When a belt is worn, as diagram 7, it is advisable to cut it separate, and sew it on to the bottom of the jacket, the back and forepart being cut so much shorter than the measure taken. If cut on, it will be necessary to take a fish out at the side-seam of the forepart. The upper edge is then cut shorter, and stretched out to the lower, so as to obtain the requisite freedom at the bottom of the jacket. The sleeve is made as represented on the figure, with a plain two-button cuff, or with a long straight slash and five or six buttons, as illustrated on the second figure. There are usually three rows of buttons, ball or sugar-loaf, placed about three-quarters of an inch apart, and two of the rows in the direction shown on the plate; to form a free curve on the breast. When the belt is sewn on *over* the jacket, the lower buttons at the front of the forepart are plain flat brace-buttons, so as not to stand up under the belt, and the ball or sugar-loaf buttons sewn on to the belt, to run with those on the jacket itself.

There are two forms of welts worn—one with points top and bottom, as shown by diagram 2; and the other with points at top only, as represented on diagram 4. With either shape, there are usually three rows of buttons; nine in all. The former is worn without the belt, and the latter is sewn on to the upper edge of the belt. There are pockets in the forepart, under the welts. The colour of the button is usually regulated by the livery button.

A black velveteen jacket with gilt or plated buttons has a very smart appearance. A badge with the crest and coronet worn on the left arm is a striking feature. If a less effective jacket were desired, it could be made in a dark Oxford or Queen's mixture, or in the colour of the livery, and edged with the colour of the facings.

Some families give their postillion in the summer a jacket made of striped Valencia, like that worn for their waistcoats; the stripes to run up and down. For lightness, the upper part of the front-edge of the forepart is cut off, and the top-edge of the collar made to run with it, without a step to the neck. A white quilting waistcoat is worn with this style of jacket.

The leather breeches are made easy to the thigh, and cut higher upwards. They are long, and have four buttons and holes at the knee, and one in the garter.

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(New Edition.)

(*Continued from page* 86.)

Equerries to the Queen.

The same uniform as described for Her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, except that there are four loops and buttons on the slashes on the sleeves of both dress and undress tunics, instead of blue.

If General Officers, they may wear the uniform of their rank, with an aiguilette on the right shoulder.

Equerry to the Prince of Wales.

The only difference in the uniform is in the device on the sword-hilt, and on the buttons.

Equerries to the Royal Family.

The same uniform as worn by the Queen's Equerries, with the following exceptions.

Eight buttons at front, no loops of embroidery or cord on the breast, three loops and buttons on each skirt-flap, instead of two; the aiguilette only two-thirds the size of those worn by the Queen's Equerries.

Personal Staff of General Officers and Governors.

Military Secretary and Assistant Military Secretary.

If Field Officers.

The uniform as for the General Staff, with the following exceptions:—The collar of the tunic to have a special pattern, vandyked figure in gold braid, within the lace, and a similar figure on the sleeve, above and below the lace, extending to 9½ inches from the bottom of the cuff. The plume to be red and white upright swan feathers, 5 inches long.

If under the Rank of Field Officer.

The uniform as for the General Staff, with the following exceptions:—

The collar of the tunic (edged round the top only) and the cuffs, to have *round-back* gold cord instead of lace, with vandyked braided figures of special pattern, those on the sleeves extending to 7½ inches only from the bottom of the cuffs. Shoulder-belt, white patent leather, 2 inches wide.

Cavalry.

We purposely pass over the descriptions of the uniform of the three regiments of the Household Cavalry, as the particulars will only interest a very limited number of tailors compared with the details of the regular service.

Dragoon Guards and Dragoons' Full Dress.

Tunic (except for the 6th Dragoon Guards).—Scarlet cloth, eight buttons at front. Collar and cuffs of the colour of the regimental facings. Velvet for the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 7th Dragoon Guards, and cloth for the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and the 1st, 2nd, and 6th Dragoons. The collar laced all round with ¾-inch lace for Field Officers, but round the top only for Captains and Lieutenants, with badges of rank at each end, embroidered in silver. Pointed cuffs, edged with round-back gold, forming a triple Austrian knot, traced round with gold Russian braid, and extending to 11 inches from the bottom of the cuffs, for Field Officers. For Captains, a double Austrian knot similarly traced, 9 inches deep; and for Lieutenants, a single Austrian knot, 7 inches deep. Twisted gold cord loop, with small button on each shoulder. Scarlet flap on each skirt behind, with three buttons, and edged with round-back gold cord. Two buttons at hips. The front of the tunic edged with the same material and colour as the facings, and the skirts lined with white.

Tunic for the 6th Dragoon Guards.—Blue cloth, edged all round, *including the top and bottom of the collar,* with round-back gold cord. Collar and cuffs of white cloth, the collar laced within the cord like those of the other regiments, and with the badges of rank embroidered in silver. Pointed cuffs, with 1½-inch lace round the top, and figured braiding extending to 11 inches, from the bottom of the cuff, for Field Officers. For Captains, an Austrian knot of round-back gold cord, and a tracing of braid in the form of eyes, 8 inches deep; and a similar knot, and a tracing of plain braid, 7½ inches deep, for Lieutenants.

Gold lace, and buttons of regimental patterns.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with 1¾-inch lace down the sides. Wellington boots and brass spurs. The 6th Dragoon Guards have two stripes of ¾-inch lace, a quarter of an inch apart, down the sides.

Pantaloons for Mounted Duties.—Blue cloth, with stripes, as on trousers. Over-boots and steel spurs.

Helmet, for Dragoon Guards, gilt, brass; and of white metal for 1st and 6th Dragoons.

Black Bearskin Cap for 2nd Dragoons (Scotch Greys).

Sword.—Three-quarter basket, steel hilt; steel scabbard.

Sword-Knot.—White leather strap, with gold acorn.

Sword-Belt.—Gold lace, one and a half inch wide, with slings an inch wide. Morocco leather lining and velvet edging, of the same colour as the facings.

Pouch-Belt.—Gold lace, two and a half inches wide, with the same lining and edging as the sword-belt. Gilt buckle, &c., but silver for the 6th Dragoon Guards.

Pouch.—Black leather, with gold embroidered edging.

Gauntlets.—White leather.

(*To be continued.*)

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Every medical officer in the Army, under the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, is ordered to provide himself with the new pattern case of pocket surgical instruments lately approved of. The case is to be carried on service in the new pattern undress regulation shoulder-pouch, recently approved and sealed.

LONDON FOREMAN-TAILORS' MUTUAL ASSOCIATION.

The Anniversary Dinner of the above Society took place at Willis's Rooms on the 26th ult., on which occasion Mr. J. H. Smallpage presided. There was a good attendance of masters, and the members mustered in force.

The usual loyal toasts being proposed, and received with the customary enthusiasm, the Chairman gave the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the London Foreman-Tailors' Mutual Association." He enlarged upon the many benefits which it and kindred societies conferred. They were formed to engender a mutual good feeling among the members of their particular profession; and, in his opinion, the young and rising foremen derived many advantages from them. He alluded to the assistance which a member might receive in case of sickness in his family, at which time it would be of great value. By the report, it would appear that £81 had been granted in such cases, £19 had been voted to the unemployed, and £30 towards burial and other expenses. The Chairman remarked he was happy to learn that the Society was in a flourishing condition, and that it had a balance of £621 at its bankers'. He hoped this satisfactory state of things would continue, and that, as the number of members went on increasing, the funds would necessarily keep pace, and that fewer cases might have need of assistance. He remarked that he should be only too happy at any time to be of service to the Society, and he trusted that the same sentiment was shared by other employers. It was a duty which both parties owed to one another, as neither employer nor the *employé* could do without each other. He considered they ought to go hand in hand, in promoting a good cause like the present. Alluding to a report, that it might hereafter be necessary to erect a house or home for those members who might become indigent, or too old to work, the Chairman said that, in the event of such a proposal being carried out, he would willingly assist, so far as his pocket was concerned, and promote the undertaking in every way in his power.

Mr. Carrington proposed, "Our Kindred Societies," in a few appropriate words, and said that the presence of their representatives on the occasion was a source of great pleasure to the members of the Society. It was a proof of the good feeling which existed among them, as members of the same profession, and he trusted that this friendly feeling would long continue.

Messrs. Pearson and Eldred responded.

The former gentleman, in returning thanks for the Society of which he was a member, referred to the satisfaction which such meetings gave. He said that, although the progress made by his Society was slow at first, yet, by a determined perseverance, they had now a very respectable number, and their funds were in a satisfactory state. It was his great desire to see all the different foremen-tailors' societies amalgamated into one harmonious whole, so that they might work with perfect unanimity for the general benefit of the trade. It would afford him great pleasure to communicate to his Society the kind feeling which had been expressed towards it on this occasion.

Mr. Eldred thanked the company for the cordial manner in which they had received his name in connexion with the toast. He was but a humble representative of a City Society, which was, of course, differently constituted to those at the West-end. He was glad, however, to say that it was prosperous, and was evidently producing a good effect on its members. He had listened with much satisfaction to the statement of the general prosperity of the Society whose anniversary they were met to celebrate, and it was a good omen that the members went on year after year adding to their numbers, as it proved the benefits of the Association were thoroughly appreciated. It showed, at all events, that they were men of first-rate business habits, and of high intellectual capacity. His sincere wish was, that their Society might long continue to prosper.

The health of "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. Fenton, who, in the course of his remarks, said, that the manner in which the toast had been received left him but few words to say on its behalf. He was sure they one and all felt more keenly than words could express, the honour and the kindness shown towards their Society by the presence of so many gentlemen connected with the trade. Their presence testified to the goodly feeling which it was desirable should always exist between the employers and the employed. Much as he was gratified with the presence of the visitors on this occasion, he felt sure that he should be supported by all the members when he said that he would rather hail them next year as *members* than *visitors*.

Mr. Lawrence, in returning thanks on behalf of the visitors, said he thanked the Society for the kind and enthusiastic manner in which it had received the proposition of coupling his name with the toast. It was very pleasing to be among so many gentlemen with whom he was acquainted. He had been invited to respond to the toast, but some other gentleman, in his opinion, ought to have been asked to perform that gracious task, as he did not consider himself a visitor, but an old friend to every one in the room. It was a very pleasant and agreeable duty to be associated with gentlemen connected with the *élite* of the profession in the West-end, whose establishments were not to be equalled in the whole world; and it was on their behalf, therefore, that he had the honour to reply for the very kind manner in which the healths of the visitors had been proposed and received. The gentleman, who was officiating as chairman, was well known for his philanthropy, and it was with pleasure and gratitude he listened to his generous offer of assistance, if required. The visitors were proud at being present at so brilliant an entertainment, and he begged to return, on their behalf, his very best thanks for the additional compliment which had been paid them.

Mr. Middleton, in proposing the "Press," said it was a powerful institution, and that he could not speak too highly in its honour. All were indebted to the daily journals for the copious information which they afforded on all matters connected with politics and science.

Mr. Whitehurst responded.

Mr. Middleton again rose, and proposed the health of the President of the Society, Mr. Murrell. He adverted to the many qualities which that gentleman possessed for the proper performance of the duties connected with the office he so ably filled. Having been a member many years of the Society, he (Mr. Middleton) could speak of its working, and the many benefits it had conferred. Although he had seldom missed being present at the Anniversary Dinners, he thought that they had never been better provided for than they were on this occasion, and the arrangements made for their comfort reflected great credit on the officers of the Association. He concluded by inviting the company to drink to the health of the President.

Mr. Murrell, on rising to reply, was received with renewed applause. He assured the company that he deeply felt the honour paid to him, by the kind manner in which they had received the proposition of the toast. Ever since he had been in office, he had exerted himself, to the best of his abilities, to discharge the duties of President for the benefit of all. He trusted nothing had been found wanting on his part to promote the interest and the welfare of the Association; and if he could but feel that his conduct had been conducive to good, he should be perfectly satisfied, and recompensed for the part he had taken.

Mr. Germainn gave "The Health of the Officers of the Association," coupling with it the name of Mr. Cragg, their Secretary, who, he felt sure, had secured the confidence of every member belonging to it. The books were kept in a most praiseworthy manner, and were perfectly intelligible to all. In fact, he was a first-rate officer.

Mr. Cragg, in replying to the toast, thanked the company for the cordial manner in which his name and those of the officers of the Society, had been received. He alluded to the objects in establishing the Association—for the mutual improvement of its members, particularly in cutting garments so as properly to fit the customers. The Association had aimed not so much at becoming a large society, as in being a financial one, and he was happy to say that it had members connected with all the leading houses. No member had ever made a claim for superannuation, and he trusted they never would receive such an application. Many of their members had become masters—he could count up eighteen since he had been Secretary. Although fortune had not so favoured him, he would still say, "*Nil desperandum.*" Allusion had been made to the amalgamation of the several societies. In his opinion the scheme was not advisable. They could work better separately, and still be identified in principle and harmony with the body. With reference to the presence of ladies at their anniversaries, he thought that no one would object to that innovation.

The health of the Chairman was proposed by the President of the Association. Mr. Murrell referred, in very graceful terms, to the honour Mr. Smallpage had conferred on the Society by presiding on this occasion, and on its behalf. He expressed the pleasure it afforded him to see him in the chair, and thanked him for the efficient manner in which he had discharged the important duty.

Mr. Smallpage, in replying, assured the company that his duty had been exceedingly agreeable, and that, if he could benefit the Society, he would, from the bottom of his heart, do so. He had passed a delightful evening, and it was pleasing to see so many young men among them. Unless young foremen were properly trained and initiated, the trade would eventually suffer. With an open field, a fair trade, and no favour, all would be content.

The health of the "Dinner Stewards" was proposed by Mr. Campbell, and replied to by Mr. Townsend.

The enjoyment of the evening was considerably enhanced by the sweet melody so effectively discoursed.

NEWEST STYLE OF LADIES' RIDING-HABITS.

On one of the plates issued with the number of our work for this month, we have illustrated one of the newest and most fashionable styles of riding-habits for the ensuing season. As shown by the pattern in diagram, the waist is now worn longer than was reported last season. The back is still cut rather narrow across to the back-scye, and at the bottom. The body is fastened with buttons and holes. The sleeve is rather small, in proportion to the width they have lately been cut to, and made up without a cuff, and with two or three buttons and holes at the hand. The jacket-skirt is moderately long and narrow, reaches to the front-edge of the forepart, and is cut off at an angle. The back and forepart-skirts are lined with cloth, to give a firmness, and a small square tab of cloth or silk, with two holes worked in it, sewn on below the buttons at bottom of side-seams. The body is lined throughout with some light-coloured silk, quilted and stitched in diamond figures. A ply of wadding is useful at the front of the scye, and a thin horsehair through the fronts keeps the habit nicely in shape. The edges are trimmed with a three-eighths inch silk braid, sewn on flat; two tracing-braids are carried up the side-seams, and terminate in a "crow's-foot" or a point at top, and a small figure may be formed at the top and bottom of the back. The train is very simple in form, and the particulars will be found given in describing the pattern. The band is lined with silk serge, and has two buttons sewn on it at the back, to correspond with the holes on the square tab; and is fastened at the side by a buckle and strap, or a button and hole only. Blue, of a bright shade, is a favourite colour, and a darker shade and black are also worn. Diagonal ribs, and other small patterns in fancy coatings, are frequently made up, as also tweeds, in grey and drab, for younger ladies, or for the *seaside.*

Habits are still worn to button up to the top, and with a narrow stand-collar, rounded at front, as some ladies prefer their habits fastened up to the throat. The style we have illustrated is newer, and for that reason we have given it the preference on our plate.

NEW STYLE OF "NORFOLK" JACKET.

We have illustrated, on the first figure on our third plate, the style of "Norfolk" jacket to correspond with the pattern we publish in diagram, communicated by one of our correspondents, who has made it up in his particular connexion, and found it to give general satisfaction. There is a "box" plait at the centre of the back, and one at the bottom of each side-seam, so that the greater part of the fulness is given below the waist. To preserve the appearance, to which the eye has been accustomed in this form of jacket, a band of the same material might be *stitched* on down the whole length of the forepart and skirt. There are four buttons and holes at front, and when the belt is fastened it covers the lower one. Plain sleeve, rather wide, with a hole and button at the hand. Medium collar, both as to height and depth. Edges turned in, and stitched a little distance in. Patch or pouch pockets at front of skirts, and one outside each breast. The bolder patterns in checks and broad mixtures are made up in this form of jacket, and usually the whole costume is alike in pattern.

RINK COSTUME.

Rinking, as one of the latest sensations, has for the moment so completely laid hold on the mass, that we are bound to admit the fact. The question of a suitable dress for the purpose forces itself upon us, and, in solving this problem, we have to take into consideration the several requirements.

In the first place, it is palpable that there must be perfect freedom for the limbs, to admit of the different figures, which the more experienced rinkers are accustomed to illustrate by their graceful and rapid movements. And, in the second place, the material in which the dress is made up, must have a certain amount of firmness to resist the strain which may be brought to bear upon it, in the event of the wearer coming suddenly to grief in the midst of his evolutions.

There is still another very essential quality to be ensured by the cutter, which is, to give plenty of length of seat to the trousers; for, unless this be attended to, unpleasant results are not unlikely to follow in the case of a fall, as the inelegant position in which the rinker finds himself against his will, does not afford him much time to recover a more becoming attitude.

The dress we have illustrated by the second figure on this plate, is suitable in every respect, as there is no superfluity in material to impede the free circulation of legs or arms. The jacket is cut like the new Infantry patrol-jacket, or like an ordinary "three-seamer," with a narrow stand-collar rounded off at the end. There are four buttons and holes at front, and the front-edges are well rounded off at the bottoms. The jacket should be cut long enough to cover the seat well. Plain sleeve, moderately wide, with a button and hole at the hand. A "patch" pocket at front of each skirt, and a "ticket" pocket on right forepart, with a half-circular flap. Edges turned in and swelled. The choice of pattern in the new coatings for the season, offers a favourable opportunity for selection, as there is no restraint put upon the taste or style.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1806 AND 1807.

Diagrams 1, 6, 9, and 11, are the pattern of a new form of "Norfolk" jacket, sent us by a correspondent, and which, for the novelty in style and arrangement, we have illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number of our work. A "box" plait is formed at the centre of the back, and one at the bottom of each side-seam.

Diagrams 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, and 15, are the pattern of the postillion's jacket illustrated this month.

Diagrams 5, 10, 13, 14, and 16 to 19 inclusive, are the pattern of the most fashionable style of lady's riding-habit and train for the present season, and corresponds with the style illustrated on the plate we publish, as usual, at this period of the year. The back is cut to a moderate width across to the back-scye, which is rather deeper now. The waist is increased in length. We have produced the forepart with two plaits under the bosom, as the effect is decidedly improved by this plan. The tops of the plaits are low. The forepart is drafted large enough to admit of it being fastened by buttons and holes. Diagram 10, is the pattern of the jacket-skirt, which is cut long enough to reach to the front-edge of the forepart, and is sewn on easy. The back-skirt may be cut plain with a regular plait, or with either a "banyan" or a "box" plait at the centre. The train is cut to a different shape to that we gave last year. The top-side (diagram 18) is cut longer at the *right* side-seam, and held on in making up, to give ease for the position of the body when in the saddle. It is also cut with more round than allowed on to the under-side. An opening for a pocket is cut in the under-side near to the *left* side-seam, and the edge faced with cloth. The train is usually cut about nine or ten inches longer than the length from the waist to the ankle. The top-side is sewn on to the band (diagram 13), the curved edge being the upper edge. A "box" plait, about five or six inches wide, is formed at the middle of the under-side of the train (diagram 19), but the upper half is plain. When a lady—as in the case, sometimes, of delicate health—rides alternately on each side of the horse, both side-seams then of the top-side of the train must be cut alike, and held on, and both side-seams of the under-side must be cut with the same quantity of round.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

At the ballot which took place at the end of February for the election of three additional pensioners on the funds of the above charitable Institution, the following candidates were successful, and polled the numbers set against their respective names:—

James Jarvis	3648
Samuel Pyle	3464
Charles Hounsell	2877

The other four candidates made satisfactory additions to their previous numbers.

It may be presumed that the length of time the candidates named have subscribed to the Institution, has influenced the support they have received, and that, to this circumstance, they may, in a measure, attribute their success.

NEW COURT DRESS FOR CIVILIANS.

We have a few copies left of the uncoloured plate we issued with the June, 1871, number of our monthly work, illustrating the New Court Dress for civilians, together with full particulars of details, for which an early application would be advisable.

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May.—On Disproportion, continued—On Trouser-Cutting, by John Anderson—Dress Regulations for the Army: Rifle Regiments, West India Regiments, and Brigade Depôts—Military Chaplains, New Pattern Surplice—Volunteer Uniform, Total Number of Regiments using certain Colours—Article by "Alpha" on Papers read at Foremen-Tailors' Societies—Ladies' Riding-Habits—Evening-Dress—Morning-Coat—Patterns of Dress-Coat, Morning-Coat—Illustration of Trousers, by J. Anderson—Old Styles with New Names—Merchant Tailors' Exchange of Philadelphia.

June.—Benevolent Institution of Journeyman-Tailors, Annual Dinner—On Trouser-Cutting, by J. Anderson, continued—On Disproportion, continued—Dress Regulations for the Army: Royal Military College at Sandhurst, Infantry Militia, Control Department—Gentlemen Jockeys' Dress—Uniform of Eton College—Morning-Coat—Patterns of Two Pairs of Trousers, large size—Morning-Coat—Illustrations of J. Anderson's Remarks, and Morning-Waistcoat.

July.—Philadelphia Exhibition—Philanthropic Society of Master-Tailors of Paris—Riding-Trousers, by "S.;" Letter by "Simplex"—New Waterproof Fabric—Portable Wardrobe—Antiquity of the Blouse—Dress Regulations for the Army: Deputy-Controller, Assistant-Controller, Commissary, &c.—Uniform of Adjutants—Aides-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief—Patterns: High and Low Shouldered Figures, Disproportion, Lounge-Jacket, Morning-Trousers, Riding-Trousers—On Disproportion, continued—Plates: Summer Frock-Coat, Morning-Coat, Lounge-Jackets, Boy's Sailor's Dress—Perfection in Cutting.

August.—Letter by John Anderson—On Disproportion, continued—Dress Regulations for the Army: Medical Department—Plates of Lady's Jacket, Shooting-Dress, and Yachting-Dress, The Deer-Stalker—Patterns: Ladies' Jackets, Riding-Habit Train, and Shooting-Jacket.

September.—On Disproportion, continued—Dress Regulations for the Army: Medical Department, continued; Chaplains and Veterinary Staff—Military Decorations and Medals—Trouser Bottoms—"Report of Fashion"—Journeyman-Tailors' Benevolent Institution—Frock-Coats, Frock Great-Coats, Children's Dress, illustrated—Patterns: Frock-Coat, Frock Great-Coat, and illustrating Disproportions and Trouser Bottoms.

October—J. Anderson on Trouser-Cutting, continued—Dress Regulations for the Army: Field-Marshals, General Officers, and Colonels on the Staff—On Disproportion: Letters by "Tymon" and "Old Subscriber"—Improvement in Shooting Costume—Page's Dress—Lady's Frock-Coat and Over-Coat, illustrated—Patterns: Lady's Frock-Coat, Double-breasted Chesterfield, and Two Pairs of Trousers, and illustrating Disproportion.

November.—New Uniform for Deputy-Lieutenants, with coloured plate—J. Anderson on Trouser-Cutting—Dress Regulations for the Army: General, Divisional, and Brigade Staff—Militia Artillery—On Disproportion, continued—Ladies' Riding-Trousers, by "A Victorian"—Letter by "Distance," with Two Trouser Patterns—Victorian Foreman-Tailors' Society—Agency Office for Tailors' Foremen—City of London Society of Practical Tailors—Patterns: Two Pairs of Trousers, Single-breasted Morning-Coat, Illustrations of J. Anderson's Remarks, Disproportion, and Double-breasted Waistcoat—Plates: Lady's Cloth Dress, Hunt Dress, and Over-Coat for Little Boy.

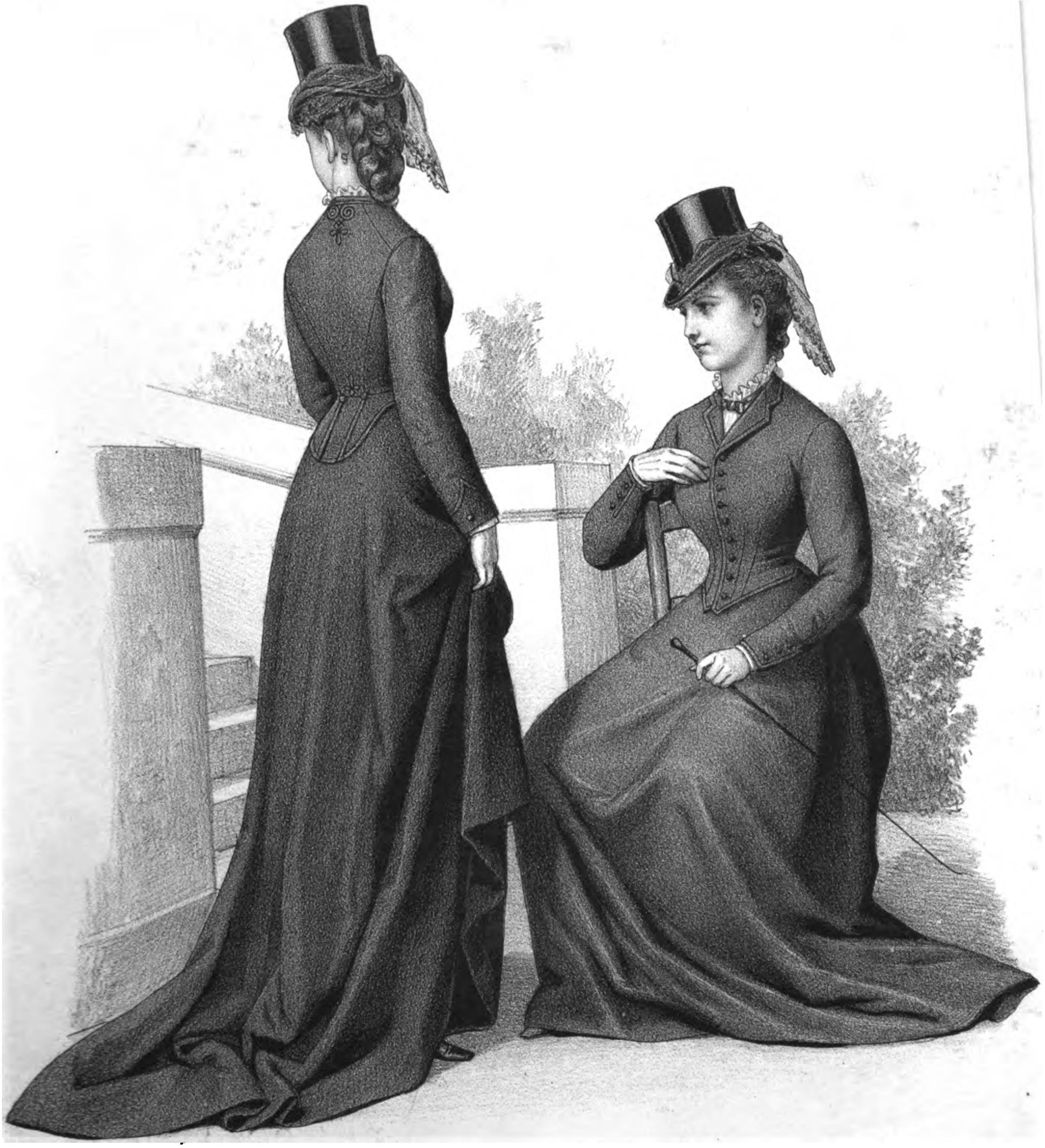
December.—J. Anderson on Trouser-Cutting, continued—New Uniform for Lord Lieutenants—Patterns: Dress-Coat, Details of Deputy-Lieutenant's Dress; Breeches and Gaiters for Groom, by "B. C.;" Lady's Riding-Trousers, by "A Victorian;" Double-breasted Waistcoat, French Style; System for Lady's Riding-Trousers, by "A Victorian;" Letter by "B. C."—Plates: Evening-Dress, Ladies' Over-Coats, New Uniform for Deputy-Lieutenants (coloured)—"Employers' and Workmen's Act of Parliament:" New Act on Conspiracy and for Protection of Property.

January.—Graduation and Graduated Measures, new make—System for Flannel Waistcoats, by "S. T."—Letters from "Interested," with Pattern; "B. C.," and "Mark-Well"—War Office: Alterations in Rank of Officers of Control Department—J. Anderson on Trouser-Cutting—City of London Society of Practical Tailors' Dinner—Plates: New Style of Over-Coat, Lady's Outdoor Jacket, and Ulster—Patterns: Footman's Breeches and Gaiters, Lady's Riding-Trousers; New Style Over-Coat, Trousers, and Pantaloons, by J. Anderson.

February.—Alterations in Uniform of Royal Artillery—J. Anderson on Trouser-Cutting, continued—R. Cooling, with Pattern of Riding-Trousers—Little Boy's Dress, by "Alpha"—Letter by "X."—Dress Regulations for the Army: Staff, continued—Rugby School Dress, with Plate—Singular Custom of the City Corporation—Plates of Lady's Polonaise and Morning-Coat—Patterns: Polonaise, Pair of Trousers, by Cooling, and illustrating Mr. Anderson's Remarks—"Business," by James Platt—Naval Uniforms.

March.—Letters by "Mark-Well," and by "S."—Alteration in Uniform, Commissariat, Transport, and Ordnance Store Departments—Dress Regulations for the Army: Aides de Camp—"Report of Fashion"—Patterns: Double-breasted Frock-Coat, Trousers, Single-breasted Frock-Coat, by "S.;" Trousers, by "Mark-Well"—Plates: Frock-Coat, Morning-Coat and Ladies' Jackets—Fancy Vestings—Professor Leone Levi on "Work and Wages."

April.—Postillion's Dress, with Coloured Plate—Dress Regulations for the Army: Equerries to the Queen and Royal Family, &c.—London Foreman-Tailors' Mutual Association, Anniversary Dinner—Plates: New Styles of Ladies' Riding-Habits, "Norfolk" Jacket, and Rink Costume—New Court Dress for Civilians—Journeyman-Tailors' Benevolent Institution—Patterns: "Norfolk" Jacket, Postillion's Jacket, and Lady's Riding-Habit.



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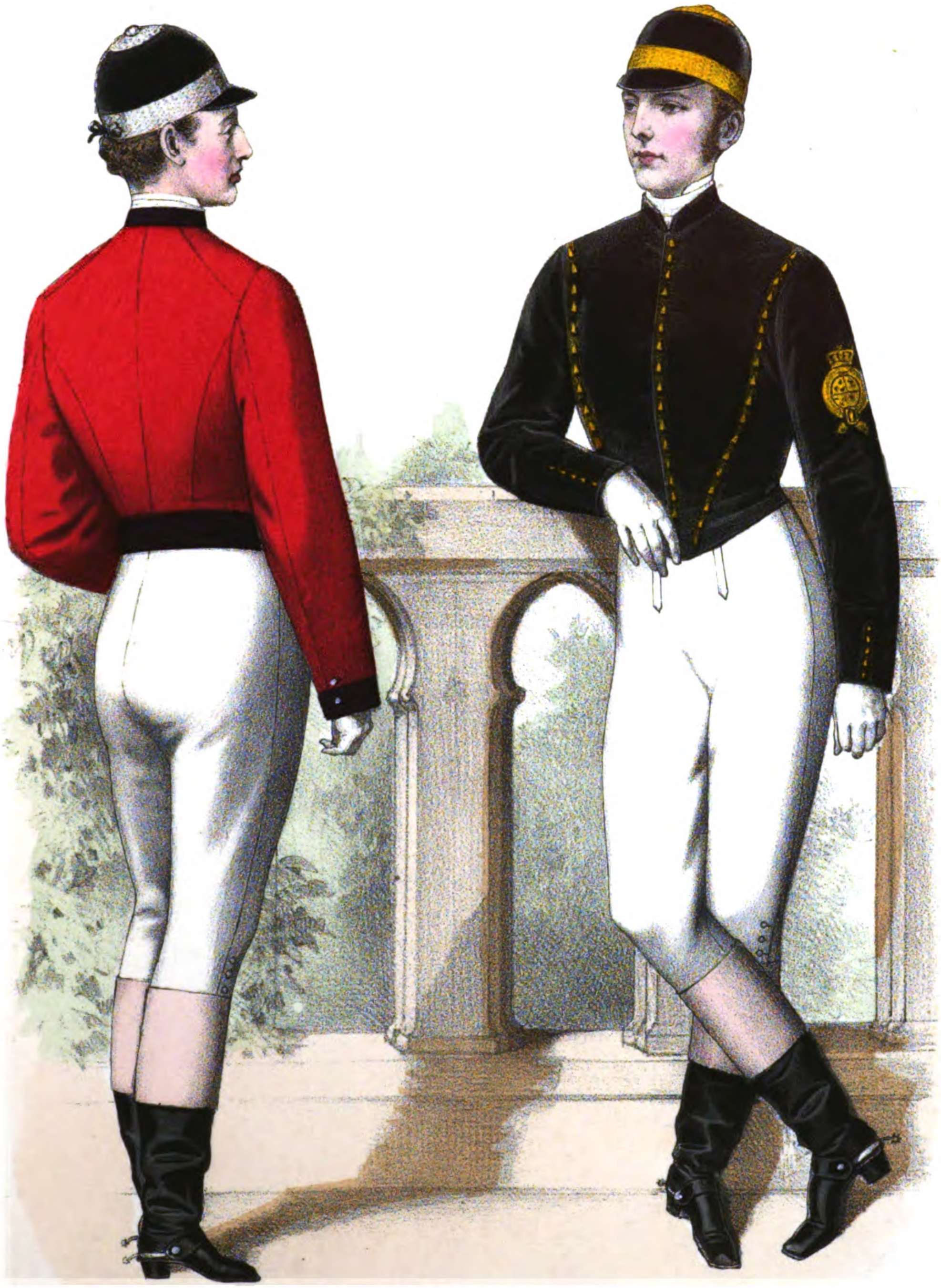

GAZETTE of FASHION
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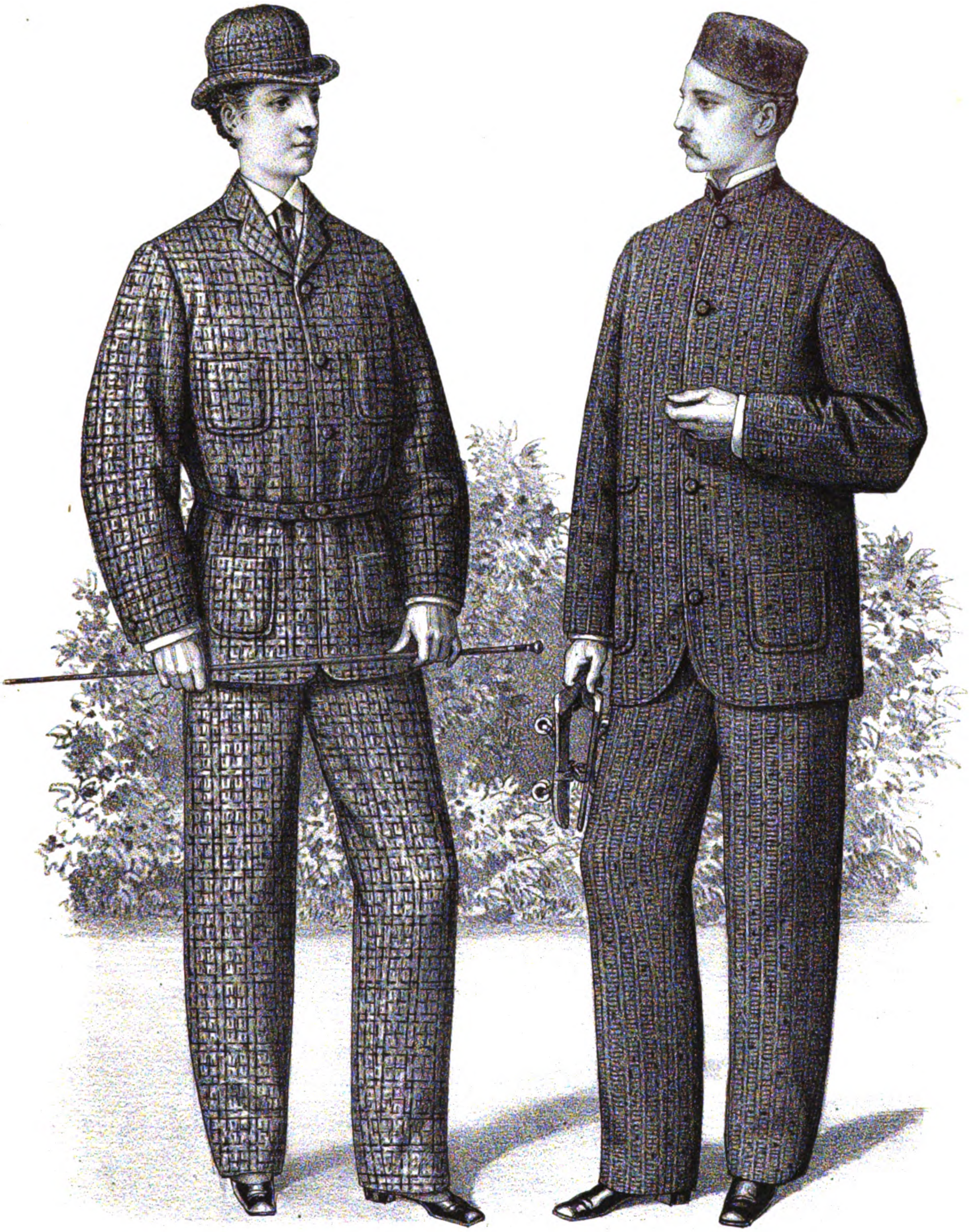

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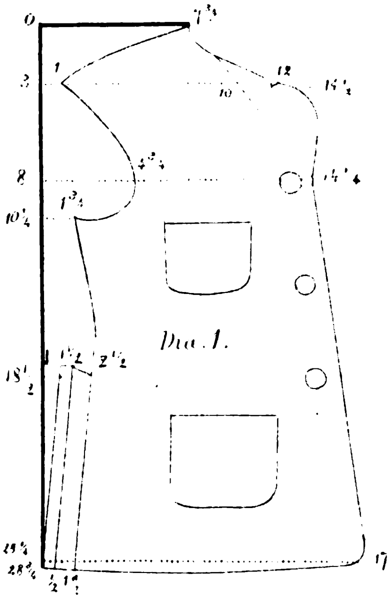
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14½
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8
14¼
1¾
10¼
18½
1½
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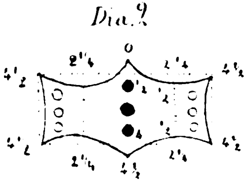
19¾
28¾
½
1¾
17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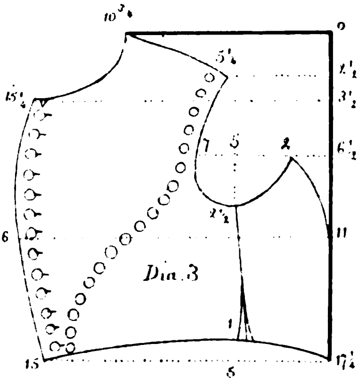
4½
½
½
4½
4½
2¼
2¼
4½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0
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3½
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5
2
6½
2½
11
16
Dia. 3.
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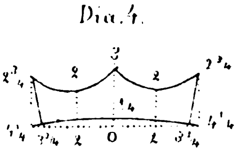
15
5
17¼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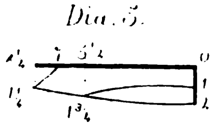
2
2¾
2¾
¼
1¼
2¾
2
0
2
3¾
1¼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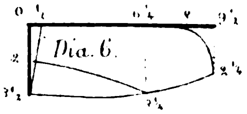
7
3½
0
1½
1
2
1¾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8
9½
Dia. 6.
2
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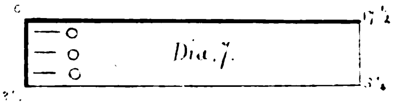
3½
3¼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Dia. 7.
3½
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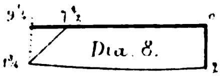
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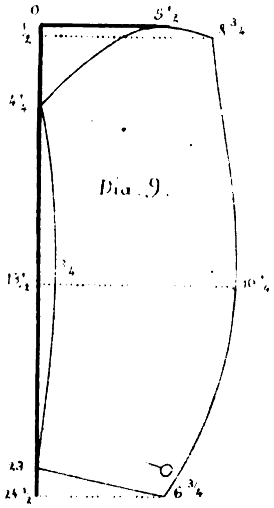
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½
4¼
Dia. 9.
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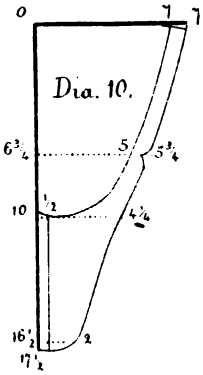
10¼
23
24½
6¾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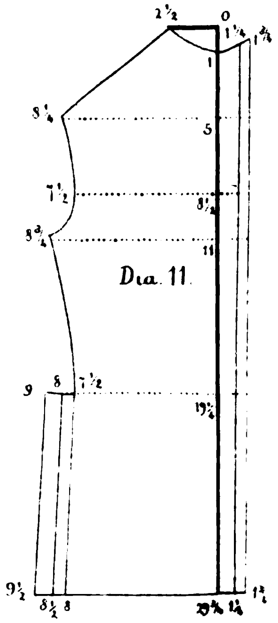
7
7¾
Dia. 10.
6¾
5
5¾
10
½
4¼
16½
17½
2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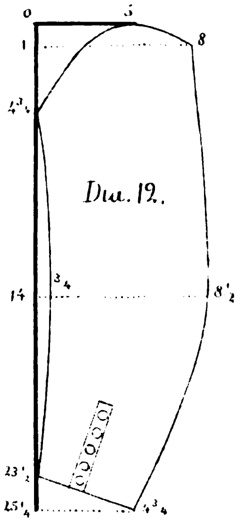
0
1¼
1¾
1
8¼
5
7½
8½
8¾
11
Dia. 11.
9
8
7½
19¾
9½
8½
8
29¾
1¼
1¾

J. C. Minister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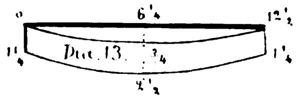
1
8
4¾
Dia. 12.
14
¾
8½
23½
25¼
4¾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12½
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Dia. 13.
¾
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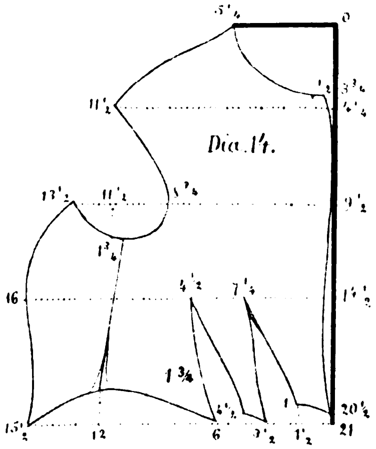
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Dia. 14.
13½
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6
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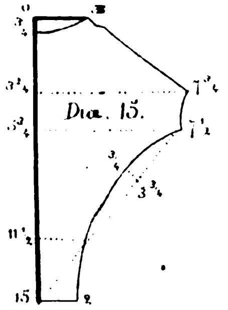
21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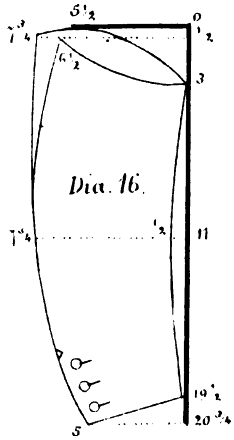
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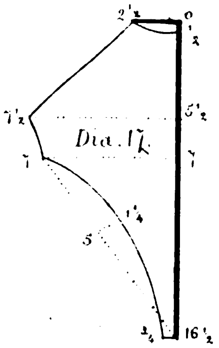
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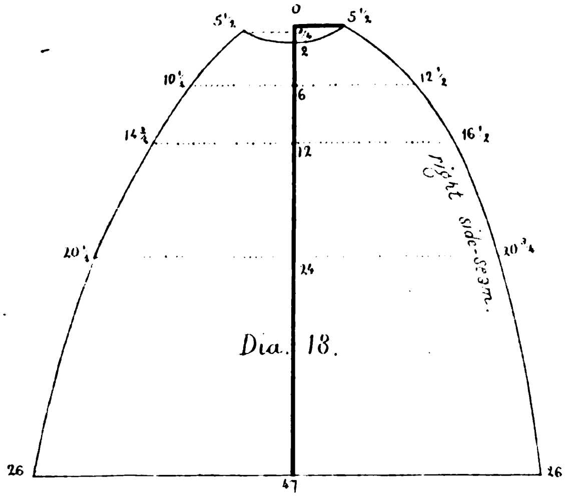
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right side-seam.
20¼
24
20¾
Dia. 18.
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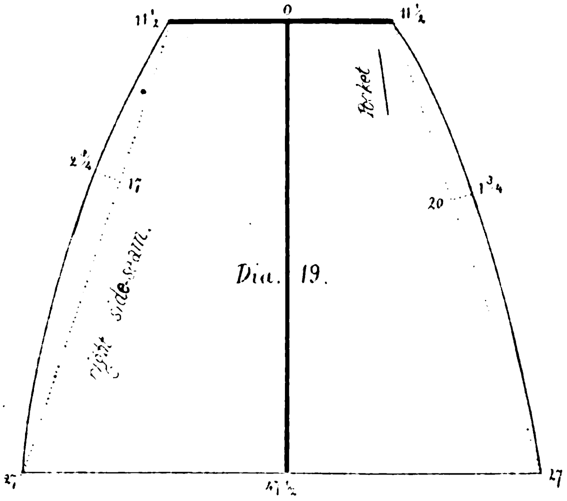
11½
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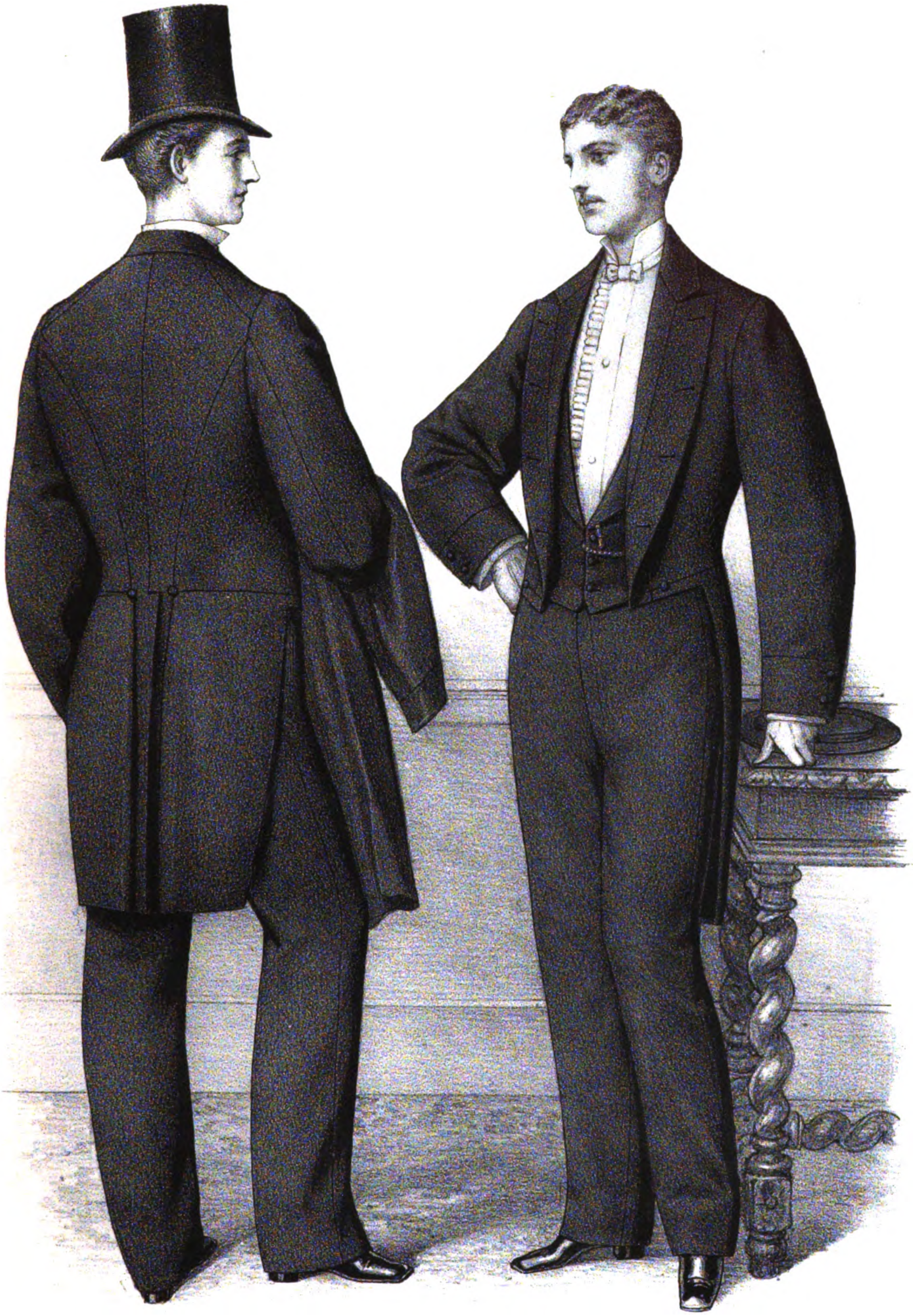

GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

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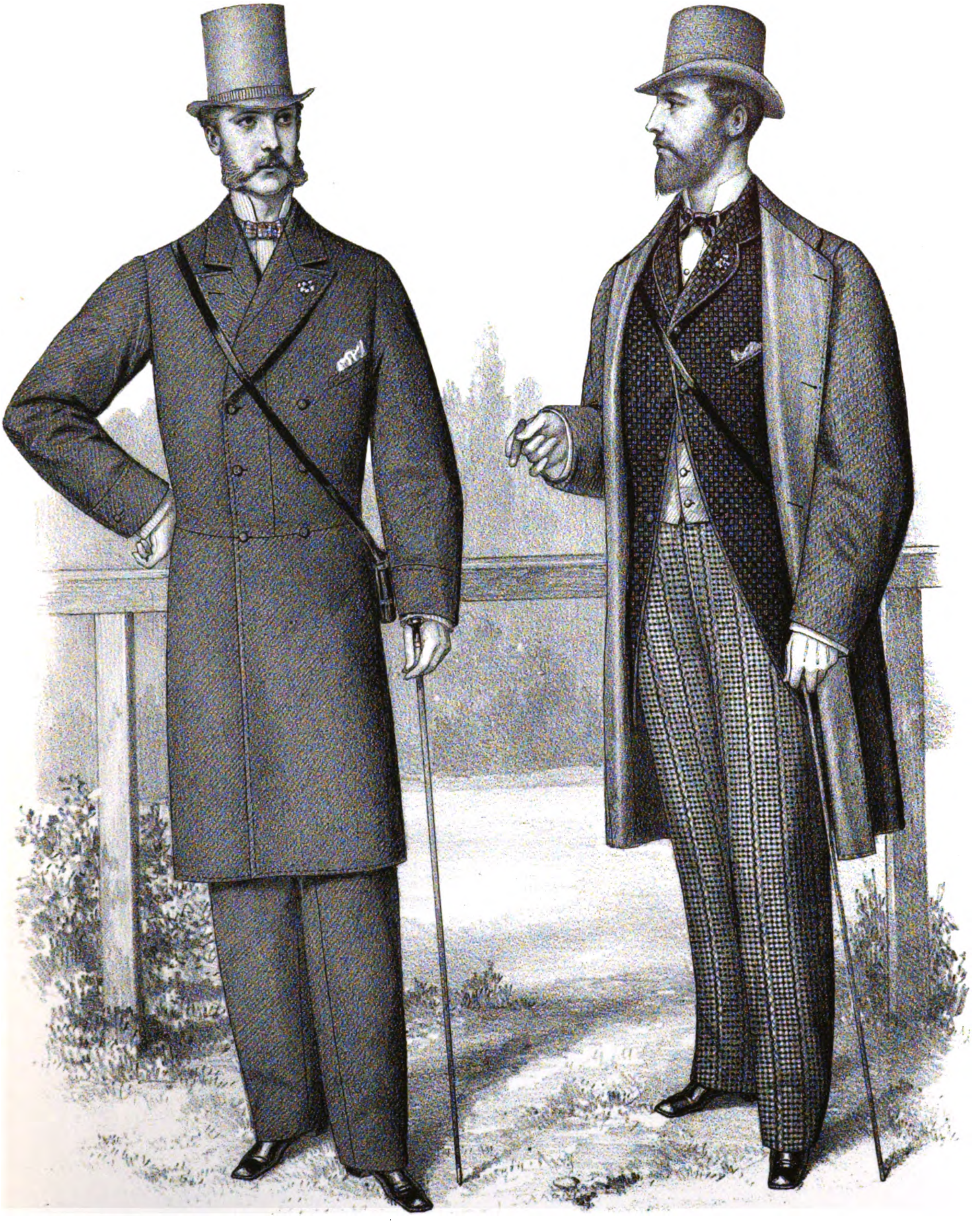

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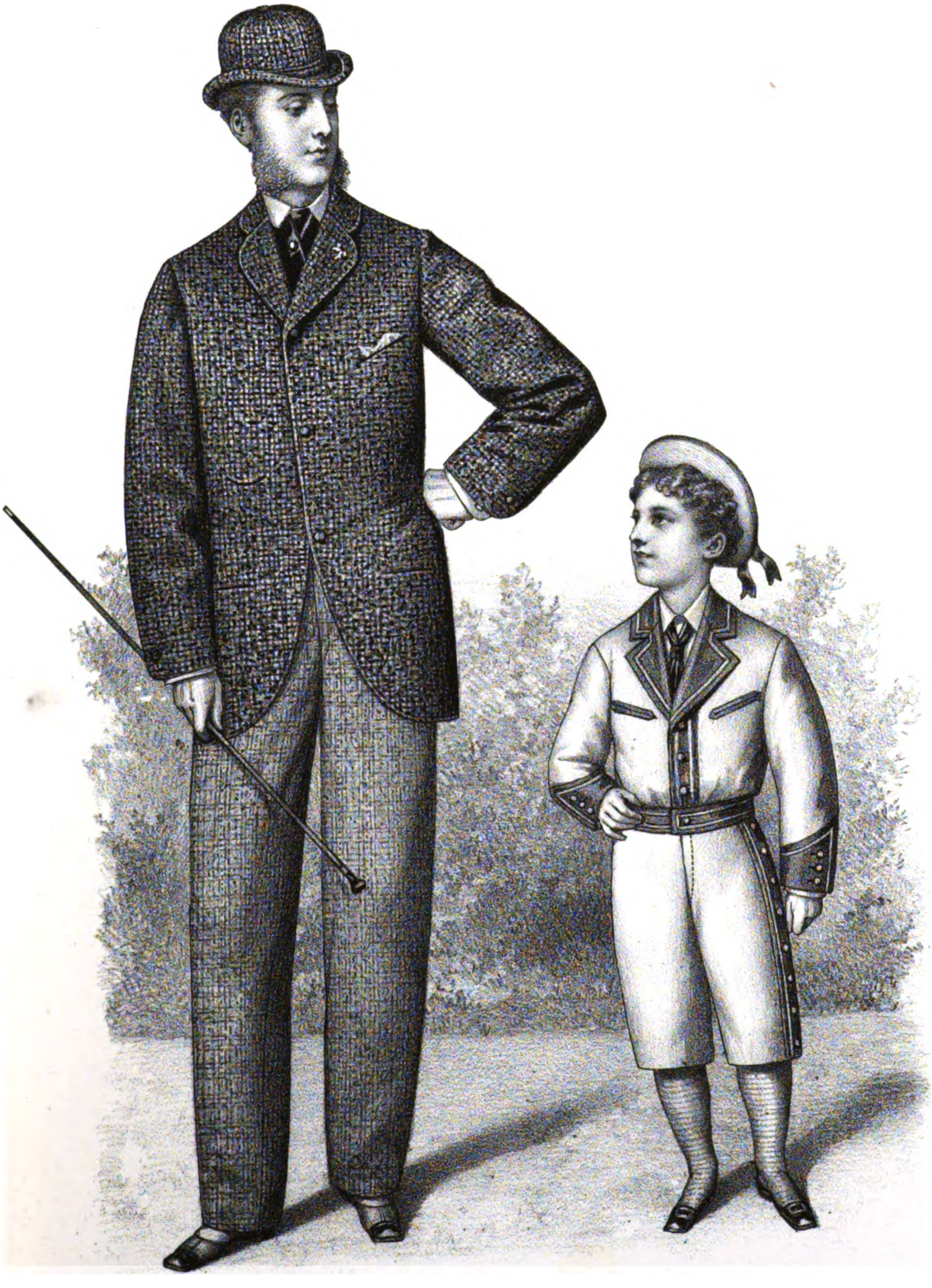

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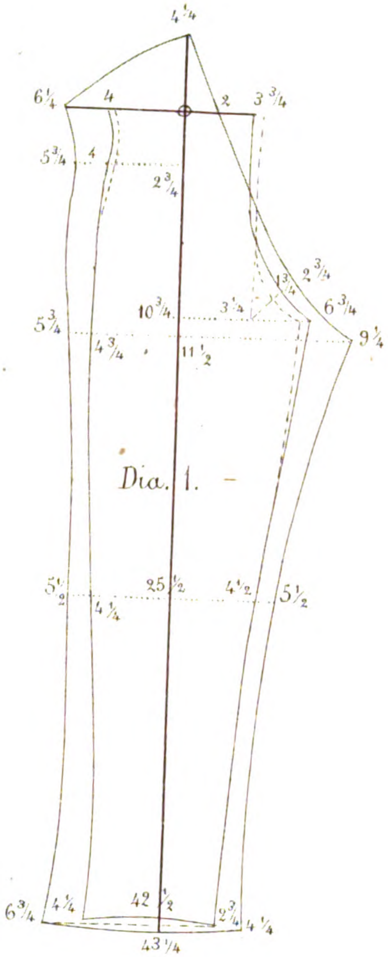
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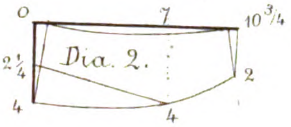
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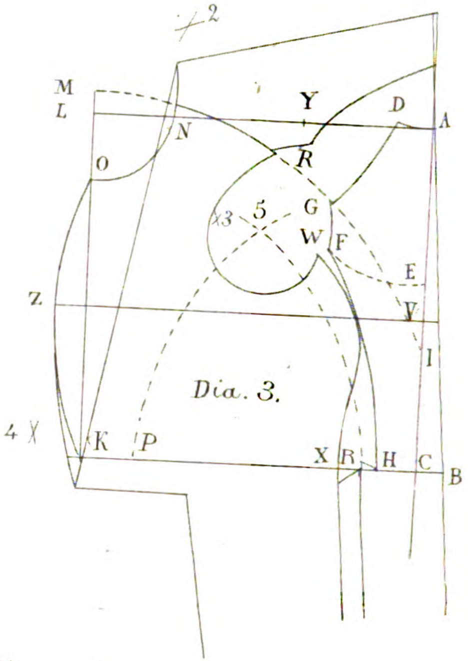
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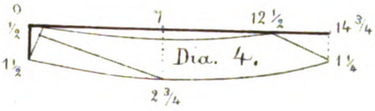
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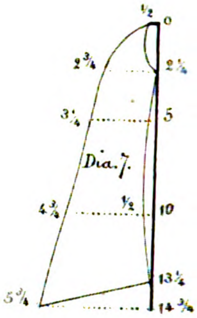
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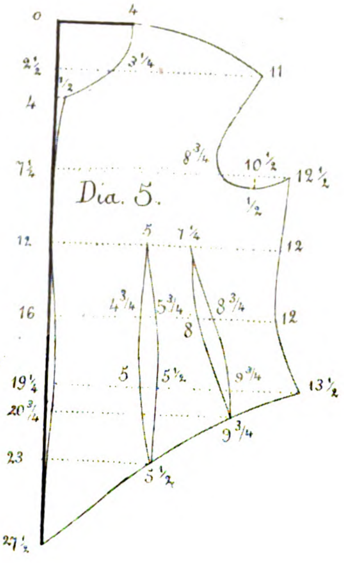
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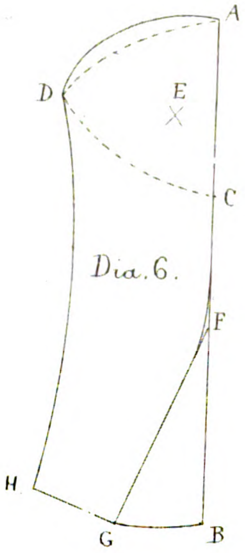
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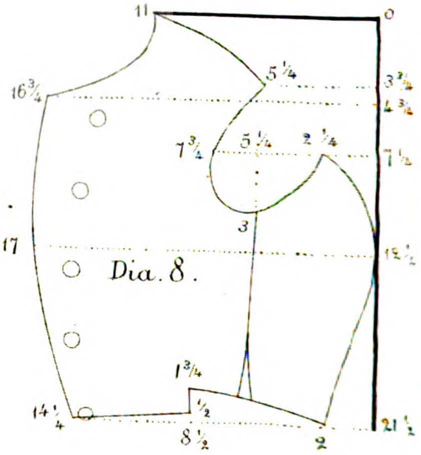
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14¼
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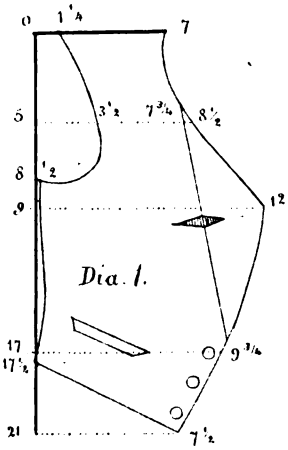
21½

G. C. Minister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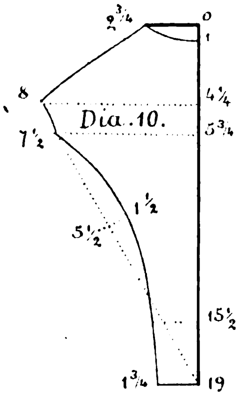
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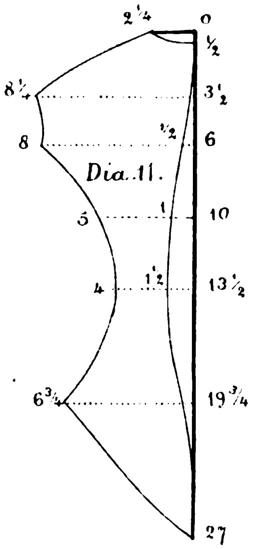
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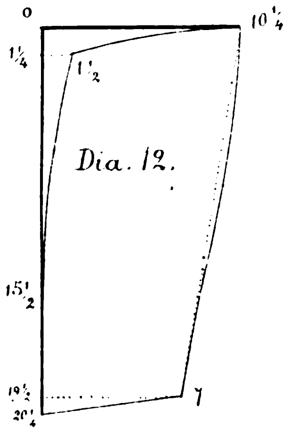
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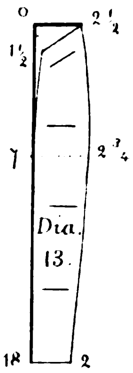
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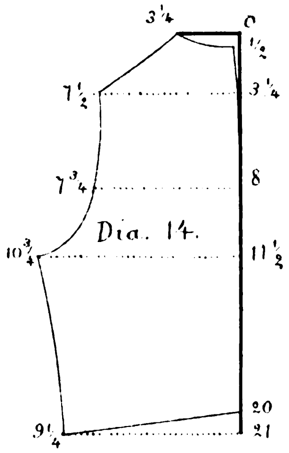
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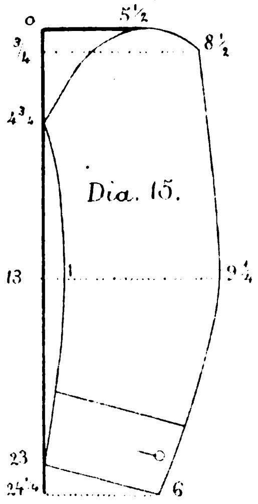
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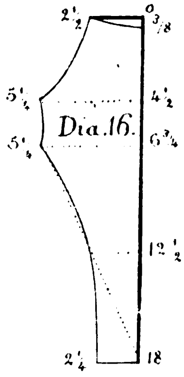
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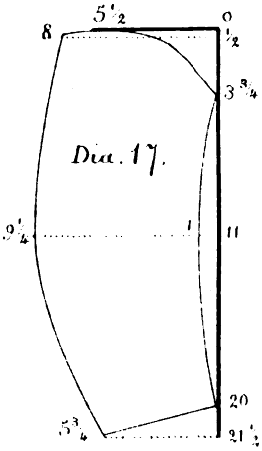
Dia. 17.
8
5½
0
½
3¾
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1
11
20
5¾
21½

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 361. May 1, 1876. Vol. 31.

"AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL SYSTEM OF CUTTING COATS."

With a view to convince our readers, if necessary, of the great stride which has been made in the method of imparting information on cutting, we publish, in our present number, a system invented by the senior partner of our firm, Mr. Edward Minister, so many years ago, that it can scarcely be retained in the memory of our oldest patron. It will be interesting, as illustrating the peculiar style which was then fashionable; and will be instructive, as showing how little systems had progressed, at that period, to require such elaborate instruction for the production of every part of the pattern of a coat.

Systems of cutting were then in their very infancy, and the advice given by one of our old poets—

> "New subjects are not easily explain'd,
> And you had better choose a well-known theme,
> Than trust to an invention of your own"—

would have held good, taking into consideration the "happy-go-lucky" plan of cutting which at that time prevailed.

Customers were not very fastidious, at that period, in their dress—at least, not in the *fit*, however willingly they may have been induced to adopt the style of the day. Tailors must have had an easy time of it then, as the *dictum* of the leading houses in the trade was beyond question, and without appeal.

The peculiarity of the shape will necessitate our entering more fully into details, than required by any modern system; but this very circumstance will also prove the superiority of the present systems, which mostly admit—or should do so—of the particular style of the day being at once produced in working the method.

To Produce the Back and Forepart.

Diagram 3.

Draw a straight line, mark on it, from A to B, the length of waist, and continue to full length of coat, to measure or fashion. From B square in to C, 1½ inch for the back tacking (the back was never cut separate from the skirt.) Place the angle of the square at A, and, allowing one arm to intercept the point C, draw the back-seam, which was slightly hollowed, towards the bottom. Square with A C, draw the line A D for the top of the back; make the distance between the two points one-eighth of the breast; at E, on the line A C, mark one-third and an eighth from A. Draw a line parallel with A C, at a distance of one-sixth and an eighth from it; make a pivot at A, and, casting from E, intersect this parallel line at F, for the bottom of the back-scye. Mark from F to G one-eighth of the breast for top of back-scye. In continuation of the line A B, mark up to 1, half the breast from A; make 1 a pivot, and cast the top of the back from A. From the point 2, found at two-thirds of the breast from D and G, where the two curves intersect, cast the shoulder-seam. Find the centre, 3, at one-third from F and G; make this a pivot, and cast the shape of the back-scye. The width from C to H, for bottom of back, to fancy. Find the pivot 4 at the breast-measure from F and H, where the two curved lines intersect each other, and from this point cast the side-seam.

We have given, on diagram 16, the pattern of a back drafted to the above directions, in case any of our readers may, from curiosity, feel disposed to produce a forepart to the shape shown on diagram 3.

To Draft the Forepart.

Mark from A to I, on the line A C, two-thirds of the breast. Square with A C, draw the line C K, the breast-measure from C; and from K, square with C K, draw the line K L. Make K a pivot, and intersect the line K L at M from I. Mark from M to N, on the curved line from I, one-fourth of the breast; make M a pivot, and cast from N to O for the neck.

Mark from K to P, on the line K C, one-sixth of the breast, and from C to R, on the same line, the same quantity. Make a pivot at P, and cast from R; make another at R, and intersect the curved line from R, at the point 5. Mark from 5 to T, on the curved line from P, one-sixth of the breast; make P a pivot, and cast from T for the shape of the scye.

On the line drawn from V, at half the breast, down the back-seam from A, let the side-seams of the forepart and back touch; make this point a pivot, and cast from F; mark from F to W, *one twenty-fourth* for top of side-seam. Mark from H to X, two-thirds of the difference between the breast and waist, and form the lower part of the side-seam from the point where it touches the side-seam of the back on the line drawn from V.

Mark the waist-measure on the line C K. Make the length of shoulder-seam on the curved line drawn from N to I, to correspond with the back, and complete the scye.

Mark from V to Z, 1½ inch more than the breast *including* seams, and shape the front-edge from O to the bottom at K.

To Produce the Skirt.

On the line drawn from A, at the top of the back-seam, mark at Y, one-third of the breast from A, and draw a line from Y, through X, for the edge of the plait.

Make the length of lapel to the measure taken, and the skirt to fashion.

To Draft the Sleeve.

Diagram 6.

Draw the line A B, mark on it at C, half the breast from A. Cast from A and C, at one-third of the breast from A and D, and intersect the two curves at D. Find centre at E, and cast the sleeve-head, adding three-quarters of an inch more round at the centre. Deduct the width of back and seams, and mark at F, the length to elbow, and at B, the full length of the sleeve, deducting for the drop of the cuff. Make a pivot at F, and cast from B to G; make the distance between the two points one-fourth of the breast. Place the angle of the square at G, and allowing one arm to intercept the point F, draw the lines F G, and G H. Mark from G to H the width of the sleeve at the hand, and above, to measure. Shape the forearm, and take the point off at the elbow.

The coat was usually produced to an inch larger than the actual breast-measure.

In the draft before us, the forepart and skirt are cut in one. Sometimes a fish was taken out across where the flap was sewn, so as not to show the seam, which would not have been tolerated, any more than, at one time, the lapel would have been allowed to be *sewn* on. Even subsequently, when the forepart and skirt were cut in separate pieces, the waist-seam was invariably rantered to disguise the seam as much as possible. However great an improvement this system may have been on the uncertain plans which were then in use, as most cutters were more guided by their eyes than by any rule, it will be admitted that, like all other methods in which the shape of the several parts of a garment determined by certain quantities, and the particular form defined, it did not possess the necessary qualities which should have admitted it to adapt itself to the constant changes in fashion and style. It was not until many years subsequent to the production of this system, that the shape or pattern of a coat could be produced at once to the prevailing fashion. This *desideratum* was effected by the introduction of the plan of drafting by the square, as the forepart and back being enclosed within the area, it was a matter of perfect indifference, so far as the cutter was concerned, what the particular style was; as the forepart was certain to be produced to correspond with the back, and all the essential points of the coat preserved in their proper places, irrespective of the shape, which might be constantly varying.

No doubt, at the time this system was brought out, the present shape of a coat would have created as much sensation as the diagram we have published, will to the eye of any modern cutter.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

Liverpool.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

As a subscriber, from the first, to your very valuable magazine, the GAZETTE OF FASHION, I beg to submit for publication, with your approval, a model of a lady's jacket, very much in the style of that illustrated in the January number of your work, suitable for the summer season, and cut to be fastened at front by hooks and eyes. I find two rows of small round buttons, by threes, placed at the back of a flat silk inch braid, an effective trimming. The pattern is drafted for a lady measuring 35 inches breast.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

J. H. WILSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

Although I have not been able to follow your correspondent, Mr. Anderson, in his learned dissertation on the anatomy of the human frame, or convince myself of the imperative necessity for a cutter to make himself acquainted with the position of certain prominent muscles and bones; and take them into consideration in drafting a pattern, I was struck with the remark of your correspondent, "A Victorian," who, in your December number of last year, explained his principle of cutting ladies' riding-trousers, and the way in which he got over the difficulty of ascertaining the length of leg-seam. I have no opportunity, in my connexion, of putting his rule to a test for ladies, but can easily imagine the shifts cutters are often put to, to devise some sort of a guide to arrive at this knowledge.

I presume the reason your correspondent puts the length of leg-seam, for a lady standing 5 feet 5 inches high, at 32½, is, as he informs us, "that ladies can wear trousers cut much longer than their actual measure;" otherwise, if the same proportion of the whole height of a man were to be taken to determine the length the leg-seam of his trousers should be cut to, it will naturally be incorrect; as, in measuring the man, you include the depth of the heel of his boots. For anatomical purposes, such as the division of the body into a certain number of parts, the figure would be in its nude state, and stand flat-footed on the ground. The half of the whole height would then be a proper guide to the length of the leg-seam, in the generality of cases, although we find, by experience, men much longer in the body than others of the same height, and *vice versâ* in the leg, than in proportion to the whole height. Your correspondent, "Mark-Well," writing in the following number, expresses his opinion that it would not be safe for a cutter to take this portion of the whole height as a guide to the length of leg-seam, and gives his experience in support of his argument. I am not sufficiently a proficient in the trade to give an opinion either way, based upon my observations; but I should think that many of your readers, in their large way of business, and with their extensive practice, would be able to throw some light on the subject.

The instance "Mark-Well" quotes in his own person, stating that his height was 5 feet 5 inches, and that his leg-seam was 29¾ inches, so far from disproving the theory of anatomy in respect of the proportionate length of leg to the whole height of the body, really confirms the statement of "A Victorian." The half of 5 feet 5 inches, or 65 inches, is 32½ inches, deducting 1½ inch for the height of the heel, we have 31 inches to the sole of the boot, and it is not reasonable to suppose that "Mark-Well" would cut his trousers to reach so low as that. The other example mentioned by the same correspondent, as in the instance of his own son-in-law, is equally satisfactory, as showing the correctness of "A Victorian's" theory.

The son-in-law stands 6 feet ¾ inch high, which, reduced to inches, is 72¾ inches; the half of this quantity would be 36⅜ inches, or deducting for the heel, 35¼ inches, as the length of his leg-seam, while it is stated to be 36½ inches. I should have thought this latter quantity was as much too long, as the other measure was too short. In both instances your correspondent would seem to have given exceptional cases, and not the average of figures.

Both correspondents are equally desirous of benefiting your readers by their remarks and their experience—the one to give them a clear rule for a difficult problem, the other to prevent your readers from being misled by what he considers a false hypothesis.

Trouser-cutters in large trades, and cutters for military men, either officers or the troops, would be in a position to give their opinion on the correctness or incorrectness of this anatomical theory, and might, perhaps, be inclined to publish it for our information.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"An Inquirer."

We have to lament the loss of an esteemed contributor to our pages, in the death of Mr. Robert Boyd, which took place on the 30th of March last, at his residence in Gibraltar. The last communication from him, under the pseudonym of "Mark-Well," appeared in the March number; a criticism on Mr. Anderson's theory of trouser-cutting, which we recently published. Those who were our patrons when, in 1846, we first offered our work to the notice of the trade, may recall to their recollection the announcement of a new form of Over-coat, invented by the late Mr. Boyd—at that time established at Preston—and registered by him as the Burnous; not, however, from any resemblance that it bore in appearance or construction to the garment known by that name, and generally adopted by the Arabs. The originality of the invention consisted in the almost entire absence of seams, and probably to that circumstance our late friend was induced to select the title of the Burnous. We published diagrams of the coat in the number of our work for March, 1847, showing the front and back views of the garment as viewed on the figure, and also a diagram representing it as drafted ready for making up.

Since that period we have, from time to time, published various communications from the late Mr. Boyd, both under his own name, as well as under the pseudonym he selected, and they all bear testimony to the thoroughly practical knowledge which the writer had of the trade generally, and proved that he was, in every respect, fully competent to discuss the subjects he took up in connexion with the science and practice of our branch of industry, or, as some would say, *of our profession*. We were anxiously awaiting the receipt of a further communication from our late friend, as, in his last letter we published, he said, "I will, if it meet with your approval, at some future time send you a diagram of a pair of trousers drafted to the same measures Mr. Anderson has selected, and will then more fully state my reasons for a different configuration to his."

Although we learn that he had been long suffering, Mr. Boyd's illness did not prevent him from perusing our work as it reached him monthly, or from feeling an interest in the contents as an old contributor and a practical tailor. As we read in an old play,

"Death finds us 'mid our playthings—snatches us,
As a cross nurse might do a wayward child,
From all our toys and baubles;" * * *

so our late correspondent was not fated to live to complete the task he had set himself, but was removed from taking part in this busy life, leaving behind him a fair name, cherished and esteemed by all his friends.

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(New Edition.)

(*Continued from page* 91, *vol.* xxx.)

Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, Undress.

Frock.—Blue cloth, single-breasted. Six loops of inch braid across the breasts, with four rows of olivets. Collar edged with ¾-inch black braid, and figuring in narrow braid. A braided figure on sleeve, extending to 10 inches from the bottom of the cuff. Side-seams and back-skirts trimmed with inch braid, traced round with narrow braid, and with olivets and tassels. Skirts lined with black. Field Officers wear the badges of their rank on the collars of their frocks and stable-jackets. Gold embroidery.

Trousers, and Pantaloons with Over-Boots, for Mounted Duties.—The same as in full dress, except steel spurs with trousers, instead of brass; and the double stripes, on both trousers and pantaloons, for the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be of white cloth, instead of gold lace.

Forage-Cap.—Blue cloth, with band of 1¾-inch gold lace; gold purl button and braided figure on the crown; black patent leather chin-strap. The 2nd Dragoons (Scotch Greys) wear a band of thistle pattern, with vandyked edges.

Stable-Jacket.—Blue cloth in the 6th Dragoon Guards, scarlet in the other regiments. Edged all round, including the collar, with inch gold lace of same pattern as on the tunic. Collar and cuffs of the regimental facings; pointed cuffs, with inch lace round the top. Gold cord loop, with small button on each shoulder.

Sword-Belt (except for 6th Dragoon Guards).—White leather, 1½ inch wide, with slings an inch wide; gilt mountings.

Pouch-Belt (except for 6th Dragoon Guards).—White leather, 2½ inches wide, with brass buckle, tip, and slide.

Mess-Waistcoat.—According to regimental patterns.

Cloak and Cape.—Blue cloth, of the same pattern as for rank and file, lined with white shalloon. Collar of scarlet cloth; white cloth for the 6th Dragoon Guards.

Sub-Lieutenants wear the same uniforms as Lieutenants, except that the badge of rank is a star.

Regimental Staff Officers.

The Adjutant and Riding-Master, same uniform as other Officers of their rank.

The Paymaster, Quartermaster, and Veterinary Surgeon, the uniform of other Officers of their relative rank, but substituting a cocked hat, with plume, for the helmet.

Shoulder-Belt and Instrument-Case for Veterinary Surgeons.—White patent leather belt and instrument-case of departmental patterns.

(*To be continued.*)

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

According to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, a rumour is prevalent of an alteration being made in the head-dress of Officers of the above corps, by the substitution of a helmet, surmounted with a spike, for the busby now worn. We are subsequently informed, by the same authority, that, although no more busbies will be issued, the precise form of the substitute has not yet been officially decided upon.

ROYAL NATIVE REGIMENTS.

By the appointment of the Prince of Wales to the colonelcy of several India regiments, the following have had conferred upon them the distinction of the "Prince of Wales's Own," and of wearing the Prince's plume on their colours and appointments:—11th Bengal Lancers, 2nd Goorkhas, 4th Madras Cavalry, and 2nd Bombay Infantry. Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer on the following corps the distinction of being styled the "Queen's Own," and of wearing on their colours and appointments a royal cypher within a garter:—2nd Bengal Infantry, Corps of Guides, Madras Sappers and Miners, and 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

Military staff-clerks at garrisons, holding the relative rank of quartermaster-sergeant in the Army, are to be clothed as first-class non-commissioned officers.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The *British Medical Journal* states, a new medical warrant will shortly be issued, which will materially affect the interests and positions of the officers of this department.

We refer to this notice, as the warrant will give employment to our trade by the promotion, at once, of a large number of surgeons to the rank of surgeon-majors; of surgeon-majors to a higher rank; and deputy surgeons-general to the rank of surgeons-general. This will necessitate the *alteration* at least of the uniform, to correspond with the new relative ranks with Officers of the Army, and we may reasonably expect that, as there will be a corresponding increase of pay, many of the officers affected may go to the expense of new uniforms.

So soon as the warrant is issued, we shall inform our readers of any particulars which may concern them.

EVENING-DRESS.

The two figures illustrated on one of the plates issued with our present number, represent the front and back views of the style for evening-dress mostly adopted by the leading trades. It consists of a black superfine cloth coat, cut rather short in the waist, but longer in the skirt than lately reported. The general proportions and character of the coat may be seen by referring to the pattern in diagram. The turn to the front is moderate in width, but is extended to the bottom of the lapel. The sleeve rather wide, with a deep cuff, and a button and hole. The collar is now made deeper in the fall, and higher in the stand. The edges are turned in, and stitched narrow, or finished with a narrow braid, or a royal cord. Fancy silk buttons are worn. The fronts of the foreparts are faced to the lapel-seam with black satin, corded silk, or silk serge, and the skirts lined with serge. The usual shape of waistcoat is single-breasted, with a moderate roll, to button three buttons, and cut straight at the bottom. The edges are trimmed with a narrow silk *braid*, or two narrow tracing-braids. Coral or jewelled buttons are still worn. A light appearance is given by a silk facing to the roll. Dress-trousers are worn almost as wide as for morning, and are made as already described. A half-inch silk braid down the side-seams gives a pleasing finish, and is a relief to the pattern of the fancy elastics, which are frequently made up for dress. Black is the only colour worn for coat and trousers; white waistcoats may be made up.

* * *

On another plate we illustrate, on one of the figures, a style of dress which is always patronized every summer, on fine warm days. It consists of a double-breasted frock-coat, waistcoat, and trousers, of the same article and colour. The leading trades are busily engaged, during this and the following months, in supplying these suits to the *élite* of their customers, as they are so useful for the various occasions which present themselves during the London season, commencing with the Derby.

In style and cut, the frock-coat is similar to the pattern we published with the March number; but, as represented on the plate, is invariably worn buttoned up to the third hole. The breast-facings are frequently made of silk serge to match, and the edges, either bound very narrow, or stitched close in. Fancy buttons are usually worn. A fine make in Melton cloth, or a twilled Angola, in drab of various light shades, or in grey, are mostly made up. The waistcoat is single-breasted, made without a collar, and to button moderately high. A white drill waistcoat is equally well worn with this frock-coat, and may be made either single or double breasted.

On the other figure we have represented the prevailing form of light Over-coat, to be worn as a protection from the dust, or a passing shower. It is cut in the Chesterfield shape, and only to reach to the top of the calf, or to cover a frock-coat skirt. It is single-breasted, with four holes worked in a fly, or through the forepart, to taste. The sleeves are plain, without cuffs or buttons, and moderately wide in the whole length. The collar low in the stand, but broader in proportion in the fall, rounded off at front. Pockets across the front of the skirts; a ticket-pocket on right forepart, and a breast-pocket outside left. Edges turned in, and stitched narrow; and the coat lined with silk serge to match. The back is rather narrow. Light colours are worn in worsted fabrics, or a thin Angola or Melton cloth. Checks of small dimensions and diagonals are both worn as styles.

On the third plate, we have illustrated a very pretty and becoming dress for a little boy, and adapted for a bright day. It may be made in white serge, with light blue serge or silk facings and trimmings, as shown on the figure. The jacket is single-breasted, cut short and full, and fastened at front with three buttons and holes. A broad lapel is cut on. The bottom of the jacket is fulled on to a belt, which is fastened with a button and hole. The sleeve is wide, and finished with a deep cuff, pointed at the hind-arm and projecting beyond, with three long holes and buttons. A blue braid is sewn on the edges, with a narrow white tracing-braid inside, or the blue silk or serge may come to the edge. Two white braids on the belt, and down the sides of the short loose trousers.

Other colours and articles, with different arrangements, may be substituted for the white and blue. Grey, in two shades, has a pretty effect, and black velvet, with light blue or scarlet silk and braid, makes up very effectively.

On the other figure on this plate, we have represented the most fashionable form of lounge-jacket for the season. It is cut with three seams, and the back rather narrow from the top of the side-seam. There are three holes and buttons at front. A moderate lapel is cut on, and the end of the collar made to run off at front, with a small light. Loose sleeve, with one button and hole at the hand. The bottom of the front-edge of the forepart is well rounded off. Patch pockets; one outside left breast, and a ticket pocket. Checks of various sizes and styles are much in favour for this style of jacket, and broad open mixtures, stripes, and diagonal ribs, are also worn in the various articles introduced for the season.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1811 AND 1812.

Diagram 1, is the pattern of a pair of evening-dress trousers to the present fashion. The top-side is cut narrow at the leg and side-seams, and rather shorter, so as to admit of being stretched down to the under-side.

In taking out for the *dress*, we advance the front of the fall-seam as much as we take off at the top of the leg-seam—as shown by the *roulette* lines—and deduct the same quantity at the top of the side-seam, so as to make both top-sides of the same width.

Diagrams 2, 8, 10, 12, 13, and 15, are the pattern of the most fashionable form of dress-coat. The strap of the skirt is cut on to the forepart, and does away with the appearance of the seam at front.

Diagrams 3, 6, and 16, illustrate the system of cutting coats, which we have described in the present number.

Diagrams 4, 9, and 14, are the pattern of one of the prevailing styles of dress-waistcoats. A fish is taken out at the crease-edge of the turn, as shown on diagram 9, to keep it firmly in its place. The collar, diagram 4, is brought to the end of the neck without a step, and forms an angle.

Diagrams 5, 7, 11, and 17, are the pattern of a lady's jacket, contributed by our correspondent, Mr. J. H. Wilson, of Liverpool, and is drafted for a lady measuring 17½ breast.

PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

From all accounts, the preparations made by exhibitors from the different countries are on as grand a scale as the building which has been constructed to contain their goods.

Many of the leading manufacturers of woollen cloths and other woollen fabrics in this country, have arranged to exhibit specimens of their looms, and we have no apprehension but that they will fully maintain the character which the excellence of quality, combined with price, have procured for these firms. Other foreign manufacturers will enter into competition for the honours to be awarded, and, with a perfect knowledge of the efforts which will be made for advantage in position, we may reasonably expect that the result will be an exhibition of first-class goods.

Any of our readers who may intend to exhibit any novelty in form of dress, or any peculiarity in the shape or arrangement of the several parts of a garment, by favouring us with details of such invention for publication in our pages, would, by this means, have the opportunity of laying the specimens of their ingenuity before the trade, as but few of the number will visit the Exhibition itself. Of course, where the interest of the inventor has been secured by registration, it would be unreasonable to ask for particulars beyond those which can always be ascertained on application to the Registration Office.

PORTABLE WARDROBE.

In the July number of our work, last year, we briefly noticed an invention, under the above title, which had been patented in America, and drew the attention of our readers to the advantages it appeared to us to possess, and which would render it a useful article in our trade.

The object of the *Portable Wardrobe* is, as we stated, to enable several articles of dress to be conveniently suspended, and yet occupy but a *minimum* amount of space, either in a room or in a closet. Many of our readers have, no doubt, some contrivance by which they hang up coats and other garments so as to prevent their creasing, but we very much question if they possess so simple and so effectual an apparatus as that to which we refer, and of which we have recently had the opportunity of forming an opinion by a personal examination.

The yokes used in Paris and in this country are very well in their way, but they have this disadvantage compared with the *Portable Wardrobe*, that each garment requires a separate yoke; whereas, in this useful invention, we have the facility of suspending *four complete suits and a hat*, in very much less space than would be occupied by the number of yokes which would be necessary for the purpose.

Our agent for Scotland, Mr. Francis Gibson, of 9, Eglinton Street, Glasgow, has just received his first consignment of *Portable Wardrobes*, and we strongly advise our readers to apply to him for one as a specimen.

The small cost of the article, 8s. 6d., and its many advantages, will ensure its being generally introduced in the trade.

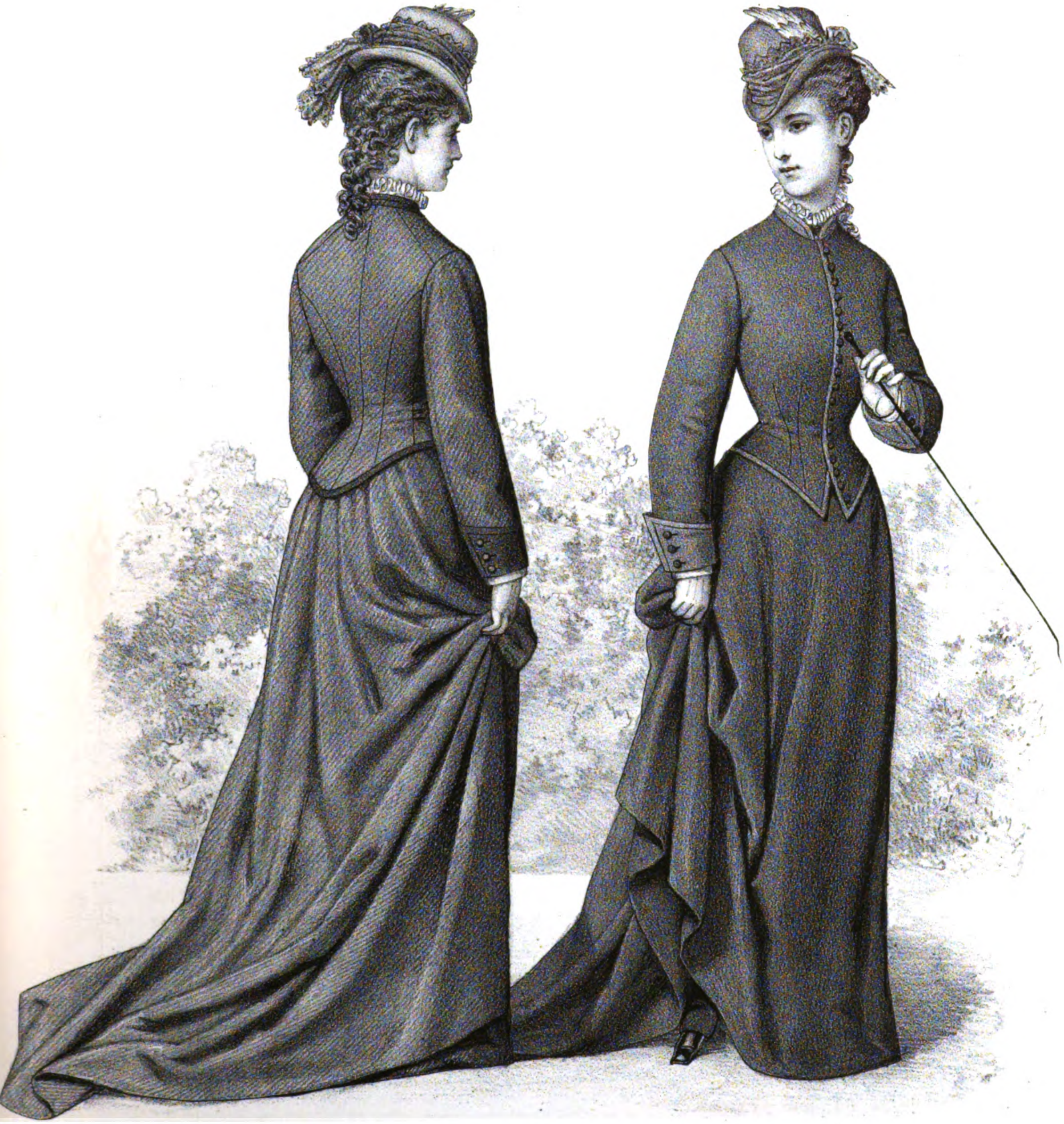
We learn from one of our American contemporaries, the *Clothier and Hatter*, that the cutters engaged in the wholesale clothing establishments in New York—principally Germans—have formed an Association for trade purposes. They propose to open exchanges in certain localities, where principals may be supplied with workmen. They also propose that manufacturers shall only employ cutters furnished by the Association, and their object is, to prevent direct application to employers for work, and to keep wages at their present rates, which vary between 16 dols. and 22 dols. per week. A similar Association has been formed at Williamsburgh.

The Clothworkers' Company, with a view to assist the promoters of a New Educational College at Bristol, has promised to contribute £500 a year for five years, "to assist in the establishment of a department of textile industries at the College, in order to improve the technical education of those engaged in the clothworking districts in the West of England."

VICTORIAN FOREMAN-TAILORS' MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

We are pleased to learn, from a report received from the Secretary of the above Association, that, at the last half-yearly meeting, a very satisfactory statement was laid before the members, proving the advantages which the formation of the Society had produced. It is now firmly established, including among its members the leading cutters of the colony, and has gained the support of the principal firms in the trade. The plan of delivering lectures, or of illustrating certain styles of garments, has been successfully introduced by some of the members, and has afforded satisfaction to the body. This dissemination of knowledge is one of the most favourable features of such associations, and we are always gratified to find the system carried out. It has a twofold advantage, for, not only does it add to the knowledge of the community, but it also improves the mind of the lecturer, by enforcing upon him the necessity to study his subject well, to make his remarks interesting to his fellow-members.

The financial condition of the Society was also highly satisfactory, showing a large balance in hand. In the event of any of our readers emigrating to that part of the colony, we would advise them to put themselves in correspondence with the Secretary, Mr. Thomas Simcoe.



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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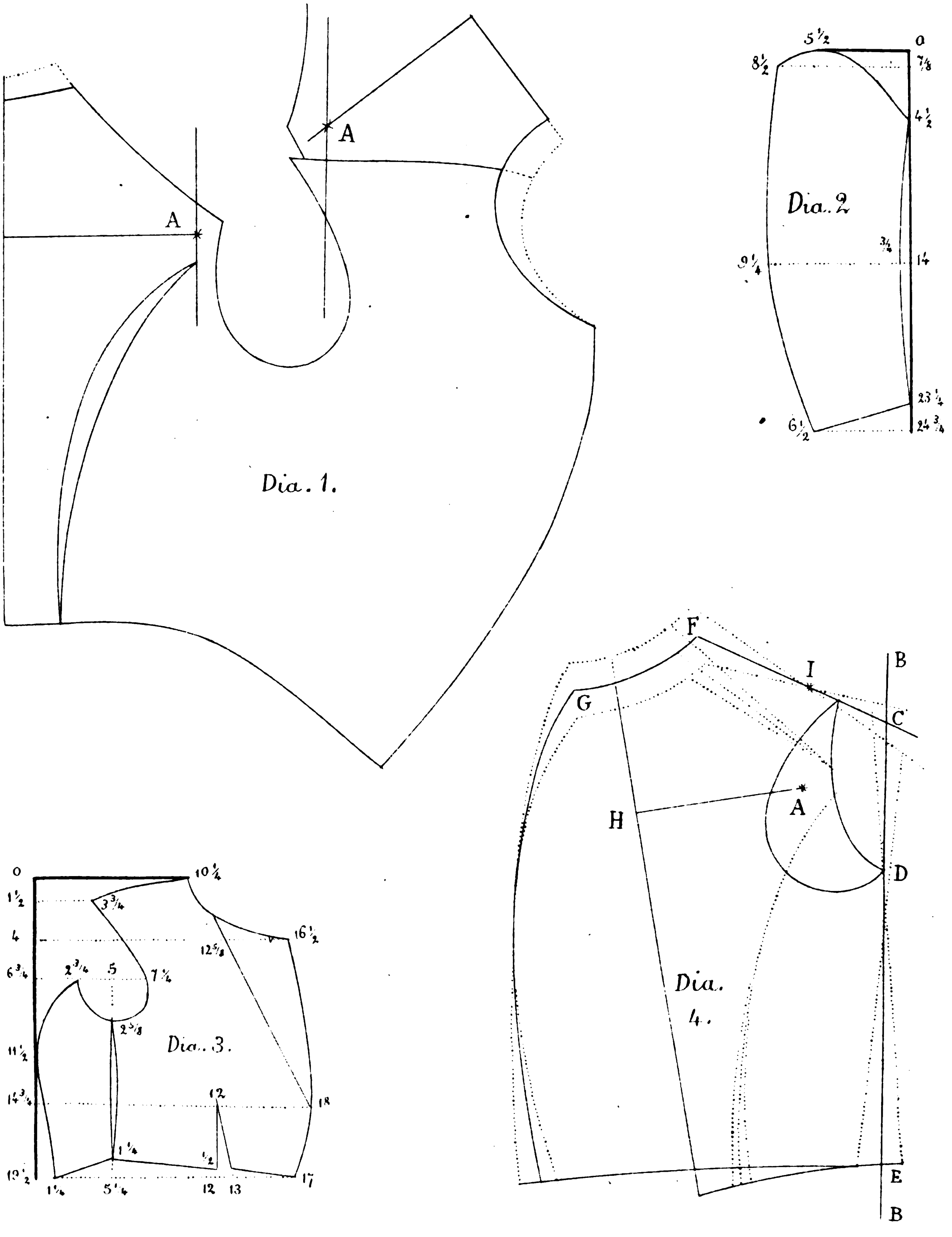
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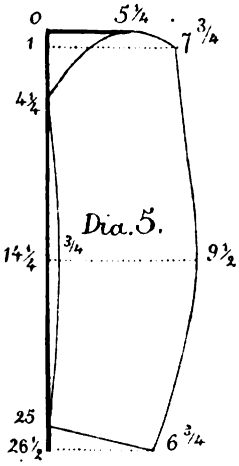
J.C. Minister.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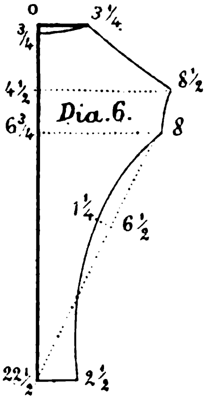
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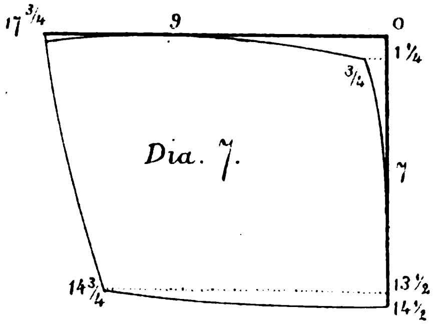
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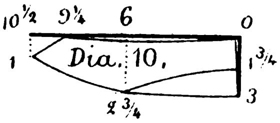
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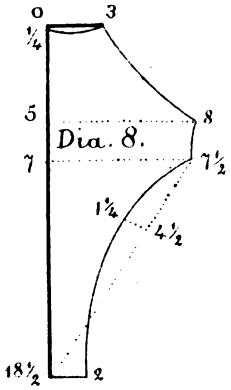
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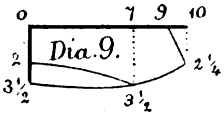
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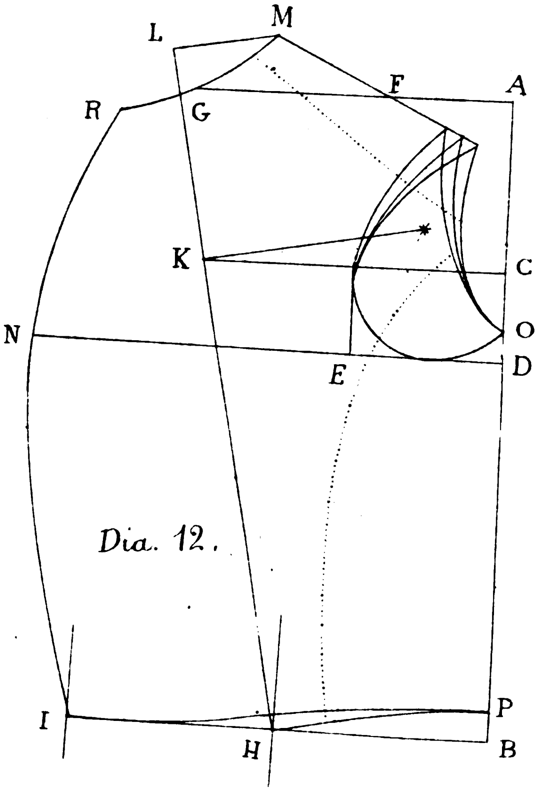
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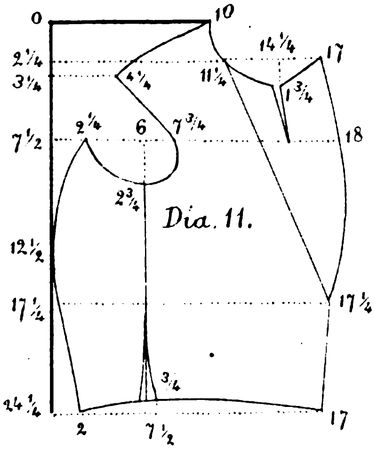
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Imp Michelet, 6, R du Hazard, Paris.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,
AND
CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.
BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 362. June 1, 1876. Vol. 31.

ON CROOKEDNESS AND STRAIGHTNESS OF FOREPART.

Simultaneously with our publishing, in the very early numbers of our work, a "Self-Varying System of Cutting," we devoted a few chapters to a Consideration of what constituted the "Crookedness or Straightness of Forepart," and endeavoured to demonstrate our theory as to the method for determining this point. It was the very undecided opinion at that time existing as to the manner of testing the degree of straightness or crookedness, which induced us to investigate the subject, and lay down a principle by which this might be decided. As a large number of our patrons were too young and too inexperienced, at the time to which we refer, to be able to comprehend this intricate question, to them, and to our still younger readers, we address the following remarks:—

The crookedness and straightness of cut would appear to comprehend the entire science of the trade, since there is scarcely a deviation that can be made in any point of the forepart, without immediately affecting the degree of straightness; and it is because these consequences are not sufficiently studied, that we purpose affording some illustrations of them. It will, therefore, be understood, that the object of the present article is not to determine any exact *standard* of straightness, as on this subject various opinions may be entertained, some cutters preferring a crooked, others a straight, forepart; while each may be equally successful in practice. For argument's sake, we take any standard of straightness as suited for the proportionate figure, and, by comparison with this, we notice the difference effected by the variations made to accord with the deviations from the regular shape.

There are three points which we wish to bring under consideration—

1. What constitutes the straightness of forepart.
2. What affects the straightness of forepart.
3. What is effected by straightness of forepart.

What constitutes the straightness of forepart? This may appear a trivial question, and yet we apprehend that many would be at a loss to answer it. The general opinion in the trade is, that the distance across from the top of the back-seam to the shoulder-point of the forepart determines the straightness, and so, to a certain extent, it does. But that this is not a test will easily be seen by referring to diagram 1, which represents two foreparts of precisely the same degree of straightness, although there is no less than an inch difference in the distance from the top of the back to the shoulder-point, being occasioned by one coat being cut higher in the back than the other; not for any disproportion in the height of neck, but merely as a matter of style.

The correct test of straightness is the distance between any fixed point on the back, such as *a* (which is one-third of the breast in from the back-seam), and the same point when closed at the shoulder-seam. So long as the parallels of these points maintain the same relative distance, the degree of straightness will remain unaltered, whatever variation may be made in the shoulder-point or length of the balance. We wish to direct attention to this observation, as we shall have occasion to allude to the subject presently, when considering what affects the relative position of these points. There is a further test of straightness, which is illustrated by diagram 4. The pattern is here represented as closed, both at the side and shoulder seams, and doubled, so as to lie flat; which plan we have designed as the best method of showing the effects produced by the various deviations made in the forepart, for any kind of disproportion in the shape of the body. In this case, the angle *c*, formed by the lines *c d* and *c f*, will invariably decide the comparative degree of straightness; for, as that angle becomes more acute, so will the forepart be made straighter, whether caused by altering the lines *c d* or *c f*; and, on the contrary, the more obtuse or open the angle, the crookeder the forepart. This will be readily seen, by cutting out the full-sized pattern of the diagram 4, since it will be found impossible to vary either of the lines *c d*, or *c f*, without immediately causing the points *a* to approach nearer to, or to expand farther from, one another.

Diagram 12, which is a copy of the same shape as shown on diagram 4, will serve to illustrate the method of drawing it out in full size, in order to test the effects to which we shall have to allude. From *a* to *c* is one-fourth (4½). From *c* to *d*, one-eighth (2¼). From *a* to *f*, square with *a d*, one-sixth (3), and to *g* one-half (9). From *b* to *h*, at any distance down, is half an inch less than a third (5½), and from *h* to *i*, the same distance. A short line is drawn at *h*, parallel with *a b*. From *g* mark the length of waist (17), wherever it intercepts the line at *h*, and draw the line *g h*, for the back-seam. Draw a line from *c*, square with *a b*, and wherever this intercepts the back-seam at *k*, will be the point from which to regulate the height of neck, from *k* to *g* being in all cases the proportionate height. From *d* to *e*, mark 1 inch more than a sixth (4), and to *n*, two-thirds (12). From *d* to *o*, is three-quarters of an inch. From *g* to *l*, is 1 inch; and from *l* to *m*, square with the back-seam, one-sixth (3). From *g* to *r*, in continuation of the neck, *m g*, is one-twelfth (1½). A line is drawn from *m* through *f* for the shoulder, which may be carried to any width, according to fancy, as shown by the three different widths marked on the diagram. The scye is then formed as indicated. The point *p* is 1 inch above *b*. This forepart will be for the same sized waist as breast; 1½ inch being allowed for stretching, which is the cause of the distances between *b* and *h*, and *h* and *i*, being half an inch less than a third. Having made a full-sized diagram, the better plan would be, to prick through on to fresh sheets of paper, and cut *two patterns* of the back part, and one of the front. It will be understood that the round of the forepart side-seam requires to be added.

(*To be continued.*)

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(New Edition.)

(*Continued from page 5.*)

Hussars, Full Dress.

Tunic.—Blue cloth, edged all round with gold chain gimp, except the collar, which has ¾-inch lace round the top, with the badges of rank, embroidered in silver, at each end. On each side of the breast, six loops of gold chain gimp, with caps and drops, fastening with gold-worked olivets. On each side-seam, a double line of the same gimp, forming three eyes at the top, passing under a netted cap at the waist, and ending in an Austrian knot, reaching to the bottom of the skirt, with a tracing of gold braid all round the gimp. An Austrian knot of gold chain gimp on the sleeve, reaching to 8 inches from the bottom of the cuff. The skirt rounded off in front, closed behind, and lined with black.

Distinction of Ranks.

Field Officers have figured braiding below the lace on the collar, and on the sleeve, round the Austrian knot; extending to 11 inches from the bottom of the cuff.

Captains, a row of braided eyes on the collar, below the lace, and a tracing of the same round the knot on the sleeve, 9 inches deep.

Lieutenants, a tracing of plain braid only below the lace on the collar, and round the knot on the sleeve, 8 inches deep.

The 3rd Hussars have scarlet cloth collars, and the 13th, buff.

Trousers, &c.—Blue cloth, with two stripes of ¾-inch lace, a quarter of an inch apart. Wellington boots, and brass spurs.

Pantaloons, &c., for Mounted Duties.—Blue cloth, with stripes as on trousers. Over-boots, and steel spurs.

The 11th regiment wear crimson for trousers and pantaloons.

Busby.—Black sable fur, &c., with egret plume.

Sword.—Half basket steel hilt, black fish-skin grip, bound with silver wire. Blade, 35½ inches long.

Scabbard.—Steel.

Sword-Knot.—Gold and crimson cord, with gold acorn.

Sword-Belt.—Gold lace, 1½ inch wide, with slings of same, and tache-slings, half inch wide. Morocco leather lining and edging of the colour of the particular regiment as stated below.

Sabre-tache.—Cloth face; crimson in the 11th and 20th Hussars, buff in the 13th, and scarlet in the other regiments, with 2½ inches gold lace all round.

Pouch-Belt.—In the 10th Hussars, of black patent leather, with gilt metal chain ornament; in the other regiments, gold lace 1½ inch wide, with Morocco leather lining, and edging of same colour as the sabre-tache.

Pouch.—As described below for each regiment, with embroidery or metal ornaments of regimental patterns.

Regimt.	*Busby-Bag.*	*Plume.*	*Description of Pouch.*
3rd.	Garter-Blue	White	Black leather, silver flap, and gilt ornaments.
4th.	Yellow	Scarlet	Ditto.
7th.	Scarlet	White	Scarlet cloth, embroidered in gold.
8th.	Scarlet	Red and white	Ditto.
10th.	Scarlet	Black and white	Black patent leather, of special pattern.
11th.	Crimson	Crimson and white	Black leather, gilt metal flaps, and silver ornaments.
13th.	Buff	White	Black leather, silver flap, and gilt ornaments.
14th.	Yellow	White	Ditto.
15th.	Scarlet	Scarlet	Scarlet cloth, embroidered in gold.
18th.	Lincoln green	Green	Ditto.
19th.	White	White	Black leather, silver flap, and gilt ornaments.
20th.	Crimson	Crimson	Ditto.
21st.	French grey	White	Ditto.

Undress.

Frock.—As described for officers of Dragoons.

Trousers, and Pantaloons and Over-Boots, for Mounted Duties.—The same as in full dress, but steel spurs with trousers instead of brass, and the double stripes to be of white cloth instead of lace, in the 13th, 19th, 20th, and 21st regiments.

Forage-Cap.—Crimson cloth in the 11th Hussars, scarlet in the 15th, and blue in the other regiments, with band of 1¾-inch gold lace; gold purl button and braided figure on the crown, and a line of gold braid round the crown-seam.

Stable-Jacket.—Blue cloth, with olivets and lace, or cord, according to regimental patterns.

Field Officers wear the badges of their rank, embroidered in silver, on the collar. The 3rd Hussars wear scarlet collars; in the 13th, buff.

Mess-Waistcoat.—According to regimental patterns.

Sabre-tache.—Black patent leather. Other articles as in full dress.

Cloak and Cape.—Blue cloth of the same pattern as for officers of Dragoons, with crimson lining in the 11th Hussars, and scarlet in the other regiments.

Sub-Lieutenants wear the same uniform as Lieutenants, but a star as the badge on collar.

The Adjutant and Riding-Master wear the same uniform as the other officers of their rank.

The other regimental Staff Officers wear the uniform of their relative rank, with the exceptions detailed for Dragoon regiments.

(*To be continued.*)

ROYAL WARRANT—ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The warrant, to which we alluded in our last number, has been issued; and, agreeably with our intimation, we make the following extracts for the information of those of our readers who may be interested in the particulars:—

Relative Ranks of Medical Officers of the Army.

The following orders have been substituted for those which were issued in 1873:—

A Surgeon-General to rank as Major-General.

A Deputy Surgeon-General as Colonel.

Surgeon-Major as Major; and, after 20 years' full-pay service, as Surgeon and Surgeon-Major, to rank as Lieutenant-Colonel; but junior of the latter rank.

Surgeon to rank as Lieutenant; and, after six years' full-pay service, as Captain.

For full particulars of uniform of officers of the several grades, we refer our readers to the details we published last year in the August number of our work.

As many medical officers of the Army will be benefited by these new regulations, and promoted to higher ranks, the distinctive indications on their present uniforms of such new positions must necessarily be attended to, or new uniforms, according to the revised regulations, be substituted.

The following are the particulars of the difference in the uniforms between the several ranks:—

Director-General and Surgeon-General, after three years' service.

The collar laced round the top and bottom with *inch* lace. A star at each end. Inch lace on the cuffs. Pointed slash to sleeve with inch lace, and a similar one on the skirt behind. Back-skirts edged with ½-inch lace.

Two and a half inch lace on trousers.

Undress Frock.—Inch braid on cuffs, with figured braiding above and below the braid. Austrian knot at top; braided figure below. Edging of ¾-inch braid, and loops of same width braid at fronts.

Scarlet stripe, 2½ inches wide, on undress trousers.

Forage-Cap.—2-inch lace.

Surgeon-General *under three years' service* in that rank, same uniform as Director General, but without the badge on the collar of tunic, or of frock.

Deputy Surgeon-General, after five years' service in that rank.

Half-inch lace on top of collar, gold Russia braid at bottom, and a row of gold braided eyes between. Crown and star on collar. Pointed cuffs, with two bars of half-inch lace at top; row of gold braided eyes above and below the lace; crow's-foot and eye to lower braid; an Austrian knot at top. Cuff, 8 inches deep to top of lace, 10 inches deep to top of knot.

One inch and three-quarters lace on dress-trousers, and scarlet stripe of same width on undress-trousers.

Shell-jacket and mess-waistcoat.

Deputy Surgeon-General, under five years' service.

Same uniform, but a crown only on the collar.

Surgeon-Major.

Star on collar of tunic, or a crown, if possessing the relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Patrol-jacket instead of frock-coat.

Forage-cap with plain peak, and 1¾-inch lace.

Surgeon.

The difference in uniform from Surgeon-Major is as follows:—

No braided eyes on collar of tunic, and the eyes omitted on the cuff.

After six years' service, a crown and star on the collar of tunic, and two bars of lace on the cuff. *Under* that period, a crown only, and one bar on the cuff.

Steel scabbard.

No spurs.

No badges on collar of shell-jacket, and the collar of the great-coat *not* to be lined with velvet.

The above are the principal details which affect the tailor. For accoutrements, proper plumes, &c., the laceman and the accoutrement maker must be consulted.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

Melbourne, Victoria.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

Your correspondent, "Mark-Well," hailing from Gibraltar, criticizes very strongly, in your January number, my method of arriving at the length of the leg-seam for a lady's riding-trouser, suggests a plan of his own for taking this measure, calls me bashful, corrects my proportions, and sends the measure of a model man. "Mark-Well" can obtain the measure of leg-seam, but not of the thigh. His method, as stated in his letter, is to give the end of the tape-measure to the lady, to hold in to the crutch, whilst he stoops to her heel. Surely, whilst the lady holds the tape so conveniently, it would be nothing for him, in his "*professional and unhesitating manner*," to slip the measure upwards, and take the size of the thigh; of course, "*keeping his face turned down, and his eyes purposely averted.*" Or is he also bashful, but in a lesser degree than myself? I must honestly say that I never heard of the length of leg-seam being taken in this manner, so, of course, I have never tried it, and, most assuredly, never shall.

"Mark-Well" sends his own measure. He is 5 feet 6 inches high, with a leg-seam, 29¾; with a good muscular development (in the paunch), I presume, as a correct model of the human form divine. I regret that I never heard of your correspondent sooner, as for many years I have been under the impression that the masters in sculpture and painting were the proper authorities to define the correct proportions of the human figure. "Mark-Well" has, however, quite dispelled that fallacy, and it is a piece of great indiscretion, I think, on the part of his step-son to have legs so much longer than "Mark-Well," and so near the proportion given by those old masters, whom he distinctly shows to be wrong.

You have readers in all parts of the world. It would be desirable if your correspondent could favour them with an illustration of his view of a model man, to afford them the opportunity of judging in what respects the proportions differ from the antique, and what is accepted by old and living artists as their guide.

"Mark-Well" objects to my theories, yet starts one himself, by saying that the thigh is two-thirds of the hips, and states that this is a certainty, while, at the same time, he owns that he cannot take the thigh measure.

I am, dear Sir, yours obediently,

"A VICTORIAN."

Had it not been that we considered our correspondent entitled to the opportunity to vindicate his theory, which our late correspondent, Mr. Boyd—to whose death we referred last month—severely criticised in a recent communication we received from him, we should have hesitated, under the peculiar circumstances, to have published the above letter, as the remarks cannot lead to the result which was naturally hoped for by our correspondent.

We are convinced that this gentleman would be one of the last to make any comment other than in a fair and honourable spirit, on any one differing with him in opinion; and that, rather than offer any remark which might give the slightest pain to the family of his late opponent, he would willingly lie under the false impression which, from "Mark-Well's" criticism, our readers might have been led to form from the theory our Victorian correspondent advanced. So soon as the intimation of the death of the late Mr. Boyd reaches our correspondent, he will wish that he had deferred sending his letter, on the counsel, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*"

HARROW SCHOOL DRESS.

On one of the plates issued with the present number, we illustrate the style of dress worn by the junior pupils of the above public school. It is much in the style worn at Eton, and of which we gave an illustration in the June number last year. The jacket is single-breasted, cut straight at the bottom, and about an inch and a half below the natural waist. A bold turn at front, and three buttons and holes.

Wide sleeve, with a deep round cuff, plain. Low collar, square at the end, and the corner of the lapel to match. Edges bound narrow. The same form of jacket for morning and evening-dress.

Waistcoat single-breasted, with a roll-collar, and five buttons and holes at front. Trousers wide all the way down, with fly-fronts and side-pockets. It will be observed that the white linen collar is *not* worn *over* the collar of the jacket; this constitutes the difference between Eton and Harrow school dress.

For every-day dress, the suit may be made of a black diagonal coating, or the waistcoat and trousers may be of fancy patterns, but not striking. For evening-dress, the suit entirely of black, with a black silk neck-tie and bow. Sailor-knot for week-day. Ordinary tall hat for Sundays. Straw hat with black silk band for ordinary wear.

FRENCH FASHIONS.

The Society of Master-Tailors of Paris appoints a committee, consisting of thirteen of its members, whose duty it is to determine on certain styles of dress, which they recommend to be adopted by their body in their respective connexions for the ensuing season. As may naturally be supposed, the selection of the fashion committee is made with care, and with reference to the fitness of the several members for this particular task. We may reasonably suppose, therefore, that the deliberations of this body of experienced members of the trade, will be such as to stamp the styles they recommend with a character which will ensure their adoption generally by those to whom they are offered.

The coloured plate illustrating these different styles is issued half yearly, in advance of the two principal seasons of the year. By the courtesy of the Society, we are favoured regularly with a copy, and, as it may interest some of our readers to be enlightened on the difference in the styles of gentlemen's dress adopted by the leading trades in Paris, and those which emanate from the principal houses at the West-end, as represented and reported by us in our periodical works, we have the pleasure to lay before them the following particulars for their information.

Before proceeding to our task, we may for a moment notice the very meagre and unsatisfactory description which accompanies the plate. Members in the provinces of France, will have entirely to guide themselves by the figures illustrating the different styles, as the letter-press conveying the details is limited to a very few words. As, for instance, the only remark on the representation of a fashionable dress-coat is—"*turning low.*" Not one word, or the slightest information as to length of waist and skirt, width of lapel or shape, height and depth of collar, width of skirt or shape, or width of sleeve, and if with or without cuff. In fact, not a single hint on those very essential points which to a tailor are of so great a value.

Having the plate before us, we are guided in our remarks by the several figures, and the details shown on the different articles of dress.

As if in confirmation of our preceding statement, the very first figure on the plate shows the inconvenience of this incomplete description, as it represents an evening-dress suit, but all ideas as to shape or details of the coat are completely speculative, owing to the Over-coat, which is shown worn over it. So that the members have to be satisfied with the information afforded to them, "that the coat turns low." The waistcoat is of white quilting, with three buttons and holes, rolling-collar, and to open low. It is cut rather straight at the bottom. The trousers are moderately fitting to the leg, and cut to reach well on the foot.

The Over-coat is single-breasted, cut in the Chesterfield shape, with four holes and buttons at front, and a small lapel, the corner rounded off. Low collar, cut off at front, and square. Wide sleeve, with a deep round cuff, or one simulated by a stitching. Coat lined with silk, and the edges turned in and stitched.

The fashionable style of frock-coat recommended is double-breasted, with a moderate lapel, square at the corner, and with five holes worked in it. The turn at front is carried to the third hole. The collar low in the stand, broader in the fall, and square at front, with a small light between it and the top of the lapel. Wide sleeve, with a plain round cuff of a moderate depth. The waist cut to a medium length, and the skirt to reach to a little below the knee.

Trousers cut to a medium width in the leg, but rather large at the bottom.

One of the styles of morning-coat is that represented on one of the plates we issue with the present number of our work, and which we shall describe elsewhere.

Another style, to correspond with the back view illustrated on the same plate, is a single-breasted coat, with a small turn at front, the corner of the lapel well rounded off, the collar sloped off at front, and the corner cut off. Four buttons and holes at front. The skirt short, and well rounded off at front. Flaps in the waist-seam, with pockets under. Wide sleeve, plain at the hand.

Trousers shapely at the knee, but wide at the bottom.

Single-breasted waistcoat, buttoned up high, and straight at the bottom.

Another style of coat for morning wear is also single-breasted, buttoning two buttons and holes at front, a long narrow turn, and the front of the forepart from below the lower hole cut suddenly away, and the skirt, which is very short, made to run with it. No flaps to the skirts; breast-pocket outside.

By some unexplained inconsistency, we have the front and back views of a frock Over-coat illustrated on the plate—just such a coat, in every respect, as would be made up for the winter, with all the seams double-stitched. The very appearance of the two figures is out of character with the season for which the plate is published, and they look like two figures introduced by mistake, and in the wrong place.

The lounge-jacket is much after the style worn in this country. Single-breasted, with four buttons and holes, and a long turn. The corners of the lapel and collar both rounded off. The bottom of the front-edge is also rounded off. The back is cut to a medium width, and with a seam at the centre. Wide sleeve, with a deep round cuff; edges turned in and stitched.

From a comparison between the styles emanating from the leading houses at the West-end, and those recommended by the Philanthropic Society of Master-Tailors of Paris, we find that, while all our skirts are cut longer, in Paris they will be made moderate in length; and, while with us morning-trousers are cut straight in the leg, and to fall moderately free on the foot, in Paris they will be worn fitting to the knee, and very wide at the bottom. So that the two styles of dress in the two countries present totally distinct characters.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

On our third plate, issued this month, we have represented two of the styles of morning-coats, approved of by the Philanthropic Society of Master Tailors of Paris for adoption by the members.

That shown on the first figure is cut moderately short in the waist, but short in the skirt. There are only two buttons and holes at front, and the turn is bold and long. The corner of the lapel square, and the collar to match, low in the stand, and narrow in the fall, and at front. Broad skirt with flaps, and pockets under. Wide sleeve, with a plain round cuff. Edges turned in and stitched. Waistcoat double-breasted, without a collar, and two holes in the lapel, which is cut on straight at the bottom.

On the other figure we have illustrated the back view of another style of coat, differing entirely from that we have just described. The waist is cut exceedingly long, and the skirt short. The hip-buttons are rather wide apart, and the back-scye moderately deep. The turn to the front is small and short, and the coat is usually buttoned at the top hole only, and the forepart cut gradually off at the waist-seam, and the skirt made to run easily with the edge, and rounded off at the bottom. Flaps at the waist-seam. In other respects the details correspond with those of the other style of coat.

This particular style of coat has evidently been designed with a view to suit the taste of the sporting members of the French Society, as it has all the character of a style of coat which was much worn in this country many years since.

The patterns of the trouserings and of the coatings are strictly copied from the plate issued by the Society, so that it will be seen *we* are not the only patrons of bold styles of goods.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

The Thirty-Eighth Anniversary Dinner of the above charitable institution will take place at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at half-past 6 o'clock punctually. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. Dinner tickets, 25s. each, may be had of the Secretary of the Institution, M. Hall, Esq., at the office, 32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, or of the following gentlemen, Stewards for the occasion:—

Mr. H. Cobbett, Jun.	29, Sackville Street, W.
„ H. S. Freeman	48, Fenchurch St., E.C.
„ G. Farmer	43, Sackville Street, W.
„ D. H. Harrison	39, Sackville Street, W.
„ F. K. Pulford	65, St. James's Street, W.
„ C. Pitt	50, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

We would remind our readers that the collections made at these anniversary dinners constitute an important feature in the yearly income of the society, and when the object of the charity is contemplated, and the influence of numbers borne in mind, we will hope that the attendance of the friends and the supporters of the Institution will be as numerous as at any former anniversary. Any member of our trade who may be prevented being present on the occasion, and yet anxious to benefit the funds, can send his contribution to the Secretary, or to any of the stewards, whose names we have given, to include in their lists.

A visit to the Asylum, in the immediate neighbourhood of Haverstock Hill, would gratify any one interested in the charity, as it would enable him to see for himself the many comforts which the inmates enjoyed, by the liberality of those who feel a compassion for their several cases, and a pleasure in being able, in any degree, to mitigate their suffering or position. He could then judge of the good effected by the charity, and derive an inward satisfaction from feeling that he was, in his humble self, a promoter of this result.

LADIES' RIDING-HABITS.

The style of riding-habit worn by the generality of ladies is not always suitable to the younger female equestrians, whose figures are not sufficiently developed to admit of the close-fitting body with proper effect. The age and appearance, also, of these younger branches, present an opportunity for a departure in style and character from that adapted to their seniors. The shape illustrated on one of our present plates is elegant and easy, and well calculated for the purpose. The body and skirt are cut in one. The length is moderate behind, increased at front, but much shorter on the hips. The back is cut to a medium width across to the back-scye, and at the length of natural waist, and then sprung out both at the back-seam and at the side-seam. There is a side-body, with sufficient spring allowed on for the prominency of the hips, and two plaits taken out under the bosom, to give a roundness to the figure. The front is fastened with hooks and eyes, or with buttons and holes.

There is a narrow stand-collar, rounded off at front. The sleeve easy to the arm, with a gauntlet cuff, and three buttons and holes.

The train is cut to the same shape as represented by the pattern we published in the April number of our work.

This style of habit may be made up with a pleasing effect in light grey tweed or Melton cloth, and the cuffs and collar and braid either darker or lighter in shade.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1816 and 1817.

Diagrams 1, 4, and 12, illustrate the remarks in the article on "Crookedness and Straightness of Forepart."

Diagrams 2, 3, 7, 8, and 10, are the pattern of a style of morning-coat now fashionable in Paris, and copied from the work of one of our contemporaries in that capital. It will afford our readers an opportunity of seeing the difference in style between French fashions and those of this country. The pattern produced to the full size would be proportionate for a man measuring 18 inches breast.

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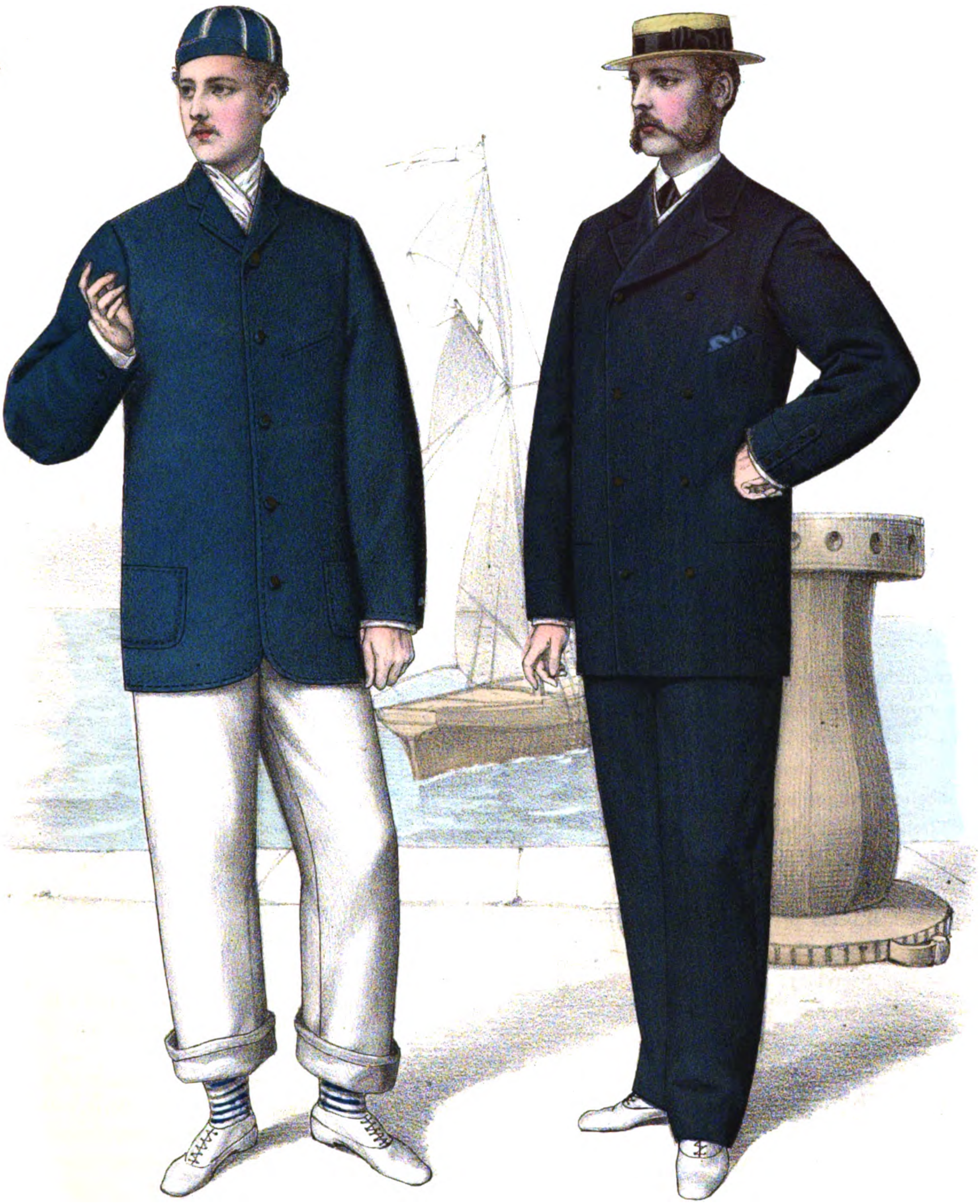


GAZETTE OF FASHION

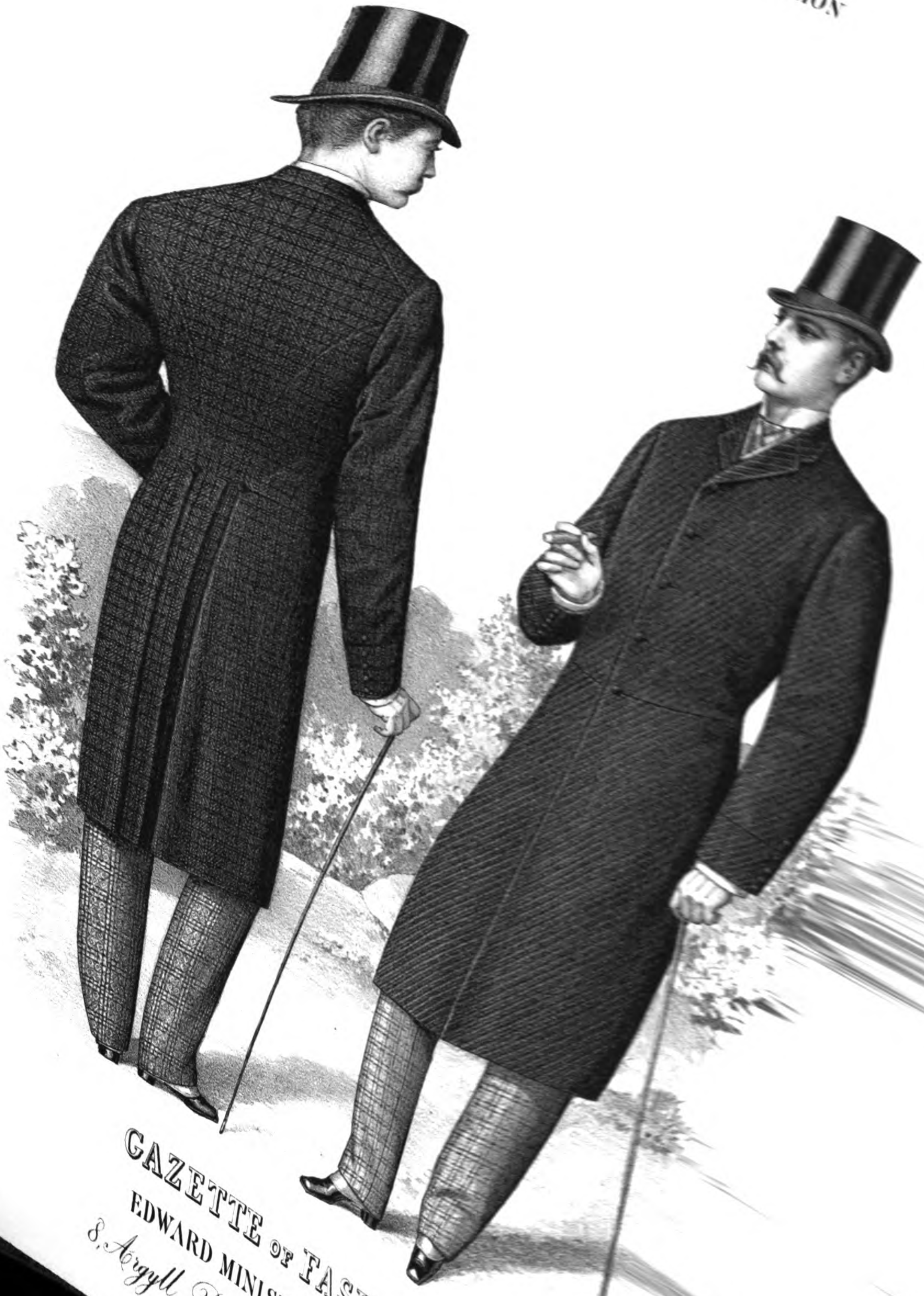
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street

London, W.

July 1st

[1876



GAZETTE OF FASHION
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
8, Argyll Place Regent Street
London, w.

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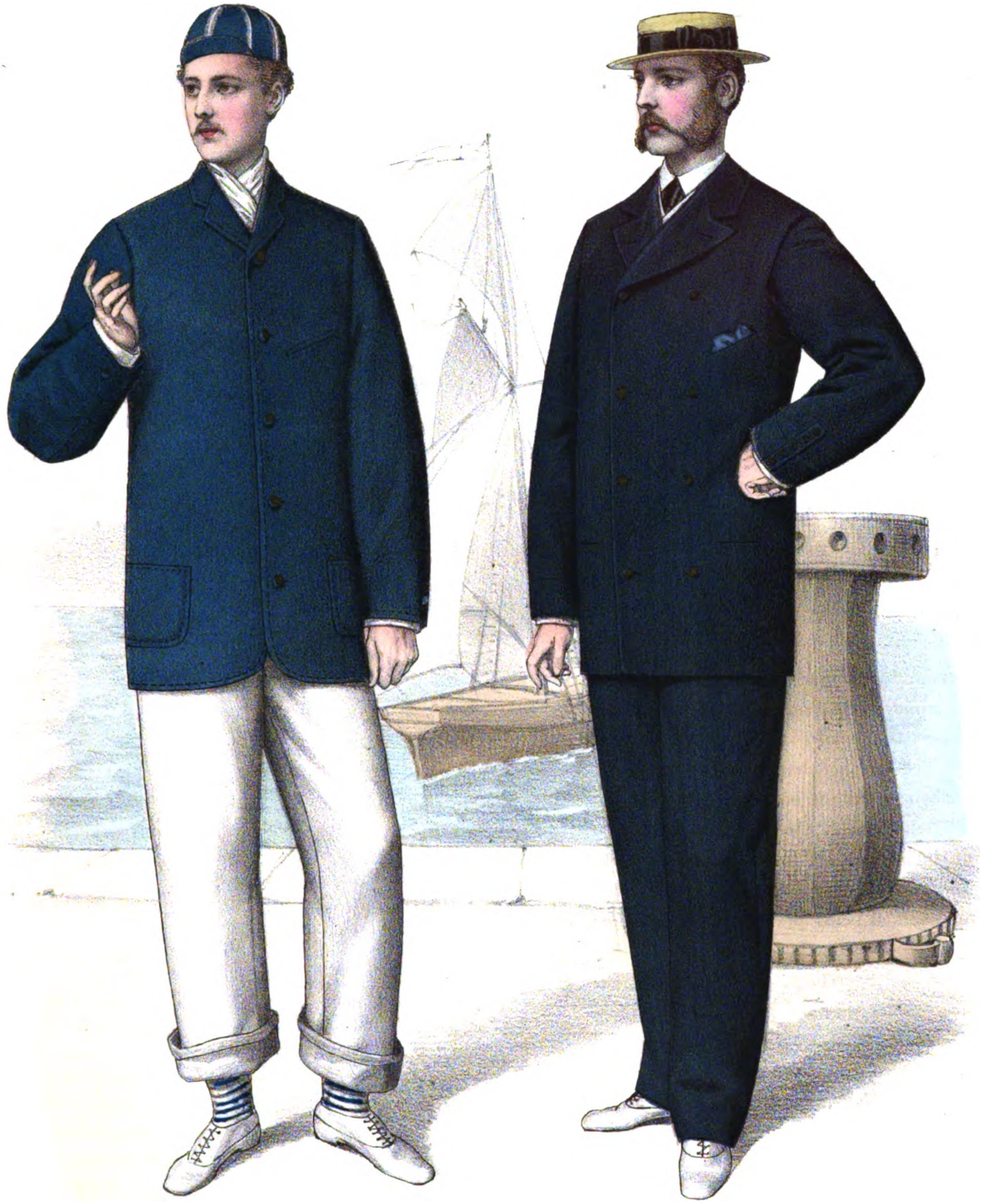

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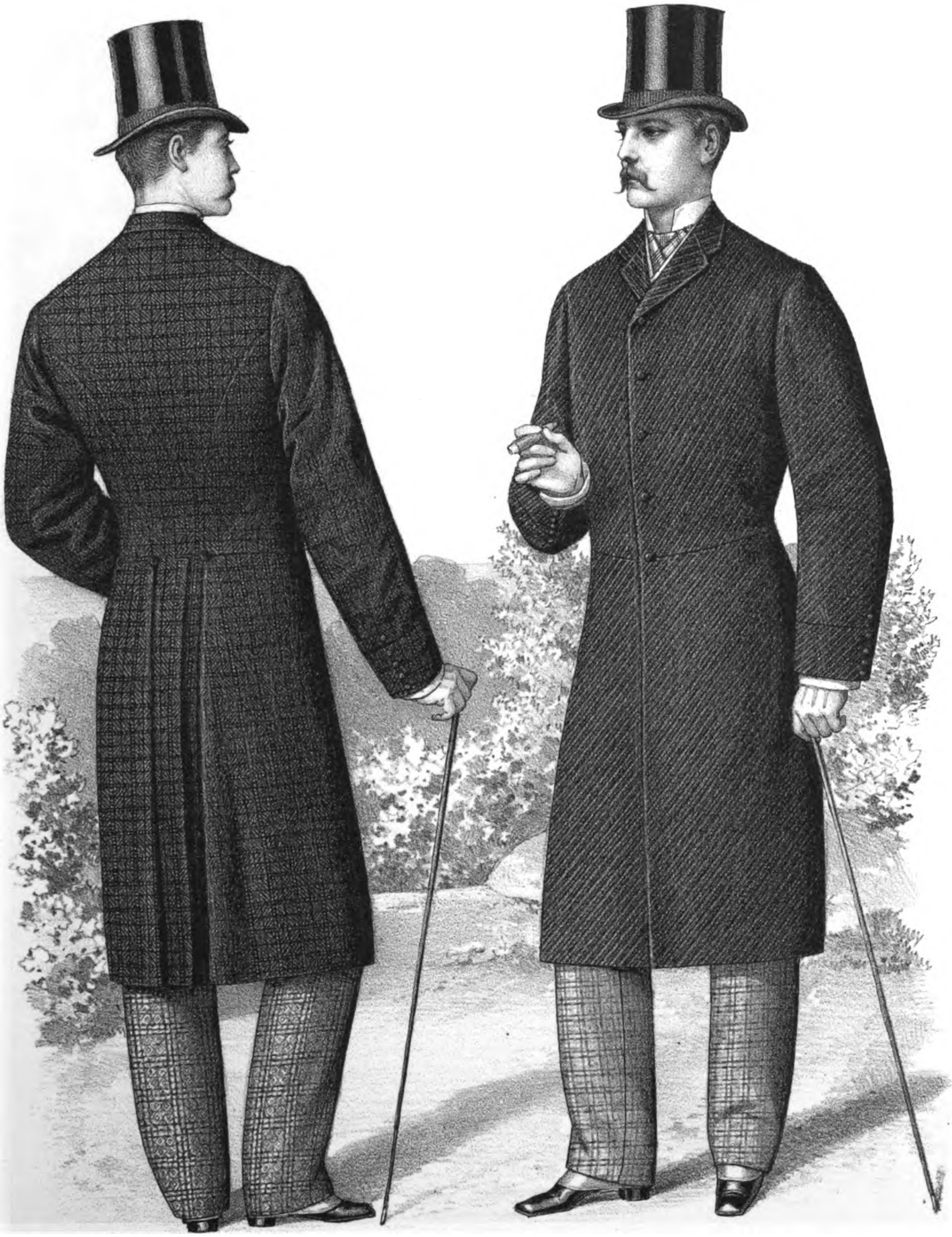

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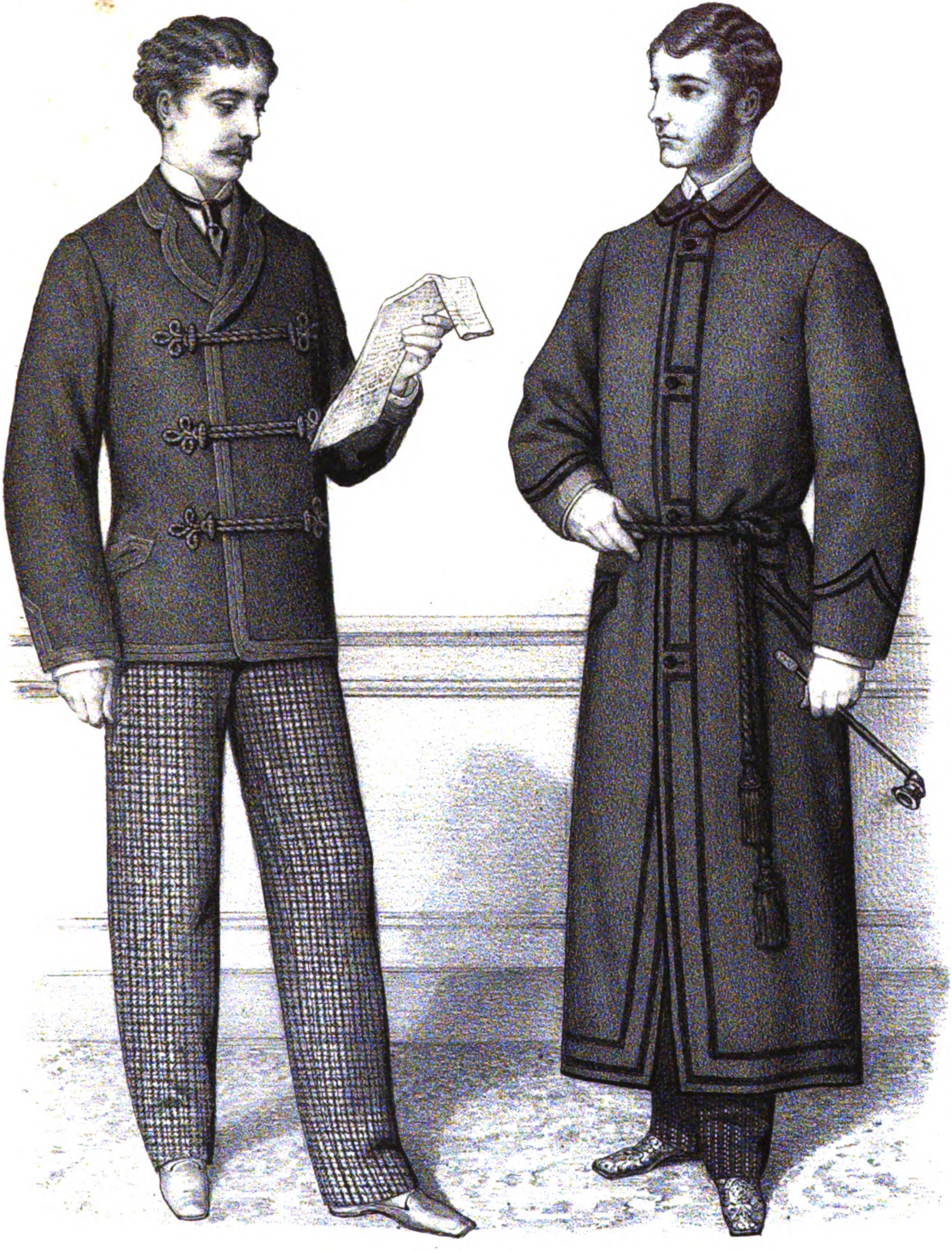

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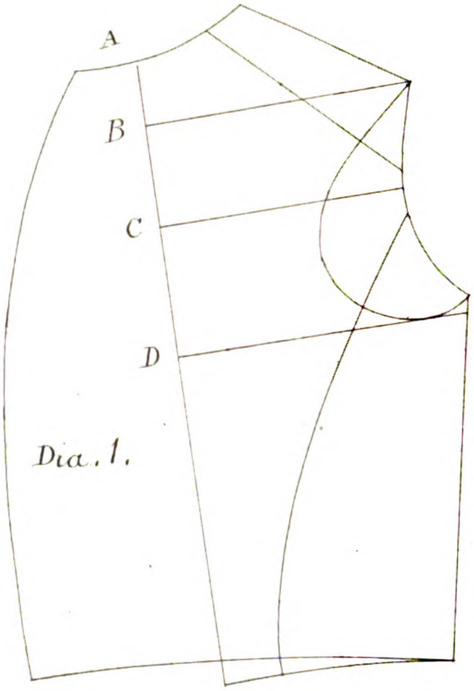

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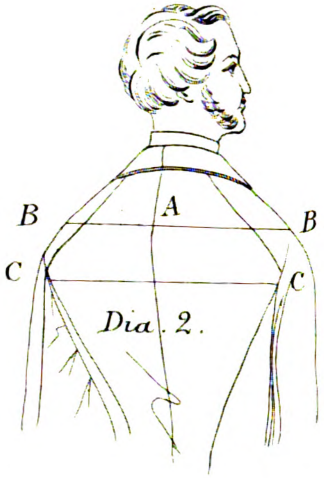

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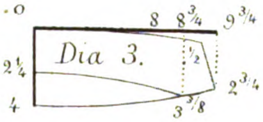
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8
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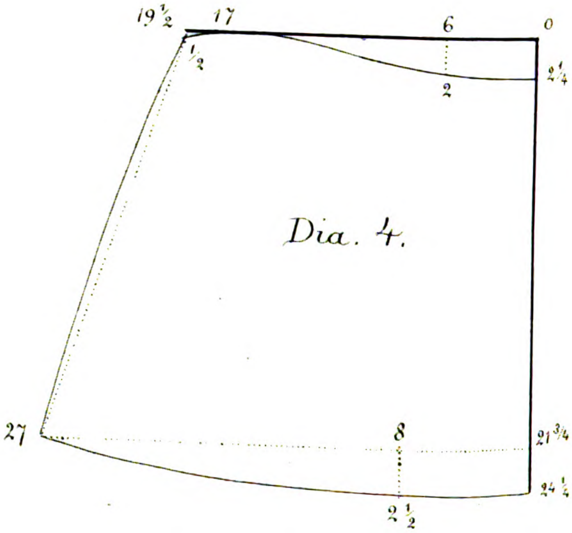
19 1/2
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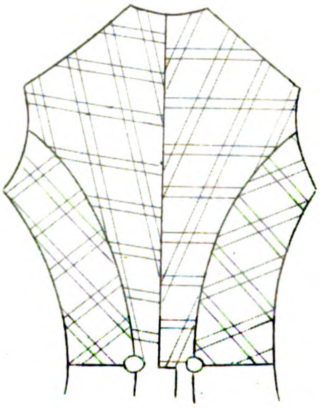
Dia. 4.

Dia. 5.



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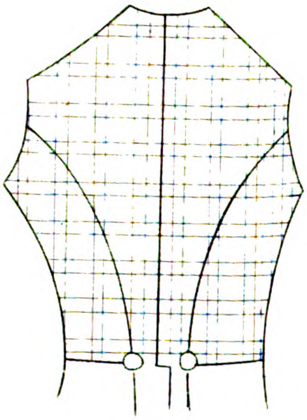
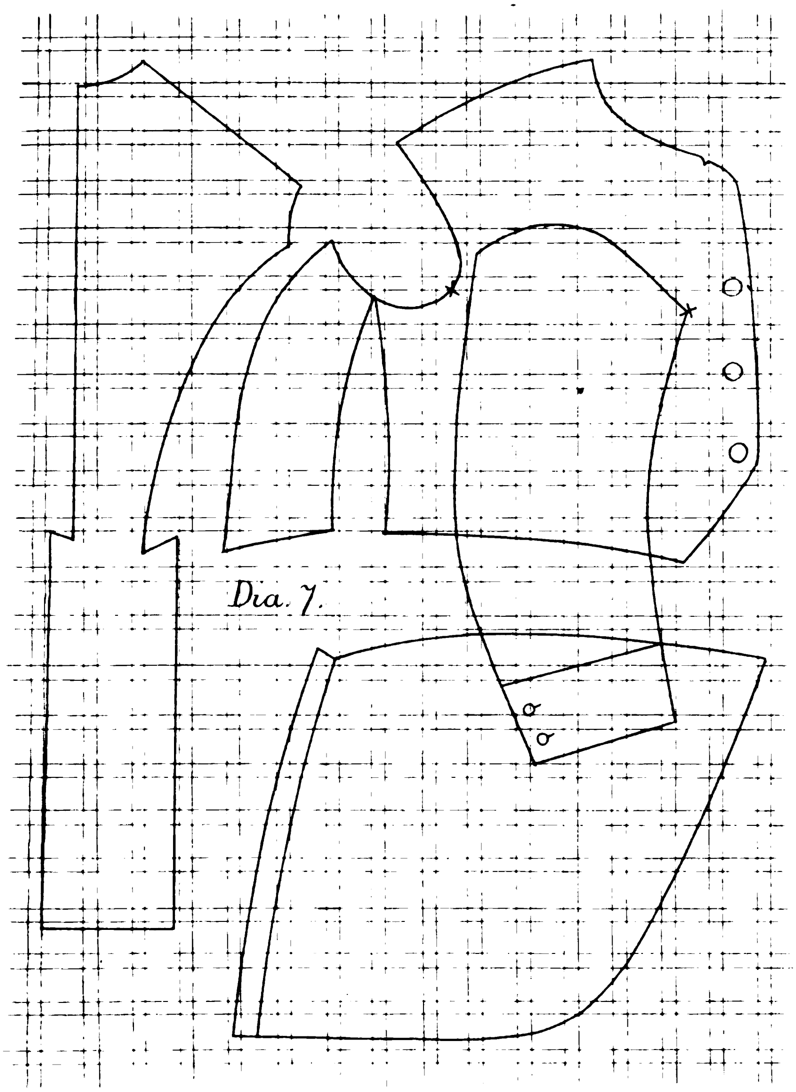


G.C. Minister



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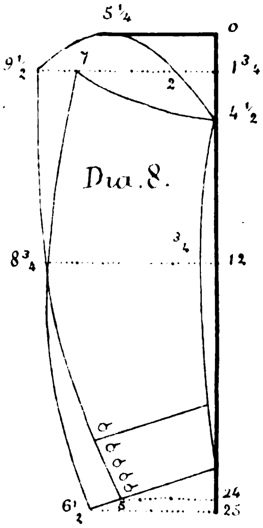
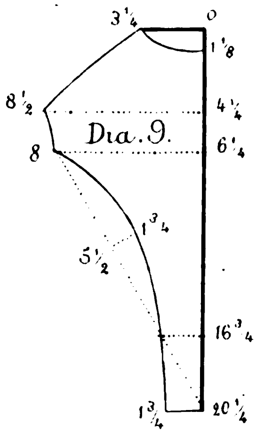


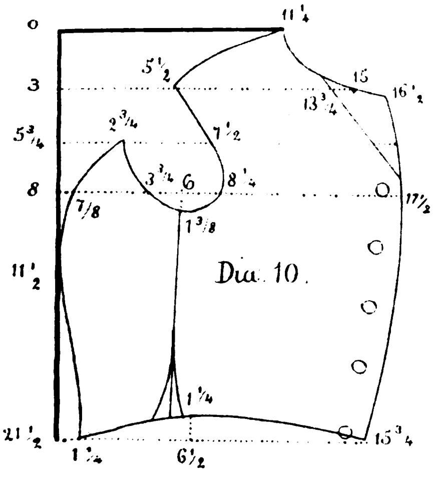
Dia. 8.

5¼
0
9½
7
1¾
2
4½
¾
8¾
12
6½
8
24
25



Dia. 9.

3¼
0
1⅛
8½
4¼
8
6¼
1¾
5½
16¾
1¾
20¼



Dia. 10.

0
11¼
3
5½
15
13¾
16½
5¾
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8
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6
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11½
1¼
21½
1¼
6½
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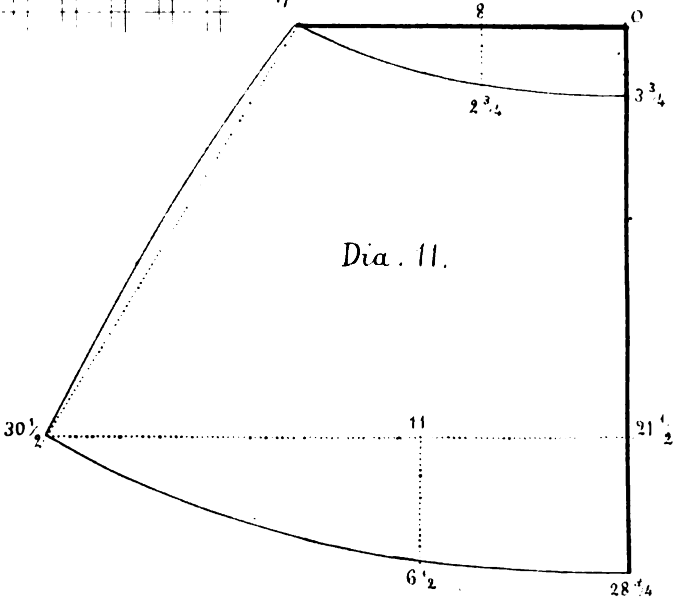

Dia. 11.

17¾
8
0
2¾
3¾
30½
11
21½
6½
28¼

IMP. MICHELET, 8 R. DU HAZARD, PARIS.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 363. July 1, 1876. Vol. 31.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

The Thirty-Eighth Anniversary Dinner of the above Institution was held at Willis's Rooms on the 6th ult., and, although the supporters of this charity did not muster quite in such force as in some previous years, the old tried friends and patrons were found at their posts.

The Lord Mayor of London was to have presided, but was prevented from attending by being detained on returning from his visit to the West of England. In his unavoidable absence, the discharge of the onerous duties was deputed to George May, Esq., one of the Treasurers of the Institution. "Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness *thrust* upon them." It is but justice to Mr. May to state that, called upon at a very short notice to take upon himself a task which requires a certain amount of self-possession, he discharged the duties connected with his new position with dignity and ease.

On rising to propose "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen," the Chairman prefaced the toast by a few incidental remarks. He said: "Although highly gratified to preside on this occasion, at the same time I exceedingly regret that the Lord Mayor has not found it possible to keep the engagement which he had made, to take the chair this evening. A letter had been received from his lordship's secretary, expressing the Lord Mayor's sincere regret at being prevented attending, by a delay in his return to town, and conveying his lordship's disappointment in being obliged, by unavoidable circumstances, to give up an appointment to which he had looked forward with so much pleasure. A telegram had also been received from the Lord Mayor, in which he reiterated his regret, and begged the acceptance of a donation of Ten Guineas for the Institution." The Chairman then proposed the first loyal toast, which was received with all due honour.

The next toast was, "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." This gave an opportunity for referring to the tour the Prince had recently made, and a desire that the visit to India would be followed by the best results.

"The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces" followed, coupled with the name of Mr. Duncan Harrison, who briefly, but efficiently, returned thanks in suitable terms.

The next toast, "Success to the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Journeyman-Tailors," was appropriately introduced by the Chairman, who said: "Now, when speaking on this subject, gentlemen, I feel more upon my own ground —(hear, hear)—for, from the first formation of this Institution, I may say I have taken a deep interest in its welfare, which circumstance may account for my occupying my present position this evening—an honour I never contemplated, and one which, in my opinion, would have more worthily devolved on your estimable President, had he been with us. Since this honour has been thrust upon me, I will do my best—(cheers)—and hope the interests of the Institution will not suffer by the feebleness of my advocacy in its behalf. ('No, no,' and cheers.) I cannot bring too prominently before you to-night the fact that the Institution is in debt, and I most earnestly appeal to you to furnish it with the means to carry on the war for the remainder of the year.

"Since the foundation of the Institution, it has been the means of providing for, and making happy, for the remainder of their lives, FOUR HUNDRED old men, members of our branch of our trade; and I think you will agree with me, that an Institution which can effect this is deserving of being upheld. (Cheers.) Not only are these old people provided for, but they all seem fully to appreciate the comforts secured to them. It is always a source of great pleasure, on my visits to the Asylum, to note the kind manner in which I am welcomed. You, gentlemen, would be equally well received, if you would pay a visit to the inmates at Haverstock Hill; and I sincerely wish that more of you could be prevailed upon to impose that little amount of exertion on yourselves for the good it would effect As, however, but few of you take that trouble, I am obliged to state things as I find them. On looking through the official pamphlet before you you will find that, although much has been done, still more remains to be effected; and, I regret to tell you, that there is a danger that the annual income will not be sufficient to maintain the Asylum on its present extended basis. I would now, gentlemen, crave your indulgence for my shortcomings. Had I known but a few hours since, that this honour was to be thrust upon me, I would have prepared a speech for the occasion. I feel that I cannot advocate the claims of our Institution in such eloquent language as the Lord Mayor would have used; but I trust that its interests will not suffer from my want of power to urge the position of our charity upon you. I feel confident, gentlemen, that you will give us the means we shall want to carry on our good work. As you are, no doubt, well aware, the object of our annual dinners—besides the opportunity and pleasure it affords us to meet our mutual friends—is to raise a sum to supplement the ordinary income of the Institution. We are in debt, and the gravity of our position will increase before it mends; I therefore call upon you to open your hearts and subscribe liberally to relieve our present anxiety, and maintain the Institution in the efficient condition it has been brought to." (Renewed cheers.)

Mr. Freeman then rose, and said: "It is my privilege on this occasion to propose a toast which, I am sure, will meet with a hearty response from every one present. I allude to that of 'Our Chairman.' The late Lord Clyde, when Sir Colin Campbell, being asked on one occasion how soon he would be ready to take the charge of the army in India, said, 'I am ready to-night.' Our Chairman has shown the same quality of promptitude, in accepting the task of presiding at a very short notice. (Hear, hear.) From my knowledge of the Lord Mayor, I am sure he has truly expressed the sentiments of his mind, in saying it caused him sincere regret at not being able to fulfil his engagement; and Mr. May has given proof of the interest he has always taken in promoting the interests of the Institution, by at once falling in with the wishes of the Committee, and you will agree with me that he has done good suit and service. Some fear has been expressed that the absence of the Lord Mayor might prejudice the collection to-night. I do not, however, believe that this unavoidable circumstance will be allowed to militate against the welfare of the Institution, especially after the statement made by our Chairman. I give you 'The Health of the Chairman.' Long may he live to help us in his public and private capacity, and may we often have the pleasure to meet him in connexion with this Institution." (Cheers.)

The Chairman, in responding to the toast, said that if he felt a diffidence in taking the chair, his difficulty was increased by the flattering terms in which he had been spoken of. He could but repeat his inability properly to address the company, and begged to thank them most sincerely for their indulgence and kind support.

The Chairman, in proposing "The Health of our President, Mr. Robert M'Callan"—(cheers)—said: "I regret that he is not present to-night. In my memory, which can trace long back, he has never been absent at any one of our anniversary dinners, and I fear that illness must be the cause. Mr. M'Callan has been associated with this Institution from the very first of its being founded. I need not expatiate upon his many excellent qualities, or on the nobleness of his heart, as you have had frequent proofs of his kindness of character. I will simply give you, 'The Health of your President.' "

The applause after this announcement having subsided, the Chairman gave "The Chaplains, Medical and Legal Officers," coupling with it the name of Dr. Robertson, who, as Assistant-Chaplain, acknowledged the toast on behalf of the several gentlemen filling the respective offices mentioned. He spoke warmly of the devotion shown by the officers of the Institution, and of the interest they took to promote the comfort and welfare of the inmates of the Asylum.

"The Guests," was proposed by Mr. Dicketts, coupled with the name of Mr. Pike, who gracefully acknowledged the honour, and referred with satisfaction to the fact that the substitution of Mr. May, as Chairman, for the Lord Mayor, had not affected the amount of the collection, which was in excess of the last five years—namely, nearly £600, as had been announced by the Chairman.

"The Stewards" was given, with a just appreciation of their exertions to contribute to the comfort of the numerous guests, and replied to, on their behalf, by Mr. Pitt, who expressed the satisfaction it afforded him, and the gentlemen acting with him, to find so satisfactory a result from their labours.

A well-selected programme of vocal music, under the direction of Mr. Ganz, contributed materially to the pleasure of the evening. Mr. Maybrick was heard to great advantage in the highly popular song, "Nancy Lee," which gave general satisfaction to the company; and, being re-demanded, was evidently appreciated, both for the music, and for the manner in which it was rendered by this favourite *artiste*.

We have much pleasure in furthering the interests of this Institution by giving every facility for the circulation of an especial appeal from the Committee, addressed to the whole of the trade, while, at the same time, we sincerely regret the circumstances which have rendered such a step necessary. We trust that the efforts of the Committee of Management will be liberally encouraged, and so reward them in the most gratifying manner for their constant exertions to promote the interests of the Institution, and the comforts of the inmates of the Asylum.

An Appeal to the Master-Tailors of Great Britain.

The Tailors' Benevolent Institution, situated in Prince of Wales's Road, Haverstock Hill, was established in 1837 for the purpose of providing a pension and a home—with certain other contingent advantages—for the aged and infirm journeyman-tailors, who had in their days of health and strength enrolled themselves as members.

Since its foundation it has been the means of providing for nearly 400 *pensioners.*

Many of its founders and early subscribers have died, and as their places have not been filled up so readily as might have been desired, there is a great danger of the annual income becoming insufficient for maintaining the Asylum on its present extended basis, and any curtailment of the benefits it is year by year dispensing would be attended with lamentable consequences.

It is quite impossible for any society to maintain a middle course; it cannot stand still; it must either increase or decrease. For this reason every effort should be made for increasing the good this society is doing, and enabling it to open its doors to a greater number of pensioners, and increasing the amount of their weekly pensions.

It is therefore felt that the time is now come when a *special* appeal should be made to those masters in the trade who are not already subscribers, for their aid in enabling the Board of Directors to carry on this work in the same satisfactory and prosperous manner as has hitherto been done. It should be a matter of honest pride to every master to feel that he is doing his duty in supporting an institution that is so largely benefiting members of the working portion of the trade, who are wise enough to subscribe to it.

It may be assumed that all masters are subscribing more or less to various charitable societies, and it is believed that this Institution—if it were better known—would naturally commend itself as having the *first* claim on their consideration.

Masters in the large provincial towns throughout the kingdom should give their assistance, for workmen from the country, as well as those in London, are admitted into the Asylum. If unable to give much, it is yet hoped that all masters will contribute a little, so as to assist those of their workmen who may hereafter require the benefits of such an institution to prevent their being obliged to spend their old age in the workhouse.*

The lowest sum which will procure votes is £1 1s. per annum; but should such a sum be beyond the means of any one, an annual subscription of 10s., or even 5s., would greatly relieve the anxiety of the Directors, and be the means of materially assisting a really good and benevolent institution.

It may here be mentioned that a public dinner is held annually on behalf of the Institution, at which the chair is usually occupied by a nobleman or some other gentleman of distinction; and all persons, whether connected with the trade or not, are earnestly requested to give the benefit of their support on all such occasions.

The Committee are not so anxious, however, to obtain large donations, as a *steady support from annual subscribers of one guinea and upwards.* It is according to the state of the annual subscription list that they are able to make their arrangements for the orderly well-being of the Asylum, and it is confidently hoped that every master-tailor throughout the kingdom will feel it his pleasure—not to say his duty—to give his support to this most excellent Institution; for it may be observed that this is not a society to help the idle and improvident workman, but the man who is active, industrious, and prudent—the man who lays by out of his own earnings to provide as far as he can for his old age and infirmity; in short, it is a society for helping those who help themselves.

All cheques or post office orders should be made payable to Mr. Mortimer Hall, the Secretary, at the office of the Institution, 32, Sackville Street, London, W.

A general meeting of the subscribers to this Institution will be held on the 31st of this month, when TWO ADDITIONAL PENSIONERS will be elected.

ON CROOKEDNESS AND STRAIGHTNESS OF FOREPART.

(*Continued from page* 10.)

Bearing in mind our remark with respect to the angle C, as constituting the straightness, we proceed to consider *what affects the straightness of the forepart;* and, in doing so, we shall first confine ourselves to the deviations made in the size of the waist, and in the height of neck. It is obvious that, in neither of these cases is any alteration necessary in the scye, so far as that part is concerned; although the variations effected at the other parts will make a difference in its shape. We shall, therefore, leave the scye untouched; the points I D (diagram 4, plate 1816, in our last number) being fixtures, no matter what may be the extreme degree of the disproportion under consideration. Proceeding then to the deviation for the small-sized waist, it is evident that a portion requires to be taken away under the arm, from nothing at D, by which means it will be perceived that the position of the line B B becomes altered, as shown by the dotted line; and the result is, that the angle at C will be considerably more acute, evidencing that the forepart is made straighter. So, on the contrary, if the waist be larger, a portion is added on under the arm, from nothing at D; the effect of which is to throw the line B B more in above D, causing the angle C to become more obtuse, and, consequently, rendering the forepart crookeder. But then there is the further deviation of adding to or taking off a portion of the width at the side-seam; and here it will be seen that, making a pivot on the blade-bone, and bringing in the back at the bottom, for a *small* size, or throwing it out for the *large* size, will immediately alter the position of the line F I, making the angle at C more acute for the former and more obtuse for the latter, consequently increasing the degree of the difference in the straightness effected by the alteration under the arm. By taking the back and front parts, and opening or closing them under the arm, to correspond with the deviation made in the diagram, the effect will be immediately seen, and it will be noticed that the relative position of the point A is very materially altered, as is also the *shape* of the scye, and length of the shoulder-point. And yet, as our illustration proves, we have not in the slightest degree altered the scye, for we have left all the points as fixtures—indeed, we may consider our diagram 4 as a representation of the body with the coat fastened under the scye, and the deviations for the different-sized waists effected at the parts only where required. And for all this, the alterations alluded to above, as occurring in the scye and shoulder, *will* present themselves; and, further, the deviation cannot be *properly* effected without.

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*All journeyman-tailors are eligible for admission into the Asylum, the benefits of which are not restricted to any country or creed, provided they are enrolled before they have reached the age of 45 years, and have kept up the requisite annual subscription of 7s.

A second cause, which affects the straightness of forepart, is the deviation for the disproportion in the height of neck. The requisite variations for the high and low necks are so self-evident in the diagram before us, as scarcely to admit of argument. As the height increases, so the distance from H to G is lengthened; while, at the same time, the distance from G to F remains unaltered, as the size round the neck requires to be the same in each case. The point I, as before stated, is stationary; consequently, the higher the neck, the more obtuse the angle C and, on the contrary, the lower the neck, the more acute the angle. In placing the parts together, the effect produced by the deviations in the line F I will show itself in an astonishingly different shaped scye, although the scye itself has not been touched. The *high-necked* coat will be found considerably more crooked, and the low-necked as much straighter.

Ere we proceed further on the consideration of "*what affects the straightness of forepart*," we would stay for a moment to notice a particular connected with the variation in the height of neck, which is suggested by the diagram designed to illustrate the effect produced in the straightness of the forepart by the various alterations we have already alluded to as occurring at the waist and the neck. It is with some a matter of considerable surprise, that while, as a *principle*, the method of determining the height of neck by a proportion of the breast-measure is contrary to all reason, in *practice* it is found to apply with so trifling an inaccuracy; for the testimony of thousands of experienced cutters, who invariably adopt this plan, would show that by no other single cause are so few alterations rendered necessary as by the neck being cut either too low or too high. And yet this would not appear so extraordinary, were we to bear in mind the extremely trifling variation which occurs in the actual height of neck, which indeed is very far less than is generally estimated. This may be accounted for by the fact, that the trade in general has fallen into a very incorrect notion of what constitutes the height of neck.

Most systems for forming a back contain a horizontal line, passing across to the centre of the back-scye or pitch of the hind-arm-seam, as represented on diagram 1 in the present number by the letter C. The height above this point is generally considered as forming the height of neck; hence we are accustomed to say, that 4½ inches is the proportionate height of neck for a man measuring 18 inches breast, or if we proportion from the height of figure for a person standing 5 feet 8 inches high. In either case measuring that, the proportionate distance from A to C is 4½ inches. But when we compare the different results obtained in determining the height of neck by a proportion of the height of the figure, or of the size of the breast, the disparity is so great, that we are at once convinced that one must be very far from corect, and this one, by the merely theoretical theorist, would be pronounced to be that derived from the breast-measure, there being no analogy between lengths aad widths. For instance, take three figures of the same height, say 5 feet 8 inches, but differing in size, the one being only 14 inches in the chest, the second 18 inches, and the third 22 inches, the proportion of the height would give for each of these 4½ inches for the height of neck, while the proportion of the breast would be for the first only 3½, for the second 4½, and for the third no less than 5½—the two extreme sizes—each differing as much as a whole inch from the proportionate size.

Now, the question arises, if the quantity given by proportioning from the breast-measure be so very far from correct, "How occurs it that so far larger a number of clever practical cutters adopt that plan, and, moreover, what will account for the comparatively few alterations arising from a defect in this particular?"

In answer to this question, we would observe, that the distance from A to C does *not* constitute the height of neck, but that it also comprises a portion of the scye; and not only is a part of that distance governed by the size of the scye, but the larger portion thereof. This is illustrated by the diagram referred to, where it will be seen that the distance from B to C consists exclusively of scye, while the shorter distance from A to B is alone that which constitutes the height of neck, or is liable to be varied thereby. Diagram 2, which is the representation of a back view of the body, affords a further illustration of our remark.

(*To be continued.*)

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

Liverpool.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

During a leisure hour I have drafted a diagram, showing the plan to be followed to make the stripes or checks on a piece of goods match on the garment. This has evidently been very much overlooked by a great many in our trade (judging from the specimens we see in the streets), and they have not bestowed the necessary pains to give the garments an effective and elegant appearance.

It is deplorable to notice many good-fitting and really stylish garments, completely marred by the inattention paid to this subject; and how often do we see the backs of coats and trousers worn by fashionable men (who patronize checks and stripes), with the lines forming the pattern running in the most fantastic directions. On diagram 5, I have represented the appearance frequently noticed, and on diagram 6, the effect produced by a little attention being given when cutting. I have also shown, on diagram 7, which represents the goods laid flat, how the several parts should be placed, so as to ensure the pattern matching when the garment is made up.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"P. A."

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(New Edition.)

(*Continued from page* 12)

Lancers, Full Dress.

Tunic.—Blue cloth (scarlet for the 16th Lancers), double-breasted, with lapels, collar, and cuffs of the regimental facings; the lapel to be worn buttoned back, except when on the march, or in bad weather. The collar trimmed with inch lace round the top-edge, and with the badges of rank, embroidered in silver, at each end. Pointed cuffs, with inch lace at the top. Two rows of buttons at front, seven in each row, to be 8 inches apart at the top, and 4 inches at the waist, where they are flat, to go under the girdle. Two at the bottoms of side-seams, and a loop of gold cord, with a small button on each shoulder. A flap on each back-skirt, edged with round-back gold cord, and three buttons. A welt of the regimental facings in the side and hind-arm seams, down the front, and round the skirts, which are lined with white in the 16th, and with black in the other regiments. Field Officers are distinguished by a lace also round the *bottom* of the collar, and by a second line of lace round the top of the cuff. Lace and buttons of regimental patterns.

Trousers, &c.—Blue cloth, with two stripes of ¾-inch lace down the side-seams, one-quarter of an inch apart. Wellington boots, and brass spurs.

Pantaloons, &c., for Mounted Duties.—Blue cloth, with stripes as on trousers. Over-boots, and *steel* spurs.

Girdle.—Gold lace, 2½ inches wide, with two crimson silk stripes.

Cap.—Lancer pattern.

Undress.

Frock.—As described for officers of Dragoons.

Trousers.—As in full dress, with Wellington boots and *steel* spurs.

Pantaloons, &c.—As in full dress. The 17th Lancers wear white cloth stripes instead of lace, on both trousers and pantaloons.

Forage-Cap.—Blue cloth (scarlet in the 12th Lancers), with band of 1¾-inch lace; gold purl button on the top, and gold braid crossing the crown at right angles, and ending under the band.

Stable-Jacket.—Blue cloth (scarlet in the 16th Lancers) edged with inch lace all round, including the collar. Collar, pointed cuffs, and welts in sleeve, and side-seams, of the regimental facings. A gold cord, with a small button, on each shoulder. Hooks and eyes at front.

Field Officers wear silver embroidered collar-badges.

Mess waistcoat of regimental patterns.

The other articles, except the gauntlets, as in full dress.

Cloak and Cape.—Blue cloth of the same pattern as for officers of Dragoons, lined with white in the 17th Lancers, and with scarlet in the other regiments.

Sub-Lieutenants
wear the same uniform as the Lieutenants, except that the badge of rank is a star.

Regimental Staff Officers.

The Adjutant and Riding-Master wear the same uniform as the other officers of their rank.

The other regimental Staff Officers wear the uniform of their relative rank, with the exceptions detailed for Dragoon regiments.

ARTILLERY.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

General and Staff Officers.

General Officers, Officers on the General Staff, or on the Personal Staff of General Officers, the uniform prescribed for their respective rank or appointments.

Officers on the Staff of the Royal Artillery. Uniform as for Officers holding similar appointments on the General Staff, except that the tunic and jacket are blue, with scarlet cloth collar and cuffs.

Colonels on the Staff. Regimental uniform, with cocked-hat and plume, and embroidered peak to the forage-cap.

Colonels commanding field and garrison brigades, regimental uniform, with cocked-hat and plume, as for General Staff; and embroidered peak to forage-cap.

(*To be continued.*)

[It will be remembered that all officers were to provide themselves with the new pattern stable-jacket (the particulars of which were published in the February number of this year), by the date of the annual inspection this month.]

Derby.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

SIR,

I beg to offer a few remarks on your article in this month's GAZETTE OF FASHION, defining what constitutes the straightness of forepart. In the first place, you deride the idea of straightness being determined by the distance between the top of the back and the neck-point of the shoulder, in my opinion the most practicable method. You then explain it away by showing the difference between points on a longer back upwards, but you do not take into consideration that you straighten the coat considerably by the alteration on the gorge in the diagram. As you state, the distance is one inch more, or, in other words, one inch straighter; therefore they are no longer precisely of the same degree of straightness, but the alteration is a proof of the old method of ascertaining the straightness of forepart. Upholding that plan, I claim the privilege to criticize your theory, which is determined by the distance between the two points, A A, and I contend that the distance would be considerably lessened were the back cut with a high back-pitch, the lower star being raised, and the higher one being lowered, and without in either case affecting the straightness of the forepart.

I trust you will take this into consideration in your remarks upon what constitutes the straightness of a forepart, which may be useful to many of your readers.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
"W. A. D."

[Our correspondent, in his criticism, has overlooked a very material point in our theory. No matter how high or how low the back may be cut upwards, according to the figure, the line on which we mark the point A, at a given distance from the back-seam, is drawn from the top of a *proportionate* back.—ED. GAZ. OF FASHION.]

YACHTING AND ROWING COSTUME.

On one of the plates issued with our present number, and which we have had coloured, the better to show the effect, we have given a representation of the styles of dress worn by gentlemen for yachting or rowing. That shown on the first figure is usually worn by devotees to rowing, and consists of a single-breasted three-seamer jacket, cut moderately long and loose. There are four or five buttons at front, and a small short turn. The front-edge is rounded off at the bottom Loose sleeve, without a cuff, and one or two buttons and holes at the hand. A short opening at bottom of back-seam. A pouch-pocket at front of each skirt, and a breast-pocket outside left forepart. Low and narrow collar. Edges turned in and stitched. The jacket is generally made of blue serge, with gilt anchor or club buttons, or with plain flexibles.

The trousers are cut large to the leg, and are worn turned up, as represented. They are made of white milled flannel, and are worn with a belt, which is passed through tape loops, sewn on to the top of the trousers. The cap is made of blue flannel, with white pipings in the seams, or to any pattern selected by any particular club.

A white guernsey is worn under the jacket, and a cashmere scarf, or "*sweater*."

The yachting dress consists of a blue cloth jacket, of the same shape as that we have described, but *double*-breasted, with five holes in the lapel, and gilt anchor or club buttons. Loose sleeve, with a medium cuff, and straight slash on the top-side, with five or six buttons. A pocket across the front of each skirt, without a flap, and one outside left breast. Edges turned in and stitched narrow. Low collar, and cut off at front. The lapels are sometimes faced with silk serge. Trousers to match, cut wide, and worn with belt.

NEW STYLE OF FROCK-COAT.

On another plate, we have illustrated a style of frock-coat which is peculiar in shape, and has been taken up by some of our leading men. It is *single*-breasted, with five buttons and holes at front, and a small turn. In appearance, the front is like that of a groom's frock-coat; but the length of skirt, and the style of the man, at once stamp the difference in character. The pattern of this coat, which we have given in our collection, will enable our readers to judge of the several details. The sleeve is moderately easy, and is made with a deep cuff and *four* buttons in it, and one above—five in all. This alone forms a peculiar feature in the style of coat. The edges are turned in and stitched. Fancy makes in black elastic and cashmere are usually made up.

Short gaiters in drab cassimere or white drill are worn with this style of coat.

DRESSING-GOWN AND JACKET.

We have represented on a third plate, two smart styles of dressing-gown, and dressing-jacket. The jacket is cut like a "patrol" jacket, but double-breasted, and is fastened at frout with three loops and olivets, with "crow's"-feet formed at the back. The lapel is well rounded off at top, and rather narrow, and the collar made to match, and also narrow at front. Easy sleeve, with braid at the bottom, and carried up with a point at the hind-arm-seam. Edges trimmed to match. Pockets aslant at front of skirts, with braid on the edges of the openings. This jacket may be made in flannel, or coating of any colour or pattern; and trimmed with braid to match, or strongly contrasting in colour.

The dressing-gown is cut quite loose, and fastened at front with four buttons and holes. A braid is sewn on the edges, and a second braid is carried at the back, at top and bottom of each hole, and down parallel with the front-edge. The sleeve is wide, and a pointed cuff is formed by two braids. Pockets aslant at front of skirts, the openings trimmed with braid, forming a double point at each end. Light or dark colours, and the braid to match, or of a lighter or darker shade or colour; as for such a purpose a strong contrast is admissible.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

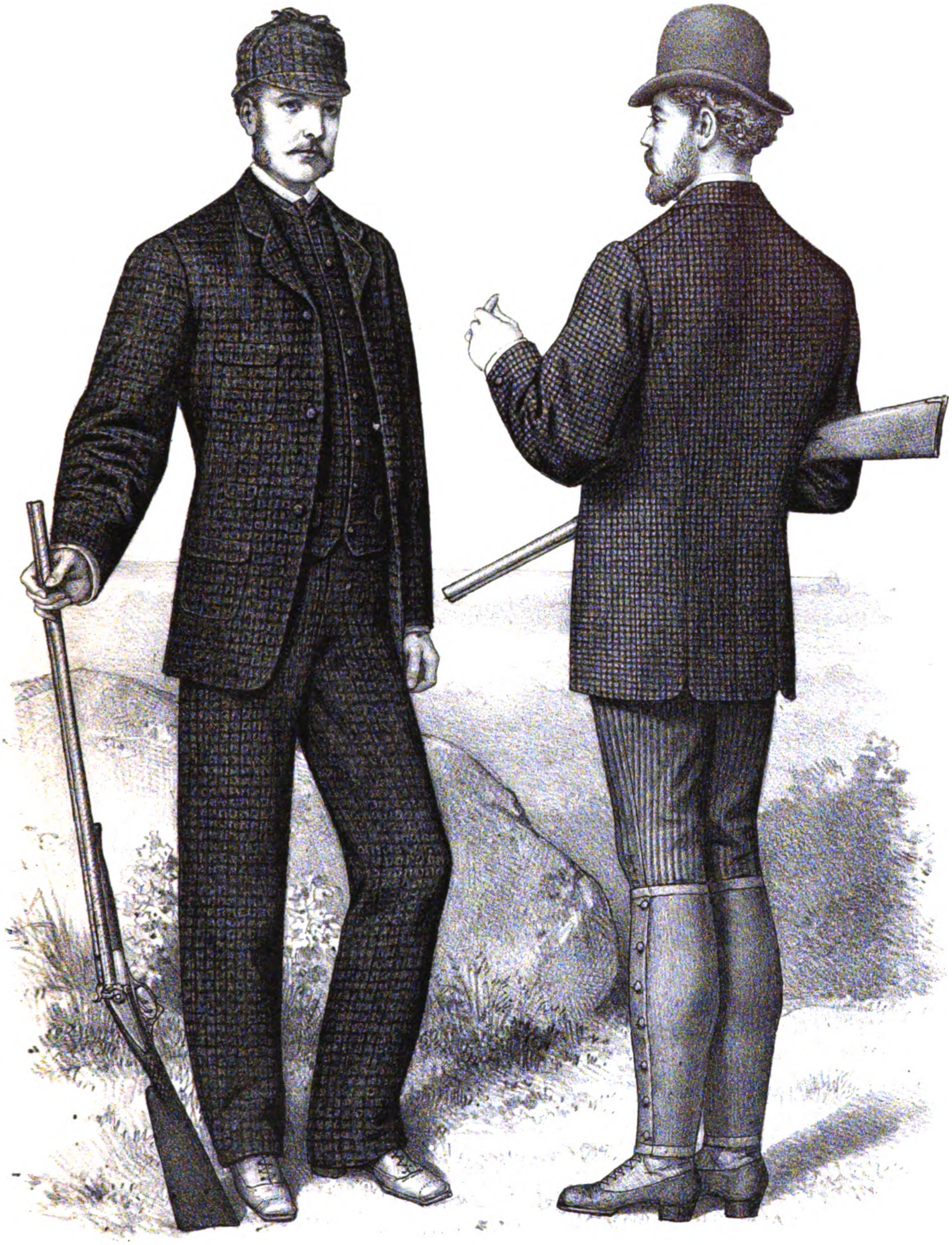
Plates 1821 and 1822.

Diagrams 1 and 2, illustrate the portion of the article on "Crookedness and Straightness of Forepart," which we publish this month, and referred to in our remarks.

Diagrams 3, 8, 9, 10, and 11, are the pattern of the single-breasted frock-coat illustrated on one of the plates issued with our present number.

Diagram 4, is the pattern of a style of skirt which some trades are adopting. As it is excessively scanty, it can only be adopted when the forepart is cut very easy to the measure at the waist; otherwise it may open behind, or wrinkle over the hips.

Diagrams 5, 6, and 7, are referred to by our correspondent, "P. A.," whose communication appears in the present number.



GAZETTE of FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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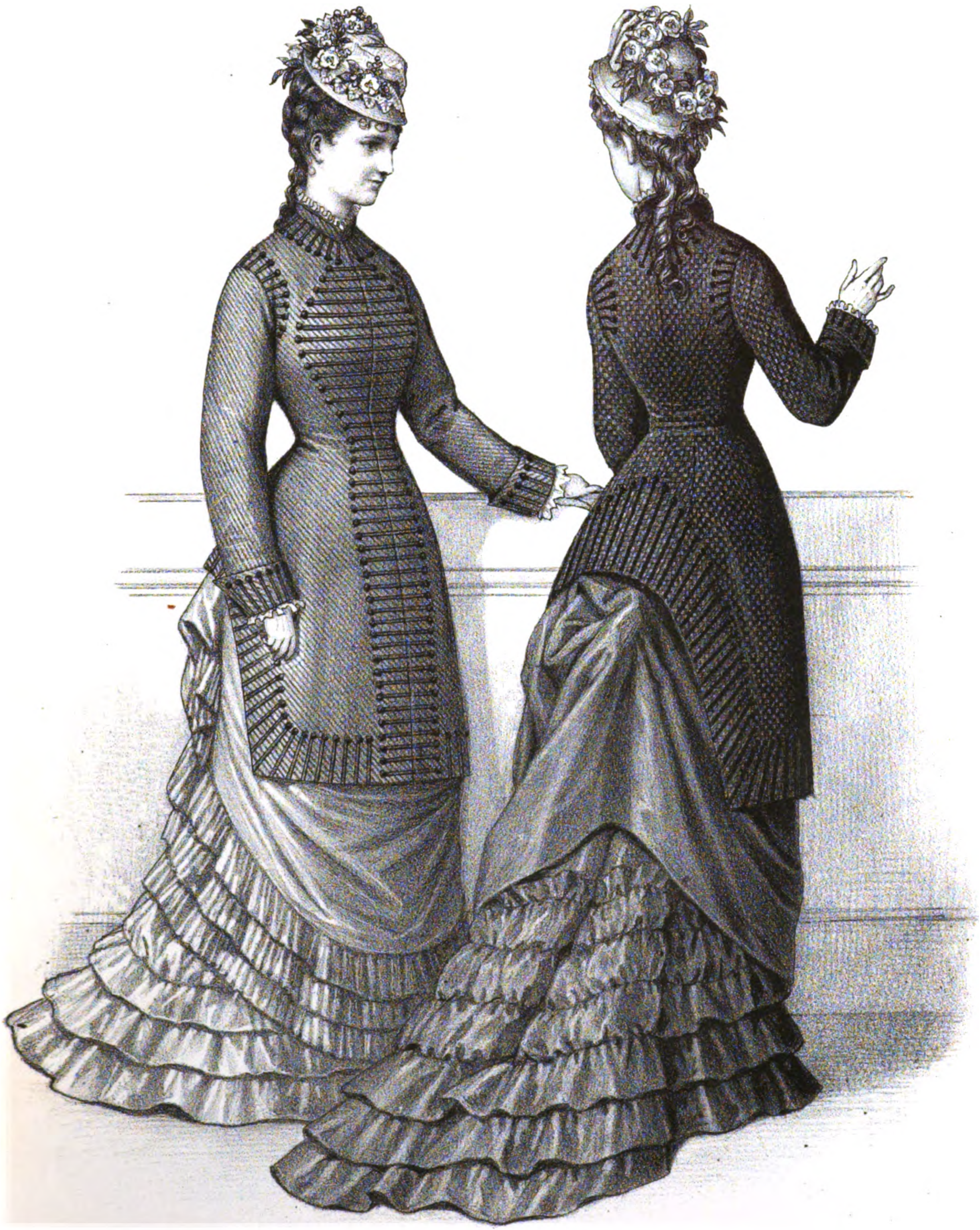

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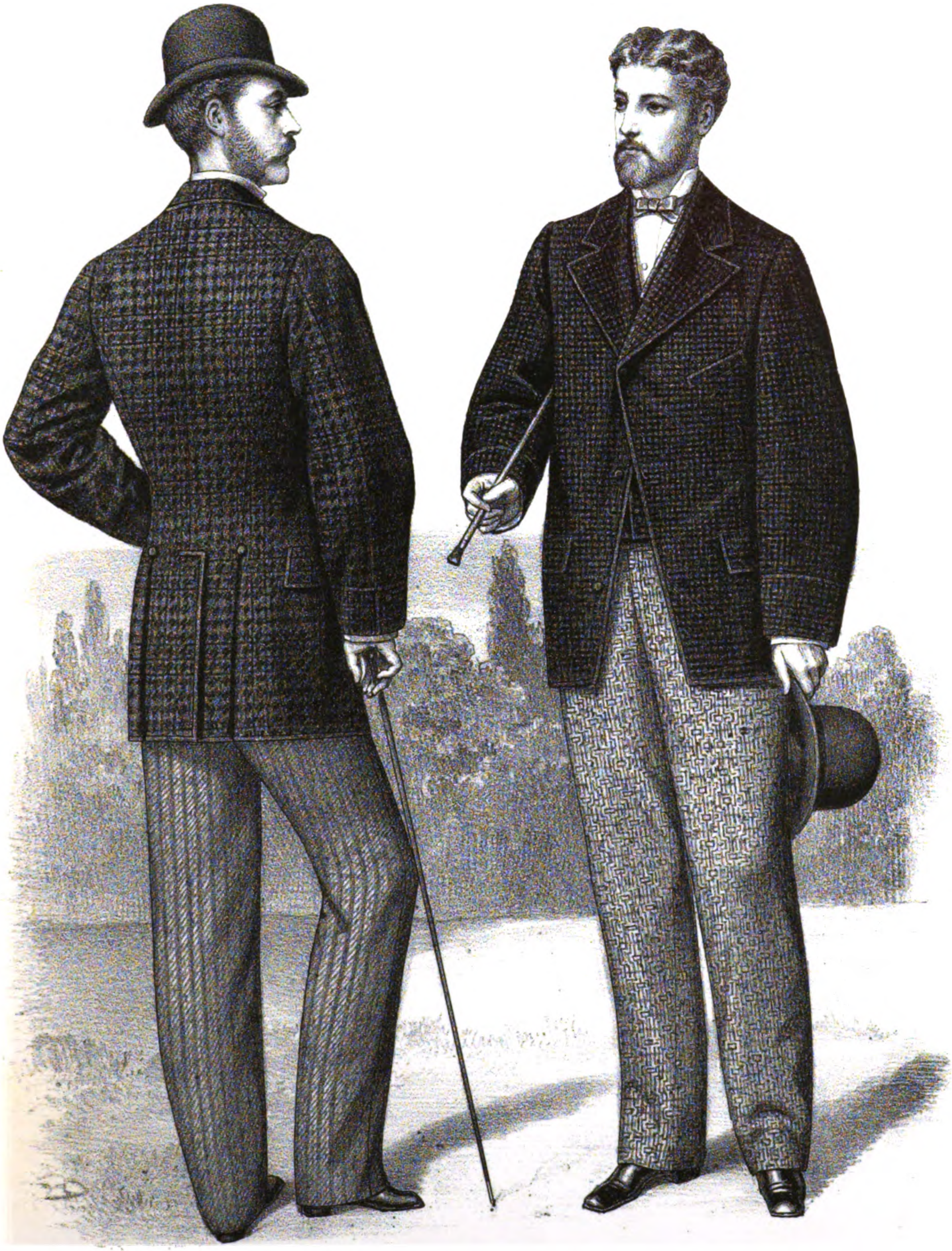

GAZETTE OF FASHION

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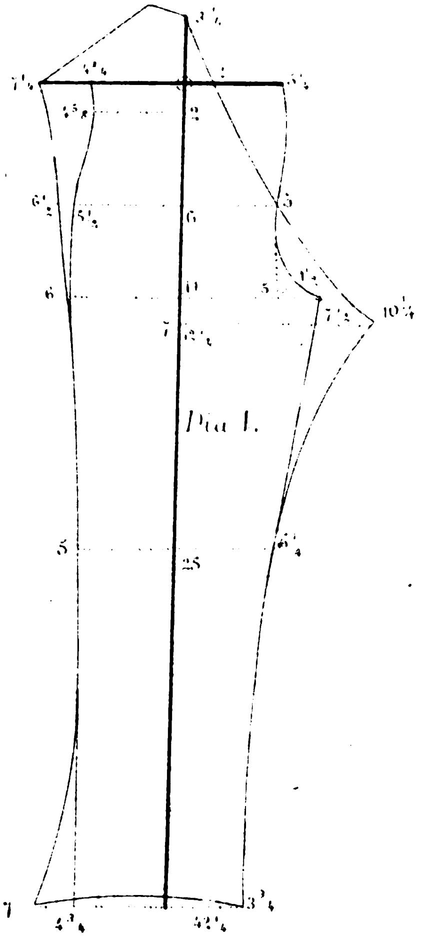
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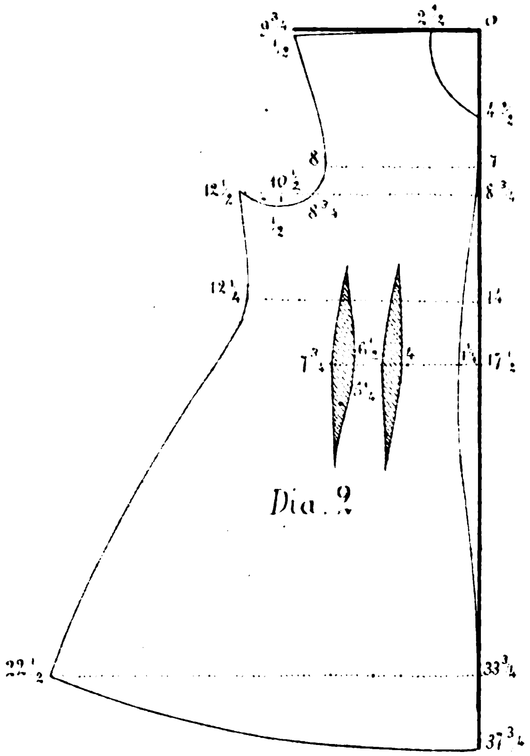
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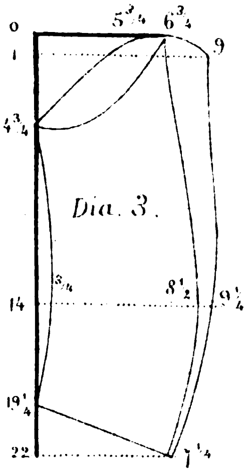
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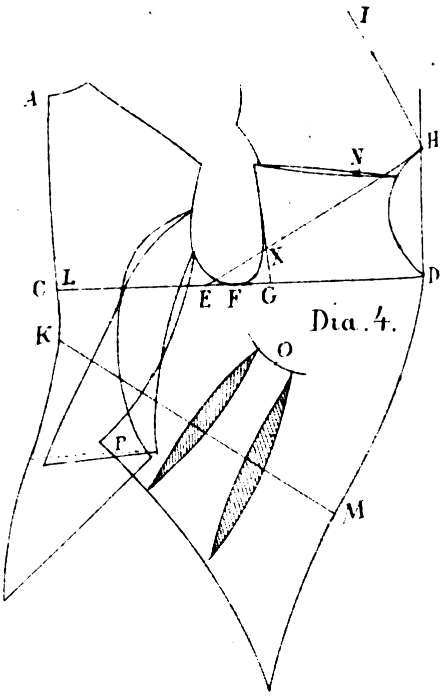
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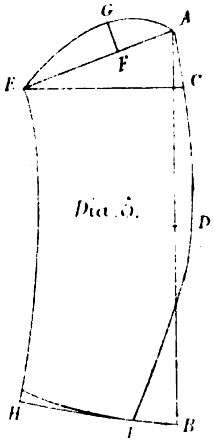
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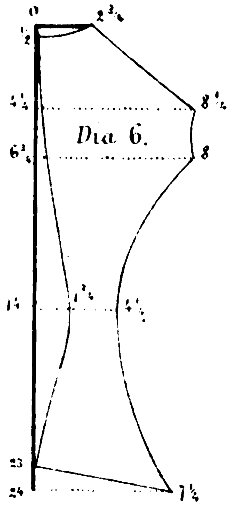
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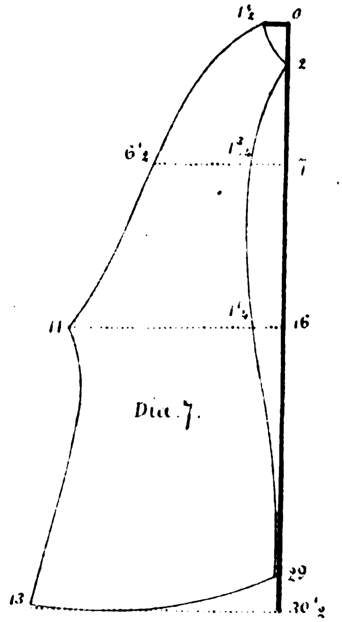
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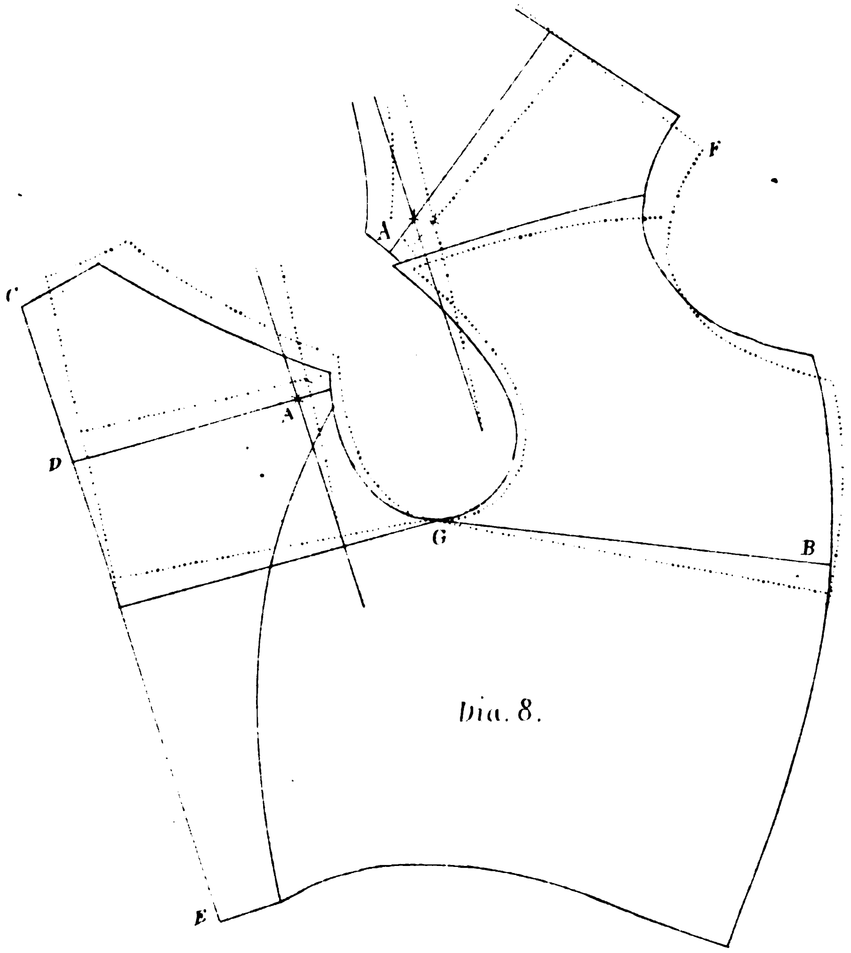
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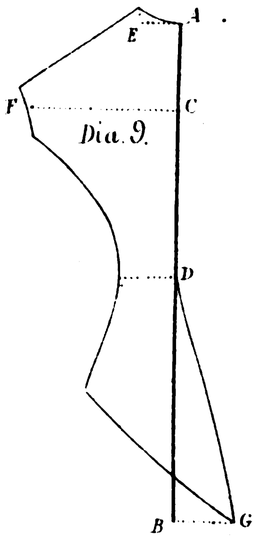
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GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 364 AUGUST 1, 1876. VOL. 31.

ON CROOKEDNESS AND STRAIGHTNESS OF FOREPART.

(*Continued from page* 22.)

Supposing, for argument's sake, that for a proportionate figure, both in height and size, the point B (diagram 1, plate 1821, July number) were equidistant from A and C, then it is evident that in all cases the distance between B and C must be regulated by size (whether of breast or shoulder), and the distance from A to B by the height. The most superficial observer must at once be convinced of the fallacy of giving the same height from *c* to *a* for the 14-inch breast as for the 22 breast, because it is evident, since the distance from B to C is one-eighth of the *size*, the 14-inch size has, in reality, ONE INCH *greater height of neck* than the 22 size, although both are professed to require the same, the height of the two figures being alike.

On the other hand, in proportioning from the breast—although the advocates of the proportion of height would contend that for the extremes selected there is a disparity of *two inches*—it will be seen that in reality there is only 1 inch, the 14-inch size having ONE INCH *less height of neck* than the 22 size. What, then, is the result to be apprehended in adopting the plan of proportioning from the breast? Simply this (as illustrated by diagram 2, plate 1821, July number): that for the 22-inch size, we have half an inch greater height of neck than the proportion. And when we consider that the effect of this is just to give ONE QUARTER OF AN INCH (!) greater length of forepart, it cannot remain a cause of wonderment that so few alterations should be rendered necessary by this (which was for some time considered) monstrously erroneous principle, leaving out of the consideration the *practical* fact that in such figures the ordinary accompanying peculiarities are such as to render this extra length rather beneficial than otherwise. "By parity of reasoning," the proportion of the height would cause the 22-inch size to be half an inch too low in the neck, and, consequently, the forepart a quarter of an inch too short—an error which, however inconsiderable in itself, is, to say the least, on the wrong side.

In treating on the various deviations which "affect the straightness of forepart" we have already noticed those which are rendered necessary for the different *forms* of figure, such as the high and low shoulders, the long and short necks, the large and small waists; it now remains for us to take into consideration the effect produced by the deviations made for the various *positions* of the body—namely, the *stooping* and the *extra-erect* figures. In noticing these, it will be necessary to observe that the only subject for our present consideration is that which relates to the effect produced on the straightness of the forepart, leaving altogether out of the question those differences which the deviation from the regular position will render necessary in other points. In order to avoid multiplicity of drafts, or the confusion which would necessarily arise from the illustration of the deviations required for the stooping and extra-erect figures, both on the same diagram, we have deemed it advisable simply to illustrate those necessary for the former position; as it is well understood that the deviation required for the extra-erect position, and the manner in which the straightness of the forepart is affected thereby, must be precisely the reverse of those produced by the variation for the stooping figure; consequently, the reasoning which will apply to the one, will equally apply to the other.

It will also be necessary for us to quit for a moment the illustration of the difference of straightness which is afforded by the pattern doubled, which served so forcibly to exhibit the deviations for the various shapes, because there are some reasonings on the effects produced by the different positions, which will, perhaps, be better understood, in the first instance, by a reference to diagram 8; which, like that of diagram 1, plate 1816, June number, is a representation of the back and forepart laid in a closing position; the distance of the parallels of the points A being, as already described, the tests of the degree of straightness. It will be remembered that in a series of articles we published on disproportion, when treating on the subject of the various positions, we observed that the variations in the style of cut necessary to accord therewith, differed agreeably with the nature of the deviation from the ordinary posture, which latter assumed different features, agreeably with the causes from which they originated. There are some figures in which the stoop occurs at the waist; for such, the forepart is required shorter and straighter, or the back longer, which, so far as the balance is concerned, is precisely the same thing. There are other figures wherein the stoop occurs at the middle of the back, the shoulders being round; for such shapes, not only is the balance of the forepart required shorter, but an actual increase in the length of the *back-seam* is rendered necessary by the curve which the back assumes. It is to illustrate the deviation for such a shape that the figure 1 is designed, in order to show that the effect thereof is to counteract the deviation in the degree of straightness which is produced by the shortening of the forepart. Here it will be observed that a large V has been taken out across the front of the forepart at *b*, from nothing at the bottom of the scye, in order to shorten the length of the lapel and front-edge, the effect of which is, at the same time, to straighten the shoulder-point, *f*, as exhibited not only by the fact of that point being farther removed from the top of the back, *c*, but by the more correct test afforded by the relative distance of the parallels of the points *a*, which, as will be noticed, becomes greater in proportion to the degree in which the forepart is straightened. This deviation would suffice, supposing that the stoop occurred at the waist only; but in the case where it takes place at the shoulder, then it would not be efficacious, because, although the length of front would be shortened agreeably with the requirements of the figure, there would be no extra length of back-seam to accord with the increase occasioned therein by the curve of the shoulder. To provide for this requirement, the back is represented as being cut across from under the scye at *g* to *d*, which is supposed to be the part where the stoop commences, and this is opened so as to lengthen the back-seam sufficient for the curve. The result of this operation is (as will be perceived by observing the new position of the back, shown by the dotted lines) to throw the top of the back-seam higher and more forward, bringing back the distance across to the point *f* to its original quantity, and likewise shifting the position of the point *a* in such a manner, that the distance between the parallels of it and its corresponding point on the back, as laid closed at the shoulder-seam, indicates that no difference has taken place in the degree of straightness.

(*To be continued.*)

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

I was so much pleased with the appearance and with the style of the lady's fitting jacket pattern (contributed by your correspondent, J. H. Wilson), which you published in the May number of your useful work, that I took the opportunity, at a leisure hour, to found a system on it.

I send you the result, thinking it might probably interest some of your readers. The shape will readily admit of any alteration in style or shape, as it is intended to fit closely to the figure.

To Form the Back.

Diagram 9.

Draw the line A B, to the length required. Mark on it at C, one-third of the breast, and at D, the length of natural waist. Draw lines from A, C, and D, square with A B. Mark from A to E, for width of the top of the back, to fancy—say, one-eighth of the breast—and raise the shoulder-point above the line. Mark from C to F for width of back to fashion—say, at the present time, 1¼ inch less than half the breast. Shape the back-scye, side-seams, and shoulder-seams to fancy, as also the bottom of the back. Mark from B to G, 2½ inches, and form the remainder of the back-seam from D to G.

To Produce the Forepart.

Diagram 4.

Place the back in the position shown on the diagram, and at C, half and 1-12th more than the breast from A. Draw the square line, C D. Mark on it at E, three-quarters of an inch *less* than half; at F, 1 inch *more* than half; at G, two-thirds; and at D, 2 inches more than the breast. From G square up to X, one-eighth, and from D to H, one-third and 1 inch. Place the angle of the square at H, intercept the point E, and draw the line H I. Lay the back on this line, placing the top, A, a little out beyond the point H on the line D H. Form shoulder-seam by the back, and add on round at centre.

On the line C D, mark at L, 1¾ inch from C, and at K, 3 inches below C. Place the angle of the square at K, and, intercepting L with one arm, draw the line K, M, and make the distance between the two points equal to the breast-measure. Draw a line from D, through M, adding a little round on below D, and springing it out below M.

Mark from the neck-point of the shoulder-seam at N, 1¾ inch; make this point a pivot, and cast at O for the tops of the two plaits under the bosom, the distance being governed by the measure taken on the body, or by fashion. Determine the position and the width between the tops of the two plaits, and take out about an inch at each, or more, if the waist be smaller than the proportion. Shape the scye through X, touching the point F on the line C D; and on a little round for the blade-bone, and throw out the side-seam at the bottom 5½ inches from P at the bottom of the side-seam of the back. Shape the neck to D.

Mark the side-body-seam under the arm, and throw it out at the bottom about 1 inch. Shape the bottom of the jacket as shown on the diagram, or according to the quantities given in the May number, in which the original pattern on which this system is founded was first published.

To Draft the Sleeve.

Diagram 5.

Draw the line A B; deduct three seams for the width of back, and the top of the sleeve; mark at C, one-twelfth more than half the breast; at D, the length to the elbow; and at B, the full length of the sleeve. Square with A D, draw the line C E, and mark from C to E, half an inch less than half the breast. Draw a line from A to E, and mark up on it at G from F, half an inch more than a twelfth of the breast, the point F being rather nearer to A than to E. Make C a pivot, and cast from B. Mark from

B to H, half the breast. Make the width of sleeve from H to I at the hand to fashion, shape sleeve-head and fore-arm, and make the width of sleeve to fancy.

It will not be necessary for me to add, that I have adopted the plan laid down in your practical work on cutting, in framing my directions, thinking I could not do better than to follow in such experienced steps.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"W. Z."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

Although I am aware that I cannot lay claim to possessing the talent which is so frequently exhibited in the communications from some of your intelligent correspondents, I venture to address you under the belief that you will give me credit for the sincerity of my remarks, and for a desire to benefit some of your numerous readers, if it be but in a small degree, with the result of my experience.

For some time the question of the proper plan to cut trousers for corpulent men engrossed the attention of all cutters, and, as you, of course, are well aware, led to an animated discussion on the merits of the various methods, which were brought before the notice of the trade. It is to be presumed that, with a subject before them of such importance, all cutters, desirous of making themselves perfect in their work, would naturally give the matter some consideration, and I, with the many others, was tempted to take some little trouble to satisfy myself whether there was any advantage to be gained by investigating the different theories. I give you the result of my personal experience, and send you the pattern (diagram 1) of a pair of trousers which I drafted for a customer who had increased in the size of his stomach.

I have worked for him for several years, and found that, as he gradually grew more corpulent, his trousers did not fit him with the same degree of ease as before. He complained of feeling a pressure on the stomach, and a strain from the fall-seam to the outside of the knee. I added on at front, to the shape shown on the diagram, carrying the round no lower than was sufficient to remedy the defect, and deducted at the seat-seam to the measure of the waist. As a consequence, I gave the ease required, and the trousers were worn with comfort.

I am not prepared to argue the correctness of my proceeding, in opposition to the many cutters who advocate that it is not correct to add on at front for the disproportion in size of belly; but, fortified by my own experience in this and in other instances, I feel a confidence in the plan I have adopted.

The figure of a man when undergoing a change in shape by age, or by the nature of any particular occupation to which he may have been accustomed, should bear the application of the same rule, whether the cutter has to draft a coat or a pair of trousers for him. In the case of becoming corpulent, he would see by the difference in the measures that some alteration was necessary in the shape of the pattern. In a coat, in his judgment, he would naturally add on a certain proportion of the increase in width behind, and the remainder at front; but his experience would tell him that a far larger proportion of the whole quantity should be allowed on at the front of the forepart to suit the alteration in make. If this rule be applicable for a coat, surely it should equally apply in a pair of trousers. Of what use would it be to allow for the increase in size at the seat-seam, when the alteration in figure has taken place at the front of the body? As a rule, when a man becomes more corpulent, he holds himself more erect, and his back is more hollow.

If a perpendicular line were drawn from under the arm-pit to the outside of the foot, and a measure taken from it to the top of the front of the top-side, it would be found that the distance from one point to the other was much greater than from the line to the top of the seat-seam, or to the hollow of the waist at the seat-seam, clearly showing that if we want to follow the law of nature, we must add on at front at least the much larger portion of the whole quantity of increase. This, in my humble judgment, appears the only feasible plan to meet the requirements of an altered shape.

It would not be of any use to add on all the additional width required, by an increase of size in the waist, at the bottom of the side-seam of a coat. It would not give any ease to the wearer at front, excepting when the coat might be pulled too round the body; and if that were done, where would the front-edge of the coat be?

I may have attached more importance to my plan than many of your readers may think it justified, but I hope they will at least give me credit for a desire to benefit the trade by my remarks, and contribute my mite to the general mass of information contained in your valuable publication.

Yours respectfully,
"S. S."

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(New Edition.)

(*Continued from page* 23.)

Royal Artillery.

Horse Brigades and Riding Establishments.

Full Dress.

Jacket.—Blue cloth, edged all round with gold cord, forming a figure at the bottom of each side-seam. Scarlet cloth collar, edged all round with gold cord; laced as described below, according to rank, and with the badges of rank at each end embroidered in silver. On each breast, at front, loops of gold cord, 1⅜ inch apart from the centre to the centre, fastening with ball buttons, and a "crow's-foot" at the top of the loops. Gold cord along the side-seams, forming a "crow's-foot" at the top of each, and an Austrian knot at each seam below the waist. A gold-cord loop, with a small button on each shoulder.

Distinctions of Rank.

Field Officers have ⅝-inch lace all round the collar, within the cord, and a chevron of 1½-inch lace on a pointed cuff, with figured braiding above and below the lace, extending to 11 inches from the bottom of the sleeve.

Captains and Lieutenants have lace round the top of the collar only; and an Austrian knot of gold cord on the sleeve, 7 inches deep, traced with gold braid, 8 inches deep and figured, for Captains; 7½ inches deep and plain, for Lieutenants.

Trousers, &c.—Blue cloth, with 1¾-inch lace down the side-seams. Wellington boots, and brass spurs.

Busby of black sable. Cap line of gold cord; plume, white egret feathers.

Sword.—Half-basket, with steel hilt and steel scabbard.

Sword-Knot.—Gold cord, with a gold acorn.

Sword Belt.—Gold lace, an inch wide, lined with blue Morocco leather. Sword-slings of the same width, *without* swivels, and tache slings ¾-inch wide.

Sabre-tache.—Blue Morocco leather, faced with blue cloth, 1½-inch gold lace round the face, quarter of an inch from the edge. Embroidered device and gun below.

Pouch.—Blue Morocco leather collapsing pouch, with two pockets, laced with ¾-inch lace, and an embroidered device, as on sabre-tache.

Pouch-Belt.—Gold lace, 2 inches wide, lined with blue Morocco leather.

Undress Uniform.

Frock for Regimental Colonels only.—Blue cloth, double-breasted rolling-collar, *without* badges of rank. The fronts and collar edged with ¾-inch black mohair lace. An Austrian knot of black Russia braid on the sleeve, reaching to 6 inches from the bottom of the cuff. Five loops of black braid on each breast, fastening with black olivets. An olivet at bottom of each side-seam. Skirts lined with black.

Waistcoat.—Scarlet cloth, without collar, edged all round with gold Russia braid; the pockets edged with the same, and forming "crow's-feet" at the end and at the centre.

Patrol-Jacket for Officers under the Rank of Regimental Colonel.—Blue cloth, rounded at front, and edged with inch black mohair braid, and up the openings at the sides. Five loops of flat plait on each side in front, fastening with olivets, and with "crow's-feet" and olivets at the ends. Stand-and-fall collar, without badges of rank. The sleeves trimmed with flat plait, forming "crow's-feet," 6 inches from the bottom of the cuff. Double flat plait on each side-seam, with "crow's-feet" at top and bottom, and two eyes at equal distances. Pockets edged with flat plait, forming "crow's-feet" and eyes.

The jacket to be long enough to reach the saddle, when the officer is mounted, and loose enough to be worn over the stable-jacket.

We published an illustration of this jacket in the June number for 1867 of this work.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with scarlet stripes, 2 inches wide. Wellington boots, and steel spurs.

Pantaloons, &c., for Mounted Duties.—Blue cloth, with stripes as on trousers. Over-boots and steel spurs.

Forage-Cap.—Blue cloth, 3 inches high, with band of 1⅝ inch gold lace, gold button and braided figure to *special* pattern on the crown. Embroidered peak.

For details of stable-jacket, mess-waistcoats for Horse Brigades, and for Feld, Garrison, and Coast Brigades, see particulars published in the February number of this work for the present year.

Sword-Belt.—Black patent leather, with mountings as on dress-belt. Sword-knot of white buff leather.

Sabre-tache.—Black patent leather, with badge.

Pouch.—Black patent leather.

Pouch-Belt and other articles as in full dress.

Cloak and Cape.—Blue cloth, with sleeves. Stand-and-fall collar, with three black hooks and eyes at end, and three small flat buttons along the bottom to fasten the cape. Round loose cuff, 6 inches deep. Pocket in each side-seam *outside*, and one inside left breast. Four buttons at front. A cloth back-strap, to fasten with a large flat button at the top of each pocket; a similar button in front on the right, to hold the end of the back-strap when it is not buttoned across behind. White shalloon lining. The cloak to reach within 8 inches of the ground.

Blue cape 32 inches deep, lined with white shalloon. A cloth band round the top, with a strap and black buckle, and a fly inside the band, with three button-holes to attach it to the cloak. Three buttons and holes at front.

Brigade Staff Officers wear the same uniform as the other officers of their respective ranks; but the *Veterinary Surgeons* have a red plume and black cap lines, with white patent leather shoulder-belt and instrument case, as for the *Veterinary Staff*. *Paymasters* have no plume.

(*To be continued.*)

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF MILITIA.

By a Royal Warrant, issued on the 12th ult., certain alterations were made in the relative ranks of the medical officers of this branch of the service, which will necessarily affect the distinctions of rank on the uniform. We publish such particulars as will serve to enlighten our readers on this point. From the above date also, the medical officers of the Militia will be under the orders of the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Army.

Those who held the ranks of Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon on or before March 1, 1873, will be commissioned as Surgeon-Major and Surgeon respectively from that date.

Those who have been appointed to the rank of Assistant-Surgeon, or promoted to the rank of Surgeon, between March 1, 1873, and the date of the present warrant, to be commissioned as Surgeons and Surgeon-Major respectively, from the date of such appointment or promotion.

Surgeons-Major and Surgeons, promoted to the ranks mentioned above, will take rank with medical officers of the regular forces as juniors of such ranks, as follows:—

A Surgeon-Major to rank as Major, and, after 20 years' service, as Lieutenant-Colonel. A Surgeon will rank as Lieutenant, and, after 6 years' service, as Captain.

TABLE OF PROPORTIONATE HEIGHTS OF NECK.

To assist our readers in arriving at a correct knowledge of the length of waist, height of figure, and height of neck, proportionate to the breast-measure, we give below a table of the several quantities, as it may save them some trouble in their calculations.

The table will suit the various theories on the question as to the height of neck in reference to the breast-measure, height of the person, or to the length of waist; as under the classification in the several columns, all may find the proportionate quantity, according to their respective plans. Those who prefer the breast-measure as the basis will find the proportionate height in the fourth column. Those who consider the height of neck should bear a proportion to the height of the person, will find the quantity in the fourth column, in conjunction with the second; and other cutters, who may object to either of these theories, can fall back upon the third column; and so, by a little study, we may hope to satisfy all parties.

BREAST.	HEIGHT.		LENGTH OF WAIST.	HEIGHT OF NECK.
	ft.	in.		
12	4	2	12½	3
12½	4	3½	12⅞	3⅛
13	4	5	13¼	3¼
13½	4	6½	13⅝	3⅜
14	4	8	14	3½
14½	4	9½	14⅜	3⅝
15	4	11	14¾	3¾
15½	5	0½	15⅛	3⅞
16	5	2	15½	4
16½	5	3½	15⅞	4⅛
17	5	5	16¼	4¼
17½	5	6½	16⅝	4⅜
18	5	8	17	4½
18½	5	9½	17⅜	4⅝
19	5	11	17¾	4¾
19½	6	0½	18⅛	4⅞
20	6	2	18½	5
20½	6	3½	18⅞	5⅛
21	6	5	19¼	5¼
21½	6	6½	19⅝	5⅜
22	6	8	20	5½
22½	6	9½	20⅜	5⅝
23	6	11	20¾	5¾
23½	7	0½	21⅛	5⅞
24	7	2	21½	6

NEW STYLE OF LADY'S JACKET.

We have selected for illustration on one of the plates issued with the present number, a novel and fashionable style of out-door jacket for a lady. The pattern of this garment we have given in our collection on the sheets of patterns in diagram. Combining elegance with ease, we can recommend this style of jacket with confidence to our readers. A feature in the pattern is the difference in the proportion between the length of back and front. The quantity taken out at the two "fishes" under the bosom will be governed by the difference between the size of the breast and of the waist, as, while the jacket is intended to fit into the figure, there must be sufficient liberty left on account of there not being any seam across at the waist. We have represented a very becoming style of trimming, which is easily carried out, and without any great expense being involved. Single loops, with small ball buttons, are sewn on down the fronts — graduating, as shown on the figures, round the neck and scye, round the bottom of the back and skirt, and on deep "boot"-cuffs. The front of the jacket is fastened by hooks and eyes, or by buttons and holes. A narrow stand-collar is worn, rounded off at front. Fancy makes of elastic coating, and other light goods, suitable both in colour and substance, are selected for this style. Checks, diagonals, and "honey-comb" patterns are equally in favour. The braid and buttons may match in colour, or be lighter or darker in shade.

NEW STYLE OF MORNING-COAT.

The style of coat illustrated on this plate, is copied from the work of one of our Parisian contemporaries. As it presents some difference to the styles in general wear in this country, it may be adopted with advantage, the appearance being suitable for an autumn coat. The waist is moderately long, and the skirt short. The long skirts have not yet been copied by the Parisian houses. The hip-buttons are about five inches apart, and the side-seam not much curved; an ordinary plait at each hip. The skirt is cut on to the forepart, or a side-body may be sewn in. The lapel is cut to the width of that of a frock-coat, and pointed. There are four buttons at front, which is cut away at the bottom. Very loose sleeve, and wide at the hand, with a deep cuff and one button, or merely formed by braid as on the edges. Low collar, but deeper in the fall, and rather broad at front. Pockets at front of the skirts, with flaps, and one outside the left breast, with a plain welt.

Large checks are as fashionable with our neighbours as they are here.

SHOOTING-DRESS.

The style of shooting-dress we have represented on one of our plates is growing into favour each season, as it is both easy and convenient for the purpose for which it is designed. The jacket is cut like a "three-seamer," moderately short, and sufficiently large to the measure to hang freely to the figure. There is a small turn at front, and three or four buttons and holes. The collar is cut to a medium height and depth, and the end rounded off to match the top of the lapel. The bottom of the front-edge is also rounded off, and an opening left in each side-seam. The back is narrow. The sleeve easy to the arm, plain at the hand, without a cuff, but with one button and hole at the hand.

There are usually two "pouch"-pockets on each forepart, and a small "cap"-pocket on the right. Edges turned in, and stitched rather broad. Horn, bone, or stained ivory buttons are worn. A strapping of the same pattern as the jacket is made of, is sewn on, and stitched on the right forepart from the shoulder, and from the scye to the front-edge, to resist the wear and tear of the butt end of the fowling-piece. Some sportsmen have a piece of leather sewn on to the shoulder-seam, as a protection when carrying the gun; others have a capping of leather at the bottom of the fore-arm-seam, extending on both sides. It is very usual also to make the two upper pockets of a stout chamois leather.

The waistcoat best suited for the jacket is single-breasted, to button up quite high at the neck, and with a low stand-collar, rounded off at front. Cut long, the front-edge sloped off to form a skirt, and straight at the bottom. Four pockets, with small flaps, the corners rounded off.

The trousers are cut quite straight, and easy in the body and all down the leg, but not too wide over the foot. They are made with fly-front, and have pockets in the side-seam, or at the top of the waistband. Sometimes the bottoms of the legs are faced or capped with leather about 8 inches deep, or have a facing of thin leather round the bottom on the inside, so that the double edge comes a little below the trousers, and takes off the friction of the boot. Checks, of various sizes and makes, broad mixtures, and stripes, in Cheviot and angola, are being made up in every combination of colour.

Breeches, when worn as a substitute for trousers, are cut wide in the thigh, but to fit close to the leg from the knee downwards. They reach to the top of the calf, and have four buttons and holes at the knee, with one in the garter. They are made with fly-fronts, and the waistbands are cut on. The pockets are across the top-sides. Patent and cotton cord, in various shades of drab, are generally made up. Leather gaiters, without tongues, are worn, buttoned up at the sides with leather ball buttons. They are bound round the top, bottom, and edges, with leather of a lighter colour.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1826 AND 1827.

Diagram 1, is the pattern of a pair of trousers illustrating the shape referred to by our correspondent, "S. S.," in his communication, which we publish in the present number.

Diagrams 2, 3, 6, and 7, are the pattern of a novel and fashionable style of jacket for ladies, which we illustrate in a very effective manner on one of the plates issued this month.

The back (diagram 6) is cut much shorter than the front, and is only closed a certain distance down the side-seam of the side-body (diagram 7). Two fishes are taken out of the forepart (diagram 2) under the bosom. The front-edge is closed in its entire length.

Diagrams 4, 5, and 9, illustrate the plan of cutting a lady's jacket, communicated by our correspondent, "W. Z.," and fully described in his letter, which we publish.

Diagram 8, illustrates some remarks in the portion of our article, "On Crookedness and Straightness of Forepart," which appears in our present number.

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 365. SEPTEMBER 1, 1876. VOL. 31.

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(NEW EDITION.)

(*Continued from page* 30.)

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

FIELD, GARRISON, AND COAST BRIGADES.

Tunic.—Blue cloth, with scarlet collar. Collar and sleeves laced and braided according to rank, as detailed for Horse Brigades. The skirt rounded in front, closed behind, with a plait at each side, and lined with black. Buttons down the front, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart, and two at the hips. Gold cord loop, with small button on each shoulder. Scarlet cloth edging all round, except the collar and skirt-plaits.

Plume.—White goat's hair, 7 inches from top of busby. Cap lines for Field Brigades only.

Dress Sword-Belt.—Gold lace, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, lined with blue morocco leather, and with mountings as for Horse Brigades. Sword slings (and tache slings for mounted officers) fastened to a flat steel bar, covered with blue morocco leather, and attached to the inside of the belt by four flat steel hooks.

Sabre-tache (*Dress and Undress*).—For mounted officers only, as for Horse Brigades.

Undress Sword-Belt.—White patent leather, $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch wide, with sword slings (and tache slings for mounted officers), gilt frosted plate, with regimental device.

Undress Pouch-Belt.—White patent leather, 2 inches wide.

Other articles as described for Horse Brigades.

BRIGADE STAFF OFFICERS.

The same uniform as the other officers of their respective ranks, with the exception of certain alterations in the cocked-hat and plume. Veterinary surgeons wear the shoulder-belt and instrument case, as departmental patterns, as prescribed for Horse Brigades, and *red* cock's feather.

OFFICERS ON HALF-PAY AND ON THE RETIRED LIST.

General Officers wear the uniform of their rank, but with the full-dress gold and crimson sash of Infantry Officers of the Line.

Officers, under the rank of General Officers, wear the same uniform as officers of their rank in Field and Garrison Brigades, but with cocked-hat and plume as for Brigade Staff, and without the pouch and belt.

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.

Uniform, &c., as for Royal Artillery, except the pouch ornaments, waist-plate, and busby-grenade, which are of special patterns.

Artillery Militia.

Except the Channel Islands Artillery, uniform, &c., as for Royal Artillery; except that silver is substituted for gold, and in the badges of rank, gold for silver.

Sub-Lieutenants wear the same uniform as Lieutenants, except that the badge of rank is a star.

Channel Islands Artillery Militia.

Uniform, &c., as for Royal Artillery, except that the sleeve-ornaments are of a special pattern, and the collar of the tunic is edged with red cloth, instead of gold cord.

(*To be continued.*)

ON CROOKEDNESS AND STRAIGHTNESS OF FOREPART.

(*Continued from page* 27.)

It must be observed that although the degree of straightness is by this means maintained unaltered, the effect of the deviation is very different from that of lengthening the back-seam by merely increasing the length of the back in the balance, because the size of the scye is not in the slightest affected; the measure round from *g* (diagram 1, June, 1876) to the top of the back-scye, and from the same spot to the forepart shoulder scye-point, being altogether unaltered. It must also be observed that when the stoop occurs from above the waist, it is absolutely necessary that the length of back-seam should be thus increased, for the shortening and straightening of the forepart will not alone produce the effect required; but, on the contrary, the coat would be found to stand away from the hip, or if the distance from *f* to *e* were perfectly correct, then the garment would continually ride up behind; causing a large superfluity of cloth at the top of the side-seam, which could not be got rid of by hooking in that part. This will be readily observed by considering the effect which would be produced by bringing up the top of the back as originally cut, to the corresponding point of the dotted back. It is obvious that the point *e* would be immediately thrown out, so as to bring the lower part of the back-seam from *d* to *e* in a line with the dotted back-seam; but as the distance from *f* to *e* would be too short to admit of its taking this position on the body, the coat must of necessity ride up the back in order to give the required length of back-seam, and at the same time would carry with it a corresponding length over the blade-bone, at which part no increased length would be required. On the other hand, bring the top of the dotted back down to the point *c*, keeping the point *e* stationary, and then observe the length given to the back-seam without increasing the quantity of stuff on the back of the arm.

We now call attention to the figures 13 and 14, which represent the body of the coat doubled as before described, the angle *c* being the test of the degree of straightness. Figure 13 will prove, in the same way as it has already done for the different shapes, what variation occurs in the straightness, from the deviations we have just been considering. In the first place we notice that the forepart being cut across at *b*, and a V taken out to shorten the front, has immediately the effect of lowering the point *f*, and consequently altering the position of the line *c f* in such a manner, that the angle *c* becomes more *acute*, which proves that the forepart is *straightened* thereby. On the other hand, the back being cut across at *d*, and opened sufficiently to allow the extra length required for the curve of the back, the point *f* is by this operation heightened, and the position of the line *c f* so altered, that the angle *c* becomes more obtuse, denoting that the forepart, by this deviation, is rendered more *crooked*. If, however, we take the point *f* of the back-piece, and double it down to the point *f* of the front-piece, so as to bring the coat closed at the shoulder, we shall perceive that the fresh line so formed will exactly correspond with the original *c f*, and that the angle *c* will consequently remain unaffected, which proves that the straightness of the forepart has not been altered.

Observe, however, the difference, when the deviation is effected in the forepart only (as on figure 14); no increased length of back-seam being necessary, as the stoop is from the waist, and not at the shoulders. Here it must be noticed that, taking out a piece across the forepart at *b*, brings the point *f* of the front-piece lower, and, by so doing, increases the acuteness of the angle *c*. Then, doubling down the point *f* of the back-piece (which has not undergone any alteration) to meet the corresponding point of the front-piece, the new line from *c* will be such as to cause a more acute angle *c* than the original one, though not so acute as that formed by the forepart piece only. And the result is to prove that, by the alteration made in the forepart, the straightness of the coat has been increased in proportion to the quantity taken out at *b*.

The reasonings on the effects produced by the variations for the extra-erect figure would, of course, be precisely the reverse of those we have been considering; it would, therefore, be quite useless to occupy the space of our journal by entering into them. It only remains for us again to observe on this subject, that we have not been studying the entire deviations required for the different positions, but simply such of them as are calculated to affect the straightness of the forepart. The subject has already been very lucidly and generally treated upon in our series of articles on "Disproportion," published in former numbers of the present work.

(*To be continued.*)

THE REPORT OF FASHION.

We have again the pleasure to address our readers, and communicate to them the agreeable information that our new edition of the above work is in so forward a condition, that we are induced to hope that our subscribers may all be supplied with their respective copies at an early date. We need scarcely assure them that no effort is spared by us to ensure an early delivery of our work each season; but it must be borne in mind that *we* are not the only persons occupied in preparing the work. There are artists, printers, and colourers, who, although conscientious men, and long engaged on the publication, cannot be hurried without risking the proper execution of their respective duties, and to the prejudice of our patrons. We are induced to refer to this, as some of our subscribers appear to overlook this circumstance in their anxiety to have their copies early.

To those trades who have not yet favoured us with their patronage, we may inform them that the "Report of Fashion" is published half-yearly, for the Spring and Summer seasons, and for the Autumn and Winter, in the months of April and September. It has enjoyed the privilege, for more than Fifty Years, of being accepted by the principal houses in the trade in this country, and for several years by the leading houses in the principal continental cities, as a faithful exponent of the newest fashions, and the chronicler of all matters of interest connected with the details of the trade.

Fully impressed with the fact that accuracy in delineation, and correctness in the illustration of the different *minutiæ* of the plate, are of essential importance to our patrons, we make it our study to pay every attention to these points, so as to render our work useful and trustworthy.

The work consists of a large plate, carefully coloured, on which are illustrated, by Twenty-Two Figures, the leading and most fashionable styles of dress for gentlemen, and also embraces the newest forms of dress, with the execution of which tailors are entrusted. Youths' and little boys' dress is also represented. As the demand for certain articles of ladies' dress is increasing each season, we make it a point to select those styles which bear an especial character, and have a distinct appearance from those which emanate from wholesale manufacturers in this line of business.

The new patterns, in the several new goods for each season, are represented with great precision by our artist, which gives an additional value to the plate, when submitted to the customer for his inspection.

Accompanying the plate there is a double sheet of patterns of the most fashionable garments, in full size; a collection of patterns of the styles represented on the plate drafted to a reduced scale, to admit of their being produced by the Graduated Measures to any size for which their respective styles are appropriate, and consequently adding materially to their value. A printed letter-press, complete, with full information on fashion, making-up, a description of the different patterns, and a comprehensive review of the new goods offered by the leading woollen houses.

The price of a single copy for any one season is 12s. 6d., carriage free to all parts of the United Kingdom and to the Channel Islands; but we offer a boon to *subscribers* to the work, by fixing the subscription for the year (payable in advance) at £1 1s., reducing the cost of each plate to 10s. 6d.—a saving of 20 per cent. on the cost of the two. Copies can also be forwarded to all parts of the Continent, and the various Colonies, at the book-post tariff, at the small cost of 4d. to 8d. each.

Any subscriber wishing to have his copy sent to any house for enclosure, is requested to intimate the same at an early date.

We have lately added a most important feature to the work, by the introduction of

Photographic Copies

of the plate, reduced to a convenient size for enclosing with the pattern cards on a journey. The great success which has attended this experiment has more than answered our most sanguine expectations. The several garments are produced with every detail carefully delineated. A limited number of copies only is printed, and can be had by *subscribers or purchasers of a single copy only*, price 2s. They can be forwarded enclosed with the plate, or by post.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I am glad that your correspondent, "S. S.," overcame his modesty, and summoned sufficient courage to address you this month on the advantages of the corpulent man's trousers being cut more forward at front than for an ordinary figure. It is said that "an ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory;" we may, therefore, attach some importance to the weight of your correspondent's remarks, when he tells us the result of his personal experiments.

Cutting, I fancy, is much like other sciences. There are certain enthusiasts so wedded to a particular idea, that nothing would induce them to cast off their allegiance to their idol. So we frequently find, in our practice, that cutters are so firmly convinced of the correctness of their method, that no argument from one holding a different opinion, would have the least influence in disturbing their preconceived notions.

Being a "sojourner in a foreign land," I am cut off from the advantages which many of your readers possess, in residing immediately within reach of the opportunity of communicating with other members of the trade; so that I have to wait the arrival of the monthly number of your work, to learn what is going on in my sphere.

I have read your correspondent's observations with much satisfaction; and, presuming upon his kindness and willingness to oblige, I would ask him whether he finds it necessary to add anything on at the fork for the increased size in the waist of a customer. I know that you, in your treatise on cutting, state that half an inch extra should be allowed at the fork, beyond the quantity which you lay down as the proportion for an ordinary figure; and that this additional quantity in the width of the top-side, is to afford a facility for the unwieldy customer to sit down with more comfort to himself, as he could not wear such close-fitting trousers as a well-made man; for when seated his belly would drop between his legs, and if sufficient room had not been left at the top of the leg-seam, he would be inconvenienced when in that position.

As the increase in size takes place at the waist and belly, I am at a loss to understand (otherwise than by your explanation) why any difference should be made in the width of the trousers across to the top of the leg-seam, for one figure more than for another. Corpulent men are generally smaller in the leg, proportionately, than well-made men. I should have been inclined to think that for this reason they would not have required any addition made at this part of their trousers. I do not make any, and as I find my view is correct in the result, I cannot comprehend the theory advocated by some cutters, that a forward top-side is not the best adapted to this make of figure. Your correspondent's reasoning appears to me so conclusive, that I cannot see how a different view can be held for a moment. I have fortunately had the opportunity, since your last number came to hand, of testing the method recommended by "S. S.," and I have much pleasure in testifying to its advantage, as I found his principle quite correct; and I have had my mind much relieved by the publication of his theory. Your correspondent will accept my sincere thanks for the information he has afforded me; and I have no doubt but that many others have equally to be grateful to him and to you.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
"P. T."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

As a sincere well-wisher to the Benevolent Institution immediately connected with our trade, I trust the publicity you were so kind as to give the special appeal of the Committee, by means of the wide circulation of your work, may have been attended by satisfactory results, and that the funds of the Institution have been benefited, to the relief of the minds of those gentlemen who take so deep an interest in its prosperity and usefulness.

It is certainly a singular circumstance, that the journeymen themselves, who alone can derive any benefit from the Institution, should show such a want of sympathy or care to contribute towards maintaining it in an efficient position. One would have thought that, as a large body earning good wages, they might have taken into consideration the many solid advantages which their fellow-workmen might receive, if successful in getting elected as pensioners, and assisted in securing this boon by the payment of the small sum which places them on a par with master-tailors.

According, however, to the appeal issued, such is not the case, and the very small number of candidates at each election is equally remarkable, and suggests inquiry as to what might be the cause. Can it be that the journeymen have become so independent in their position, by the high wages they have received, as to be under the impression that such assistance as that placed within their reach by the Institution will never be needed? Whatever may be the cause which so prejudicially affects the charity, it is to be hoped that before long some better understanding may be come to. Apologizing for troubling you with my remarks, and pleading the interest I feel in the future of our Institution as my excuse,

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
"An Old Master who has worked on the Board."

THE FUTURE JOURNEYMEN-TAILORS.

It is becoming a question of some little importance to our trade, to know from what source we are to look for the future supply of journeymen. Complaints of the difficulty in meeting with men competent to the proper performance of their duties, and of the inconvenience so frequently experienced by the scarcity in the supply of journeymen, are such a common occurrence, that the serious part of the question involved, has, to a degree, been overlooked.

It would be well to look the subject in the face, and investigate the causes which might be supposed to exercise an influence upon the state of things as we find it. That there is a decided decrease—relatively to the increase of population—in the number of journeymen-tailors, at the present time, there can be no doubt; and this is not only observed in this country, but it is the general complaint from all our colonies. What can be the cause of this falling off? Does it proceed from any disinclination to bring up boys to this particular trade? Is it from any fear that the occupation is prejudicial to health, or derogatory to the future social *locus standi* of the boy at the termination of his apprenticeship? Is it that parents think more money may be made in other branches of trade? or is it that these same guardians of the future of their children, have more ambitious views for them?

Irrespective of the position which a journeyman-tailor assumes when occupied at his work, which may or may not have any very injurious effect upon his health or affect his figure, is there any sufficient reason why this particular employment should be discountenanced, and the supply of labour be unequal to the demand? The wages which may be earned by a competent journeyman-tailor, may certainly bear a favourable comparison with that of the majority of mechanics employed on other branches of industry; and the operative-tailor has this advantage, that he is not exposed to the action of the weather while at work, nor prevented by the same cause from continuing at it; having always a shelter and a protection over his head.

It should be borne in mind, by those persons who have a disinclination to bringing up their boys to the trade, that, although the introduction of sewing-machines has affected a certain class of the trade, a journeyman thoroughly up to his business can still earn more money at it than a journeyman of old times, and can compete with perfect safety against the inroads of the machine. Judgment and taste are essential parts of a journeyman-tailor's education; and the possession of these essential qualities, at once places him at the top of the tree, and at the height of his relative position. Making a comparison between the trade of the present day and the work of former times, it will be palpable that, at the prices now paid, a journeyman can earn better wages now than his forefathers, or even *father* might, on the log which was then in force.

Whence, then, arises the impediment, which any one with the least discernment cannot but be convinced is affecting the future of our trade? Are we to be restricted to the machine, and is the practical part of our trade to become a mere piece of mechanism, which A. may superintend just as well as B. without the necessity for the exercise of any special intelligence to make him more competent for the duty than his neighbour?

That this is a matter which demands some serious consideration, there can be no doubt; and it behoves the trade generally to look well at the question in all its consequences, and, by a proper estimation of the difficulties with which it is surrounded, endeavour to devise some remedy, or, what is still better, some preventive against the evil which stares them in the face.

This subject has been taken up by the members of the Philanthropic Society of Master-Tailors of Paris, and has occupied their attention from time to time, in the consideration of the cause of the deficiency in the number of journeymen, and as to the best means of securing a proper supply for the future.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF AGED AND INFIRM JOURNEYMAN-TAILORS.

For those of our readers who take an interest in the periodical elections for pensioners on the above Institution, we publish the result of that which took place at the end of July. The names to which a star is affixed, are those of the successful candidates, and the numbers against the several others, show their position and prospects for a future vacancy, by the number of votes standing to their credit.

Cox, John	1587
Crispin, W.	1796
*Gregory, J.	4020
Spencer, M.	24
*Symons, J.	3618
Thomas, J.	2291

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JOHN ANDERSON.

Our readers will learn, from an advertisement on the wrapper of the present number of our work, that measures are being taken to collect the requisite funds to present our old and esteemed correspondent, Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh, with a substantial testimonial, in recognition of the services he has rendered to our trade, by his talent and practical remarks on the science of cutting. Few men have devoted so great a portion of their life to the advancement of our trade, in its highest character, as our correspondent; and no personal sacrifice of time or cost has ever been allowed to interfere with his experiments, when his object was to endeavour to discover some cause of a defect, or a remedy for its removal. All his researches have been actuated by a thorough desire to benefit the trade at large; there has been no selfishness in his proceedings, otherwise Mr. Anderson would have looked more to the "siller" than to the honour, and be a richer man in a worldly sense.

The movement has our best sympathies, and we wish the promoters every success in their praiseworthy exertions and object.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1831 and 1832.

Diagrams 1, 4, 7, and 12, are the pattern of the single-breasted Chesterfield illustrated on one of the plates issued with our present number, but with a plain back instead of the three banyan plaits represented, so as to form a variety. The addition of the plaits is, of course, an easy matter; the effect will be seen on the plate. A long fish is taken out under the scye, to decrease the width of the coat at the waist, if necessary. A long opening is left at the bottom of the back-seam.

Diagrams 2, 3, and 11, are the pattern of a double-breasted waistcoat. Our artist has omitted to indicate the notch towards the end of the neck; 1⅝ marked up from a line drawn from 12 on the line 14¼ from 8¼ will determine the position. This omission is the more to be regretted, as, for want of the notch showing how far the collar should reach along the neck, the character of the front would be lost, as the style is an adaptation of the single-breasted front with two rows of buttons and holes.

Diagrams 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10, are the pattern of the single-breasted morning-coat, represented on one of our present plates. There are four buttons and holes at front, and care must be taken that a sufficient quantity be allowed on at the front-edge of the forepart at the waist-seam, before it is cut away from below the lower hole, otherwise the coat will drag, and the skirt be confined over the hips. The quantity marked (18) from 17¼ on the perpendicular or base line, will be a guide as to the proper allowance to be made beyond the actual measure of the waist. The spring marked at the bottom of the side-body-seam must be added on if the coat be cut down under the arm, and a seam allowed on to the edge of the side-body. This pattern is produced sufficiently easy to the measures, to allow for the substance of the different goods in which it may be made up.

Diagrams 13 and 14, illustrate some remarks in that portion of the article "On Crookedness and Straightness of Forepart," which appears in the present number.

THE NEW STYLES OF WINTER OVER-COATS.

In the present number we publish the first of our plates, illustrating the various new styles of Over-coats for the ensuing winter, and shall continue the series in the succeeding numbers of this work. The style represented is that of a single-breasted Chesterfield, as it is also better adapted for autumn wear, for which it may come at once into use. It is long, not to an inconvenient length for walking, but sufficiently so to give a character to the coat. The buttons, of which there are usually four, are placed about two inches in from the edge, and a small lapel cut on, the corner of which is rounded, but the end of the collar square. It will be seen that the collar is both deeper and higher than lately described. The sleeve is moderate in width, and made up with a deep round cuff, without any buttons. The pockets are at front of the skirts, with flaps in or out, and one outside the left breast, with a plain welt. The edges are turned in and stitched, or finished with braid, bound, or sewn on flat. Velvet is indispensable for the collar. In the new goods for winter Over-coats we notice a great increase in the variety of patterns and makes. It is no longer imperative to select plain goods only for this purpose, as the experience of the last winter will confirm. Fancy patterns are now quite as freely made up, and produce a good effect.

Besides blue in various shades, we have several nice shades of brown and olive, and also other colours in broad and striking mixtures.

The addition of the three plaits gives a graceful appearance to the skirt, without adding too much width to the compass. It will not be necessary to leave any opening at the bottom of the back-seam. The waist is cut rather long.

* * *

On another plate we have represented one of the leading styles of morning-coat for the present and ensuing seasons, and have given a pattern in diagram to complete the necessary information to our readers, as to the several details. The waist is now cut longer, and the skirt is also increased in length since we reported last season, both in keeping with the time of year, and giving the character which should mark the distinction between a summer and a winter coat. There are four buttons and holes at front, a small turn, and the forepart cut away at an angle from the lower hole. The front of the skirt is made to run with the forepart, and may be rounded off or cut square at the bottom to fancy. There are usually flaps in the waist-seam, with or without pockets under. The end of the collar is cut off to form a sharp angle with the top of the lapel. The sleeve is cut easy to the arm, and moderately large at the hand. It is made up with a deep cuff, with three buttons in it and one above—four in all—which is a novelty in these days. It will not be necessary to work any holes, as the sleeve is cut quite large enough at the bottom, to allow the hand to pass easily through. The edges are turned in and stitched a little distance in. Fancy makes of goods are more in request than ever for the winter, and patterns which would have startled both customer and tailor formerly, are now accepted without a thought as to any peculiarity in character. Checks of large dimensions, and composed of several fine lines and stripes, are frequently made up into morning-coats, and the colours are as various as the styles. Horn, bone, and stained ivory buttons are usually worn. On plain goods and quiet dark colours, the blue steel engraved button is much in favour.

Morning-trousers, as shown on this and on the other plate we have described, are cut quite straight to the leg, and wide at the bottom. The top and under sides are both hollowed at the bottom; in one instance to give liberty over the instep, in the other, to prevent the trousers from falling too low at the heel. They are made with fly-fronts, and have "frog"-pockets, with openings aslant. Checks continue to be in favour, and are the predominating style in the new goods for the autumn and winter. Whether the pattern carried out on some will militate against the style continuing in request, or lead to its being superseded by quieter goods, remains to be proved. At all events, for this season they are safe, as the striking makes in the goods for coats of all shapes will be in favour of their being worn.

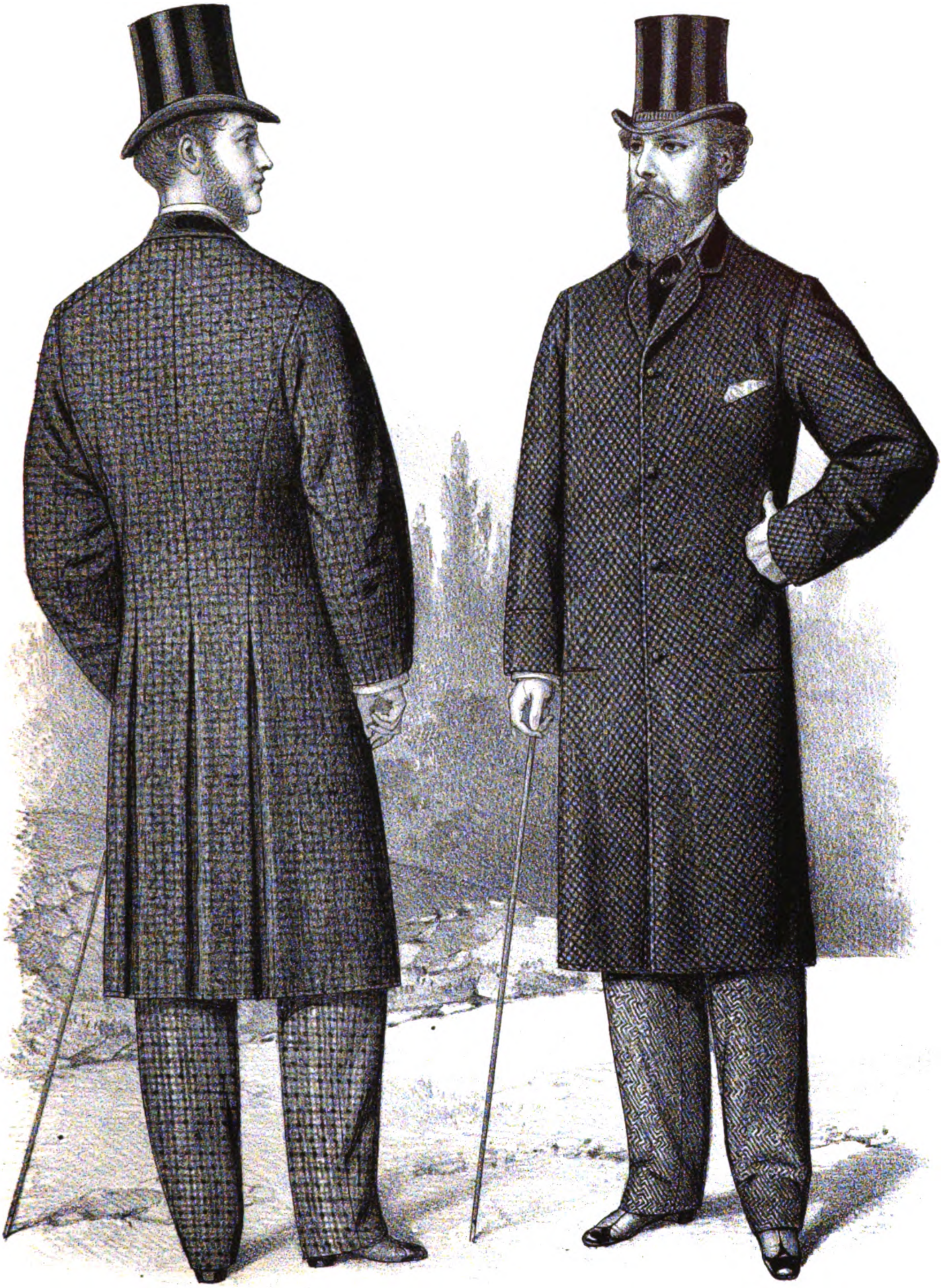
Short gaiters are much in request, made of drab cassimere, or to match the trousers. They fasten down the sides with five or six pearl "fish-eye" or smoked-pearl buttons, and are not cut to reach far on to the foot. The edges are double-stitched. There is a narrow strap under the foot, fastened with a buckle at the side of the foot.

* * *

We have illustrated on the third plate in our present number a very becoming style of dress for a little boy.

The jacket is cut rather long, and with a wide back. At front there are four long loops, which fasten on to buttons, or a narrow braid can be sewn on and traced, and the end left loose to form loops. Two narrow braids are sewn on to the edges. The cuff is deep, and of the "boot" shape; projecting on the top-edge from the hind-arm-seam. Two braids are sewn along the top and down the back of the cuff, but these are a sufficient distance apart to admit of a row of buttons being sewn on between them. On each side at the bottom of the side-body-seam, are five short loops, similar to those on the forepart, but without the tracing-braid. There is a button at each end. A short belt is sewn on to the back of the jacket, the ends passing through openings in the side-body-seam, and fastening at front under the jacket. This is made in silk. Velvet makes up well in this style, either black or a rich shade of brown, and the belt may be of silk to match the jacket, or of some bright colour. Fancy buttons are worn.

The short trousers, reaching to the top of the calf, are cut moderately wide, and have two braids round the bottom of the legs, and buttons and braid down the side-seams, as shown on the plate.



GAZETTE of FASHION

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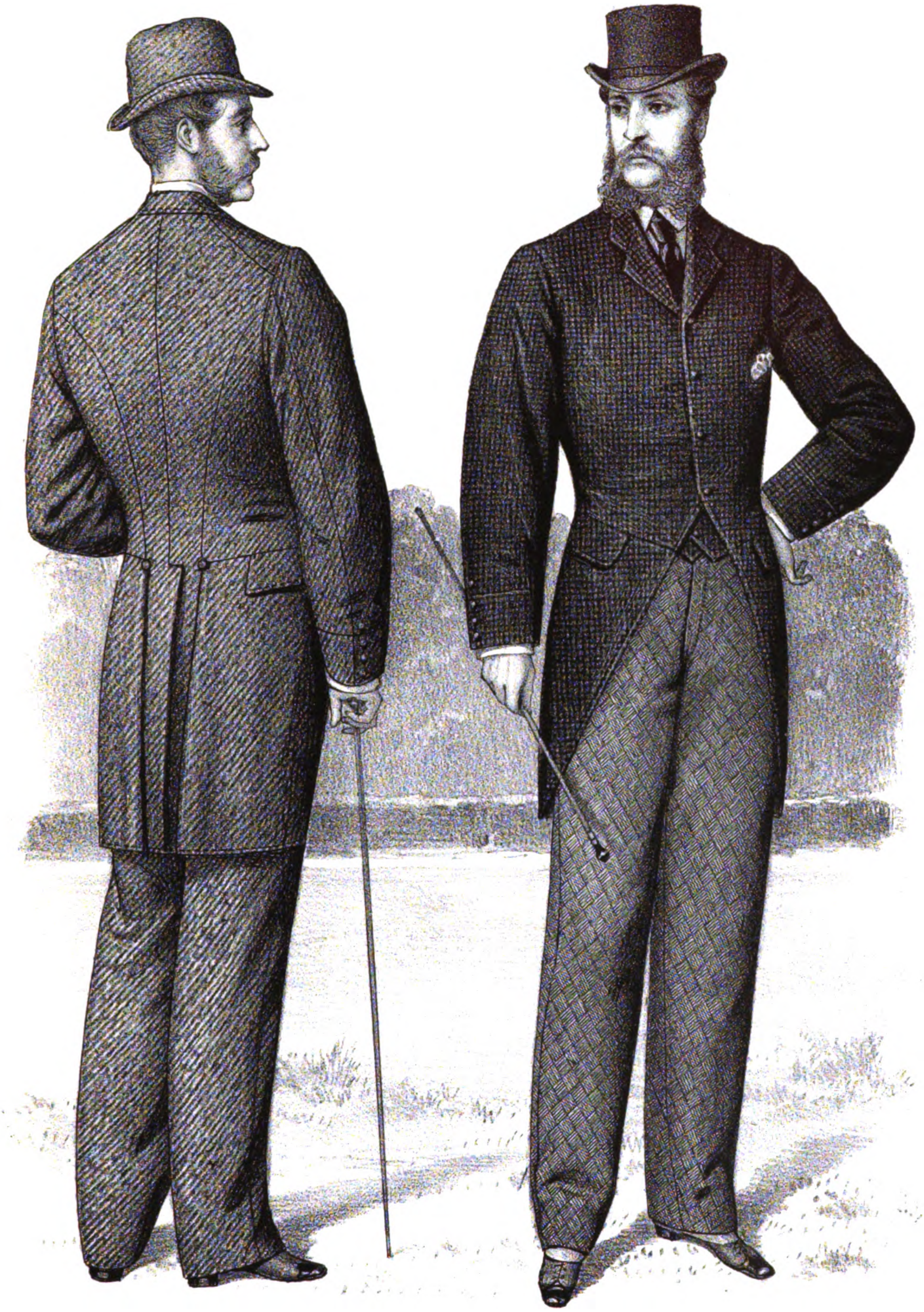

GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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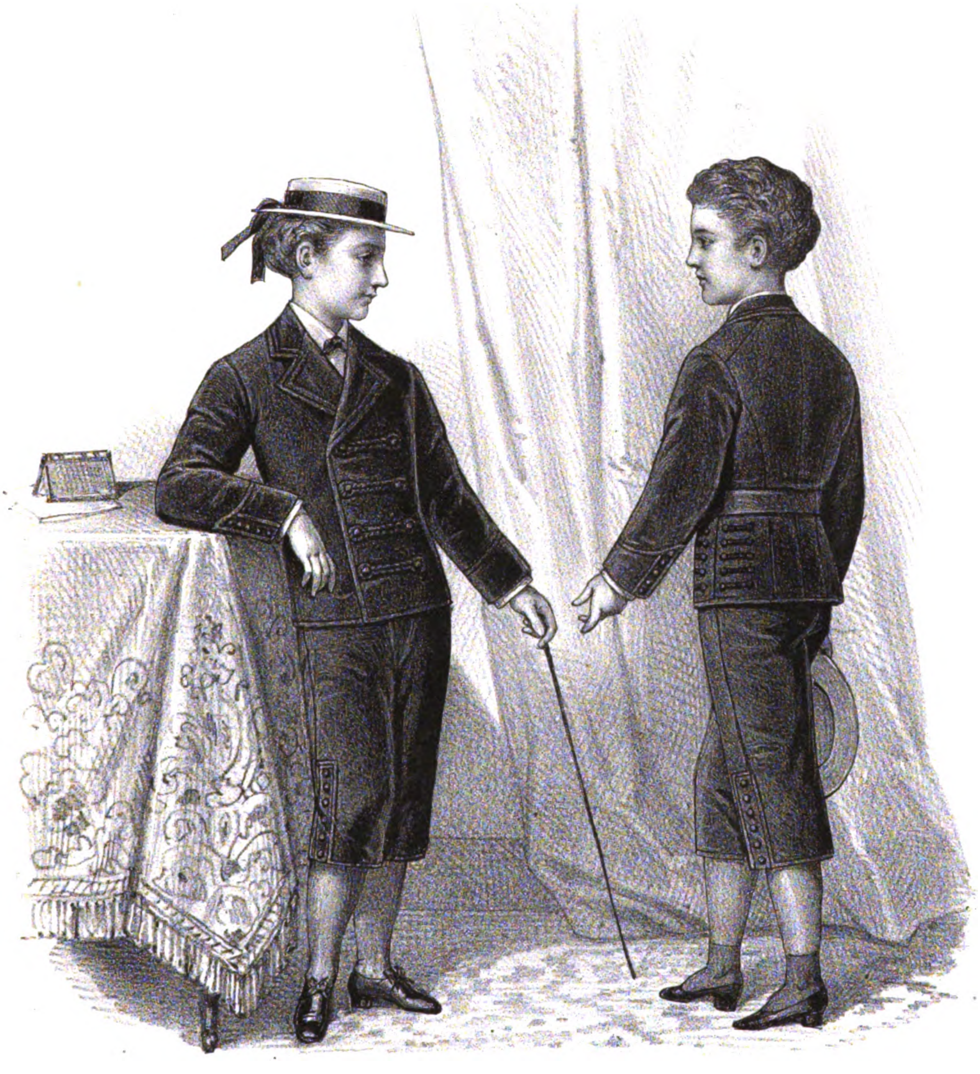

GAZETTE OF FASHION
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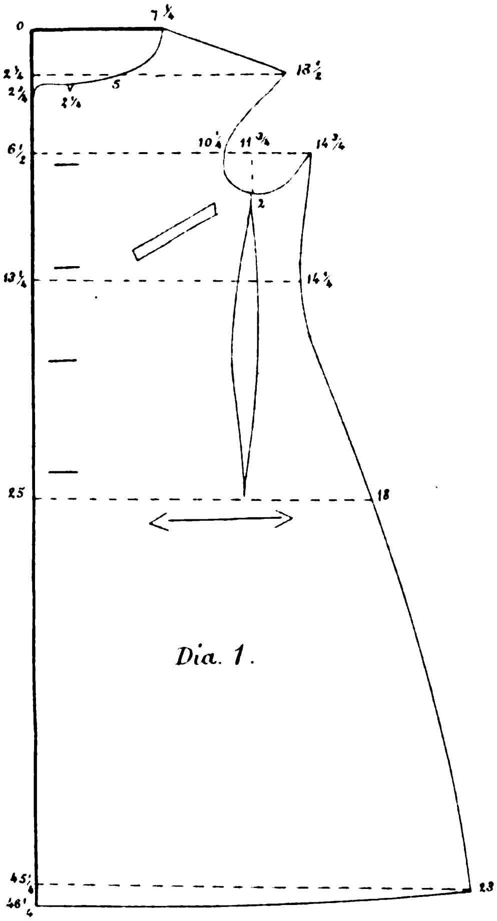
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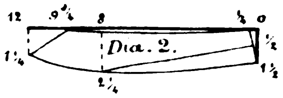
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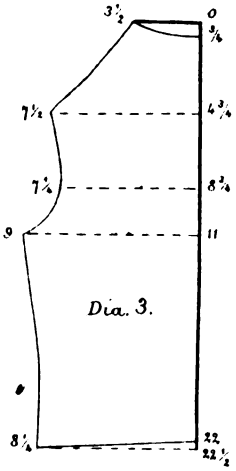
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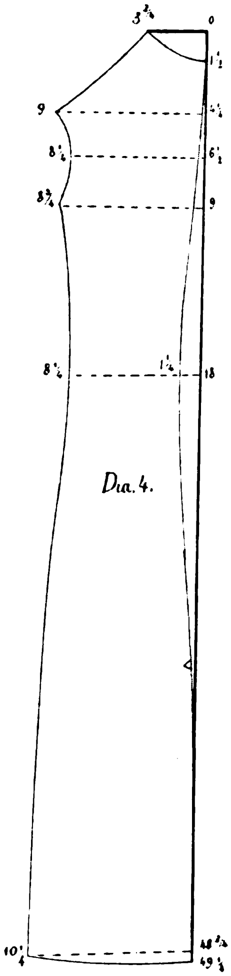
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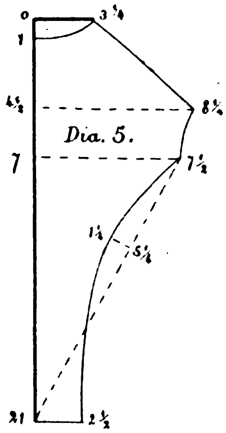
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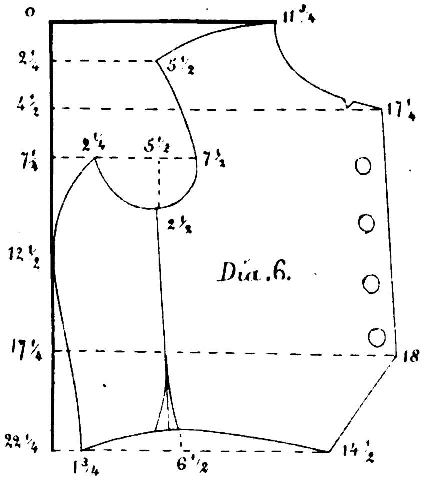
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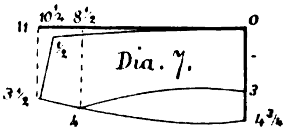
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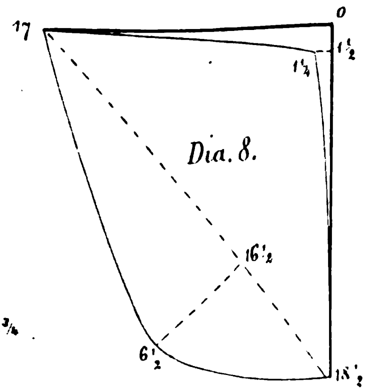
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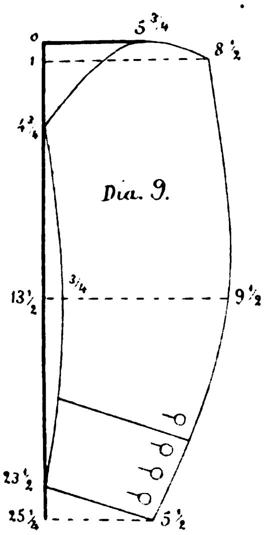
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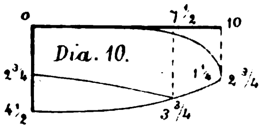
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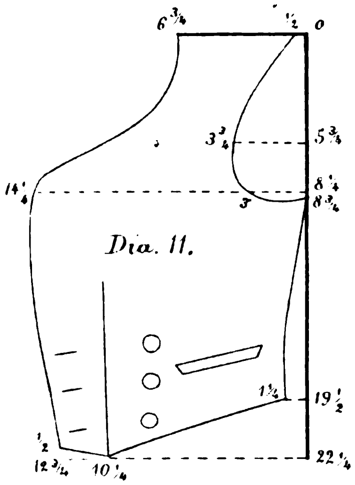
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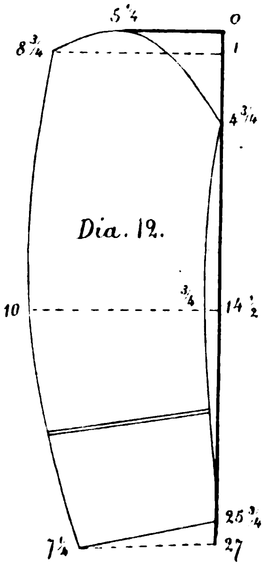
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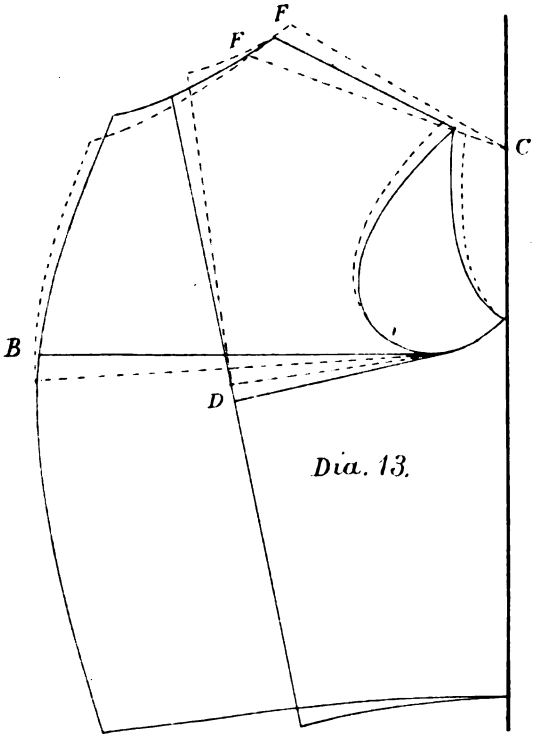
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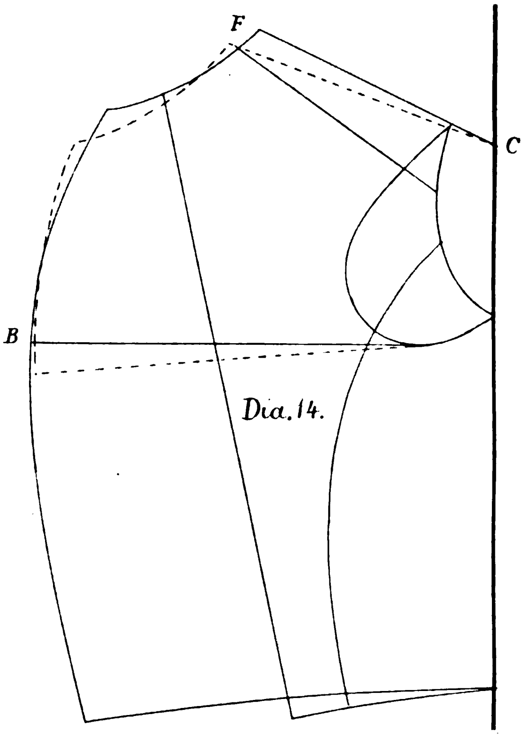
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Imp. Michelet 6 R. du Hazard, Paris

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 366. October 2, 1876. Vol. 31.

NEW STYLES OF OVER-COATS FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

We last month published a plate illustrating a single-breasted Chesterfield, as one of the fashionable forms of Over-coats for the ensuing season; we now issue two additional plates representing two other styles, to complete the collection.

On one of the plates, we have illustrated a double-breasted Chesterfield, and have also given a pattern of it in our present number. They are worn long, to sit easily to the body, but to define the figure at the waist. The lapel is cut to a medium width, and square at top, and has five holes worked in it. The sleeve is easy to the arm, and finished with a deep round cuff, without any buttons and holes, or opening. The collar is broader and deeper than worn last winter, and the end is also square, to match the lapel. The edges are trimmed with a broad silk braid, plain or fancy, sewn on flat, and the collar and lapels are frequently faced with velvet to match the colour of the coat, or black. This style of Over-coat is made up to advantage in dress beaver, in blue, a rich shade of brown, and in olive. It is also well adapted for some of the new patterns in milled elastics, and fur and Silesian beavers. Some of the checked patterns tell well in this style, but we should merely stitch the edges, and face the lapels with the same material. A long opening is left in the back-seam when the back is cut to the ordinary shape, but with box-plaits there will be sufficient liberty. Besides, an opening would destroy the effect of the arrangement.

The Frock Great-coat, shown on another plate, is one of the accepted styles of Over-coat, and is renewed each winter in some of the various makes of goods suitable for the shape. The waist is cut slightly longer than we reported last winter, and the skirt is still worn long and scanty. The lapel is rather broad, and pointed, and has five holes worked in it, four being generally used. The collar is broad, and square at the end, and is now made both deeper in the fall and higher in the stand. The sleeve moderately full, but all the way down the arm, and has a cuff with two buttons and holes. When this style of Over-coat is made up in Frieze, Melton, fur or napped Beaver, the edges are double stitched; but in dress Beavers, and fancy Elastics, they are trimmed with braid sewn on flat, or bound. Velvet collars are worn with all materials, and fancy buttons are much in vogue.

NEW STYLE OF OVER-COAT FOR LADIES.

The style of coat we have selected for illustration on this plate recommends itself by the novelty in the form, as by the elegance of its appearance. Some few years since, such a novelty in character would not have had the slightest chance in securing a favourable notice, by either the tailor or by that portion of his customers to whom he would look for countenance. Since then, however, so many novelties in styles have been introduced, and been favourably received by the influential members of the upper class of society, that a little eccentricity in character is no longer an obstacle in the way of its being adopted. Especially as a desire for novelty, without, sometimes, too closely investigating the effect, is as great as at any previous period in the history of fashion.

We have given a pattern of the garment represented on the plate, as some of our readers might be puzzled to draft one from the illustration.

The waist is cut short, and the skirt long, in the proportion shown on the figures and by the diagrams. The neck is cut low, and, as stated in our description of the pattern, the collar has the lapel cut on to it; and, when turned down along the crease-edge, forms both collar and lapel, with the usual space between the two. The front of the forepart is merely confined by a hook and eye, or by a single loop, sewn on to the left edge, close below the bottom of the lapel. From thence it is cut off, and falls easily away to the bottom of the skirt. The sleeve is moderate in width, with a deep "boot" cuff, rounded on the top edge, and cut with a little hollow at the bottom. It projects at top, from the hind-arm-seam, and has four buttons along the top, at equal distances.

A row of fancy buttons is sewn down the front, and on the left forepart may be corresponding holes, real or sham. There are pointed flaps across the front of the skirt, with three buttons, in the shape of the points, with small pockets under; and there may be a similar flap, with pocket, but on a smaller scale, outside the left breast, for a watch, or sufficiently large to hold a handkerchief. There are plain plaits to the back-skirts. The edges are trimmed with an inch silk braid to match, sewn on flat. This form of coat admits of several arrangements as to trimming, but a certain severity in style is more suitable than a profusion of trimming. A broad braid might be sewn on the edges and cuffs, and a narrower one on the flaps and collar. Holes made in narrow braid down both front-edges, with buttons at each end, and back of cuffs trimmed to correspond. Short holes might also be introduced on the flaps, and on the cuffs between the top and bottom edges. Short side-edges could be added, with short loops of braid and buttons. The edges trimmed with velvet and velvet buttons has a stylish effect on dark colours. Fancy makes of goods in light and dark shades, are equally well made up in this style of coat; and the large assortment in the new stocks for the season places a great choice for selection.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Sir,

As a country master, your remarks, in the present number of your work, on "The Future of Journeymen-Tailors," were fully appreciated by me, as those, like myself, who live at some distance from the great Metropolis, and in out-of-the-way places, are more affected by the scarcity of hands than in your big city, or in the large provincial towns. Naturally, journeymen flock to the principal places where the demand for labour is the greatest, and the remuneration the highest; so that poor outsiders, like myself, are the first victims to the dearth of men, and have to put up with those who do not possess sufficient ability to justify their migrating in search of higher wages. Under these circumstances, we have to seek our consolation in the sewing-machine, which would seem to have been invented to meet our special case; and, as a consequence, we bring it more and more into use, to lessen the inconvenience under which we labour.

Having, in the earlier part of my life, been a foreman in a large town, and having previously worked in the same place as a journeyman, my experience in both situations enables me to form an opinion of the dangers which would seem to threaten the trade, and referred to in your remarks.

If we knew that journeymen-tailors laboured under any special disadvantage, to which other operatives are not subject, we might then possibly arrive at a cause for the decline in the number of hands; but every master or journeyman is in a position to judge for himself, if any real grievance do exist, or if anything in the occupation of a journeyman-tailor acts prejudicially to his health, to which other operatives are not subject in carrying on their work. It has been reported that the men themselves are opposed to an increase in the number of apprentices. On what grounds, I am at a loss to imagine; as, if from any fear of their personal interest being affected by further competition, they must know that the experience of a journeyman in his business will always secure him the preference in a shop; and when no longer able to work, it cannot matter to him if any one takes his place, as he stepped in to take some one else's in his time.

In my communication with friends in the trade, the report I have, fully bears out your statement; that the present inconvenience, with the prospect of things not improving, is felt generally, as well as by ourselves; so that the greater the extension of the evil, the more imperative to investigate the cause, and seek for a remedy.

Respectfully yours,

"J. T."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I am much obliged to your correspondent, "S. S.," for his communication and pattern which you published in the August number of your valuable work, as I am enabled, by my personal experience, to bear testimony to the correctness of his ideas with respect to the proper shape of a pair of trousers for a corpulent man. I have had an opportunity to test the soundness of his theory since I read his remarks, and the result fully bears out his ideas.

I find that an allowance at the front of the topside, in proportion to the disproportion which exists in the make in a corpulent man, remedies the inconvenience of which several of my customers complained—viz., an unpleasant pressure on the belly and at the waist, especially when seated; as in that position, the body comes more forward, and strains upon the front of the trousers.

I have no idea of the opposite views referred to by your correspondent, nor do I now care to inquire into them, as I find the remedy I wanted, in the plan recommended by "S. S.," and beg to thank him for his kind communication.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours obediently,

"Y. Z."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

In reply to the inquiry from your correspondent, "P. T.," whether I find it necessary to allow anything to the width of the trousers across to the top of the leg-seam for corpulent men, I beg to inform him that, in this respect, I follow the advice given in your practical work on "Cutting," and for the very reason that you give for the deviation from your general rules. I allow half an inch more in width at the top of the leg-seam, so as to give my customer more freedom when seated, for his belly to fall between his legs, and not inconvenience him by it being forced upwards to his chest. This explanation will, perhaps, convince your correspondent of the correctness of this deviation, and that it is required rather for the comfort of the customer, than by any increase in the size of his thigh. No corpulent man would expect his trousers to fit him the same as a well-proportioned figure. His object is rather to secure a certain amount of ease, even if in obtaining it he should be obliged to make some little sacrifice in the appearance of the garment. He might as well expect his coat, when unbuttoned, to sit as closely at front to his disproportionate waist, as that on a well-made figure, with a waist in harmony with his breast-measure.

I am glad to learn, from your magazine, that my remarks have had some good effect, and hope that others of your readers may have been equally benefited.

Yours respectfully,
"S. S."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I was pleased to read the remarks of "An Old Master," which appear in your present number, on the unsatisfactory condition of things in the Benevolent Institution connected with our trade, which cannot but be regretted by all well-wishers for the interests of the journeymen, and for the credit of an institution which was established solely for their benefit.

I am not prepared to state what per centage of the whole number of journeymen employed in our trade, become reduced, by illness or other causes, to seek some relief, whether from the parish or from private charities; but I should think that the number must be considerable, as journeymen-tailors are not favourably known for their habits of economy, or for a thought for the future. Under these circumstances, it would occur to me that with this fact placed clearly before the mass of the operatives, and with the knowledge of the comparatively small sum annually, which would entitle a journeyman to claim the benefit of the Institution for himself in the event of his requiring the assistance, he would feel that a sufficient inducement was held out to him to become a subscriber, even if, after all, he were but assisting to secure the advantage for any of his fellow-workmen.

It would be desirable for the masters, who constitute the principal support of the Institution, to be informed by some intelligent journeyman as to his opinion of the cause of the little assistance received from the body of the men; as, from being in contact with others of his own class, he might gather from the expressions of their views on the subject, whether they considered that their interests were not sufficiently taken into consideration in the arrangement.

I heartily join in the wish expressed by your correspondent, that your editorial remarks in a previous number may have the effect of making the Institution more generally known among the trade, and that it may receive increased support to allow the Committee to extend its influence and benefits.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
"M. S."

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(New Edition.)

(*Continued from page 34.*)

Engineers.

Royal Engineers.

General and Staff Officers.

General Officers, and Officers on the General Staff of the Army, or on the Personal Staff of General Officers.—The uniform and horse furniture prescribed for their respective rank and appointments.

Deputy Adjutant-General, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and Brigade Major of Engineers.—Uniform and horse furniture as for General Staff of their respective grades, but with sword and belts of regimental patterns. The uniform of Commanding Royal Engineers, when Colonels on the Staff, will be regimental, except that the plume will be that of Colonel on the Staff, and that the peak of the forage-cap will be embroidered.

Regimental Officers.

Tunic.—Scarlet cloth, with collar and cuffs of garter-blue velvet. The collar edged all round with round-back gold cord; three-quarter inch lace *all round within the cord* for Field Officers, and *round the top only* for Captains and Lieutenants. The badges of rank embroidered in silver at each end of the collar. Pointed cuffs ornamented according to rank, as described below. Nine buttons at front, and two at bottom of side-seams. A shoulder-knot of treble twisted round-back gold cord on each shoulder, with a small button near the neck; and a grenade embroidered in silver at the lower end. The skirt lined with white, rounded at front, and closed behind, with a plait at each side. The front, skirt, and plaits edged with garter-blue velvet.

Field Officers have 1½-inch lace round the top of the cuff, and figured braiding above and below the lace, extending to 11 inches from the bottom of the cuff. Captains have an Austrian knot of round-back gold cord on each sleeve, traced all round with braided eyes, the braid extending to 8 inches from the bottom of the cuff. Lieutenants have a similar knot, but *without* the figured braiding.

Dress - Trousers.—Oxford mixture cloth, with 1¾-inch lace down the side-seams. Wellington boots and brass spurs.

Sword-Belt.—Russia leather, 1½ inch wide, with slings an inch wide. The front sling lined with Russia leather; two stripes of gold embroidery on belts and slings. Gilt burnished plate, with regimental device in silver.

Shoulder-Belt.—Russia leather, 2 inches wide, with three stripes of gold embroidery; the centre one waved, the others straight. Gilt engraved buckle, tip, and slide.

Telescope-case to sealed pattern.

Frock for Regimental Field Officers.—Blue cloth, single-breasted, with rolling collar; sleeve trimmed as on tunic, but with black mohair braid, and traced. Eight loops of three-quarter inch black braid down the front, with barrel buttons placed according to regimental pattern. The front-edges, collar, side and sleeve seams, and back-skirts, trimmed with seven-eighths inch black braid, traced. Hooks and eyes at front. Skirt lined with black.

Patrol Jacket for Officers under the Rank of Regimental Colonel.—As previously described in the general regulations, with the following exceptions:—Stand and fall collar and cuffs of black velvet. Five loops of flat plait on each side at front, with "crow's-feet" at the ends, and three rows of olivets. "Crow's-foot" on each sleeve (instead of Austrian knot), 6½ inches deep from the bottom of the cuff.

Field Officers wear badges of rank, embroidered in gold, on the collar.

Undress Trousers, &c.—Oxford mixture cloth, with scarlet stripes, 2 inches wide, down side-seams. Brass spurs for Field Officers, steel for other mounted officers.

Pantaloons, &c., for Mounted Duties.—Oxford mixture cloth, with stripes as on trousers. Over-boots, and brass or steel spurs.

Forage-Cap.—Blue cloth, with band of 1¾-inch gold lace, a scarlet welt round the crown, and a gold netted button in the centre. Black patent leather peak and chin-strap.

Shell-Jacket.—Scarlet cloth, lined with scarlet silk serge; garter-blue velvet and cuffs. Gold braid all round the jacket, and along the bottom of the collar, with small eyes at the ends of the collar and the bottom of the front, and a "crow's-foot" at the centre of the collar-seam and of waist. Hooks and eyes and gilt studs down the front, and a twisted gold cord loop, with small button on each shoulder. Pointed cuffs, 5 inches deep, with inch lace and tracing of braid round the top for Field Officers; with a double line of small braided eyes for Captains, and with plain braid edging for Lieutenants. Field Officers wear embroidered badges of rank on collar.

Waistcoat.—Scarlet cloth, with hooks and eyes, and gilt studs down the front, and edging of gold braid all round, and on the collar-seam. Pockets edged with gold braid, forming "crow's-feet" at ends and at centre.

Great-Coat and Cape.—Blue cloth of the prescribed pattern, lined with scarlet shalloon, and the collar lined with garter-blue velvet.

Regimental Staff Officers.

Uniform, &c., as for the other officers of their rank, with certain alterations in the cocked-hat and plume.

Shoulder-belt and instrument-case for Veterinary Surgeons, as for Veterinary Staff.

Quartermasters wear white patent leather shoulder and waistbelts.

Officers on Half Pay and on the Retired List.

General Officers wear the uniform of their rank, but with full dress, gold and crimson sash of Infantry Officers of the Line.

Officers under the rank of General Officers wear the same uniform as the other officers of their rank, except the plume to be white upright hackle, 5 inches long; and not to wear shoulder-belt or telescope-case.

(*To be continued.*)

ON CROOKEDNESS AND STRAIGHTNESS OF FOREPART.

(*Continued from page* 35.)

In the preceding articles on this subject, we have considered "*what constitutes*, and *what affects the straightness of forepart;*" it now remains for us to notice "*what is affected by straightness of forepart.*" To carry out the inquiry, we shall simply have to give a brief recapitulation of our previous observations, as it is obvious that, in studying the *cause*, we have naturally, at the same time, been studying the *effect*.

We observe, then, that three principal deviations from the regular shape occasioned a difference in the degree of straightness—viz., the disproportion in comparative height of neck, the disproportion in size of waist, and the variation in the position of the body. Although the deviations made to accord with these various kinds of disproportion are productive of a similar effect on the straightness of the shoulder-point, it will have been observed that, from the different manners in which they are effected, the results are by no means identical. For instance, in the case of the high and the low-necked figures, it is to be remarked that the difference in the degree of straightness is caused by the expansion or contraction at the neck, consequent upon the heightening or lowering of the point G, and the retaining of the distance G F invariable. (See plate 1816, diagram 4, June number.) For the different sized waists, the variation in the straightness is caused, principally, by the expansion or the contraction under the arm, and partly by the increase or decrease at the side-seam hip-point. The variation in straightness, caused by the deviation made for the different positions, arises from the expansion or the contraction of the forepart across the chest, as described in our last number, the neck and waist being unaffected thereby. Hence we remark, that although the high-necked figure, the corpulent waist, and the extra-erect position, will each render a crookeder forepart necessary, and on the contrary, the low-necked figure, the small waist, and the stooping figure a straighter shoulder, still the deviation for the one will not exactly apply for the other.

Sufficient, however, has been said to show, that the effect of a crooked forepart, is to throw greater length at front, whether taken up by the increased length required at the neck, at the breast, or by the extra width at waist. On the other hand, the straight forepart, as we have shown, shortens the length at front, whether to accord with the shorter neck, the contracted chest, or the small waist. In other words, shortness of horizontal, gives length of perpendicular; and *vice versâ*. This refers, of course, to the comparative length; because it is evident that the horizontal and the perpendicular may each be increased or decreased at the same time; that is to say, that a forepart may be cut straighter and longer, or crookeder and shorter; but, in such cases, the balance will be disturbed.

Much difficulty would be spared to the inexperienced cutter, when considering the effect which certain deviations in the points of his cut would cause, if this simple fact were borne in mind—that *an increase of horizontal gives a decrease of perpendicular;* or, in other words, that in proportion, as the width of the points becomes greater, so the length of the front becomes shorter. This forms, as it were, a key for the determination of the requirement of any class of disproportion; for, however inexperienced may be the practitioner, he must, indeed, be a careless observer, who could not decide whether the figure were of a class to require a comparatively greater, or a decreased length at front.

The methods of cutting generally in use in France, contain many illustrations of the above remarks. The style of cutting in that country differs so remarkably from that practised in this, that a method which was well adapted for the one, would scarcely be serviceable in the other. The system of *trying on* prevails to so great an extent, in the very first-class houses, and these *essais* are repeated so many times, to see the effect of the several alterations made in the garment, that the talent of the cutter is better displayed in the knowledge he shows of the effect of these various alterations, than in his judgment of the shape which he considers suitable to the particular figure.

It will be understood that the shape to which the garment was drafted in the first instance, is not of the importance that a cutter in this country would consider necessary in his productions, as by the time the garment is completed, and ready to be sent home to the customer, it scarcely bears any similarity in shape or relative proportions to the original draft, so completely have subsequent alterations affected it. Paper patterns constitute a most important feature in a French tailor's cutting-rooms. It must not, however, be supposed from our remarks, that no such thing as system is to be met with in their practice.

There are several of more or less merit, but all based on admeasurement, with more or fewer measures taken on the body. To admirers of this principle of cutting, the plan adopted by our French *confrères* will have an attraction, and they will be competent to judge of the many difficulties which it involves; the risk of the different measures not being correctly taken, and the result likely to follow any carelessness in this respect.

We should be sorry to see the judgment of the cutter superseded by any process or appliance; as it would, in our opinion, at once do away with the chief merit in one cutter over another, and reduce the practice of our trade to a mere mechanical act, the same as performed by some of the beautiful and ingenious machinery which we see in use. Advancement should be our aim, not retrogression.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

As many of our readers are doubtless aware, the Philanthropic Society of Master-Tailors of Paris, composed of the principal trades in that metropolis, so celebrated for the taste displayed in the different branches of industry, issues half yearly a plate of fashions, which is the result of the deliberations of a Committee of Taste, appointed for the purpose of deciding upon the different styles of dress, which are to be submitted to the members for their adoption in their respective connexions. As may be supposed, the gentlemen selected for this important duty must be considered to possess the requisite qualifications for the proper discharge of the task assigned to them; and, consequently, the decision arrived at by them must bear a certain weight with it, and exercise a due influence on the general body of members. Having been favoured with a copy of the plate for the ensuing winter, we lay before our readers the following description of the principal styles.

Dress-coats are made of black cloth only. The waist cut rather short, and the skirt to reach to the hollow of the knee. The lapel is but moderate in width, with four holes in it, not much pointed at top, nor varying much in width from top to bottom. The front of the coat is made to turn nearly to the bottom of the lapel. The skirt is narrow at top, but rather broad in proportion at the bottom. The sleeve is very wide all the way down, and is finished with a deep round cuff, quite plain. The collar is low in the stand, and not much deeper in the fall. It is square at front, showing a good light between it and the top of the lapel. The edges are turned in and stitched, the skirts lined with black silk, and the breast-facings and collar of cloth. Fancy buttons. The waistcoat of white quilting, without a collar, opening very low, and above the top of the three buttons and holes cut in a "heart" shape; somewhat similar to the style we illustrated some two years since; but that in the case to which we refer, the front of the waistcoat was cut square, and this is cut with a point. We shall give a pattern of this shape in our next number.

The trousers are cut easy to the leg, slightly shapely at the knee, and wide over the foot. With fly-front, and pockets in the side-seams or aslant.

Over-coats, as a rule, are cut long in the skirt, but short in the waist. They comprise the Frock Great-coat, the Chesterfield or *Twine*, and the "sac" or *twine-sac*.

The Frock Great-coat is cut to a medium length in the waist, and the shirt to reach to the middle of the calf. The lapel is cut on, and is broad and pointed at top. There are five holes worked in it, and the front is worn fastened up to the fourth hole. The skirt is moderately full, and the forepart is cut quite easy to the measure at the waist. The collar low and narrow. The sleeve wide, with a plain, deep round cuff. Edges stitched narrow.

The Chesterfield is cut very long, to reach below the calf. The back narrow, and a long opening in the back-seam, single or double breasted; narrow and low collar. To fit in at the waist. Wide sleeve with round cuff. Pockets across the front of the skirts, with square flaps. Plain edges, and collar to match.

The *sac*, or as termed in the very meagre description which accompanies the plate, *pardessus-pelisse*, is cut very full and double-breasted, with a bold lapel and five holes worked in it. Back cut broad, and without a seam at the centre. Wide sleeves with deep cuffs of Astracan fur. A broad edging of same fur down the front-edges, round the bottom of the skirts, and flaps: cuffs, lapels, and collar faced with the same.

Fancy coatings are recommended to be worn, in blue and in colours. Morning-trousers are slightly shaped at the knee and wide at bottom.

Large checks, stripes, and fancy patterns are recommended. As shown on the plate, the shape is very different from the style now fashionable in this country. Morning-waistcoats are made single breasted, without a collar, to button up moderately high; or with a rolling collar, so that the crease-edge shows with the turn of the coat. Sleeves generally are cut wide, and with a little fulness at the top.

The styles recommended for adoption in morning-coats are sufficiently varied to be acceptable to the several tastes. One is single-breasted, with a very small turn, and to button up moderately high. There are only three buttons and holes at front. The lapel is simply a small step, and the end of the collar is narrow and very much cut off. The forepart is cut forward at the waist, the skirt to run with it, rather short, and well rounded off at the bottom. The waist is long, and the hip-buttons wide apart; as much so as on a Frock Great-coat. Wide sleeve with a plain round cuff, not very deep. Deep flaps at the waist-seam, rounded at bottom at front, and one outside left breast. Edges turned in and stitched. Fancy goods in coating and plain Melton are made up.

Next month we shall continue our notice, and describe the different styles of morning-coat and jacket suggested by the Committee in their report.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1836 and 1837.

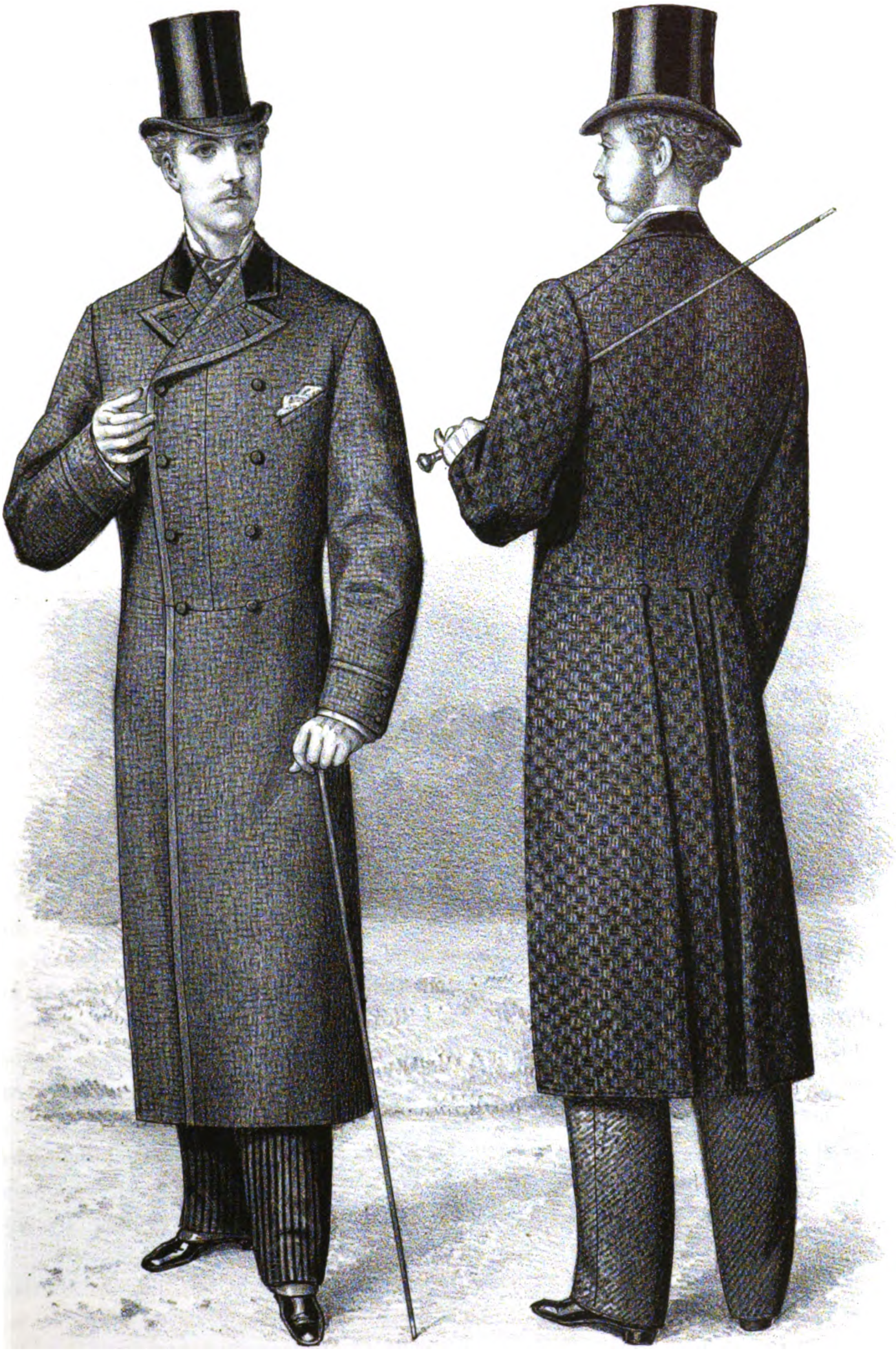
Diagrams 1, 3, 5, and 14, are the pattern of a double-breasted Chesterfield, one of the fashionable styles of Over-coats for the ensuing season, and as illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number. As we, last month, gave a representation of the back, with plates, we now publish a pattern of that style of back, although, on the present plate, the back is shown plain, with only an opening at the bottom of the back-seam.

Diagrams 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 16, are the pattern of another style of Over-coat for the forthcoming winter, and equally fashionable, although better adapted by the shape to certain figures than the Chesterfield form. Both of these patterns are drafted to the breast and waist measures taken over the waistcoat, and the necessary allowance has been made in producing them for the additional widths required in an Over-coat. An illustration of this style of coat is published in this month's number.

Diagrams 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 15, are the pattern of a very stylish form of Over-coat for ladies' wear, and will be found effectively represented on one of the plates issued with the present number of our work.

The collar (diagram 12) is sewn to the edge of the neck, 5½ to 8¼, and forms the lapel as well; the space between 5¾ and 8 representing the top, and the end cf the collar.

The pattern drafted to the full size by the ordinary tape measure would be suitable for a lady measuring 17 breast, and proportionate in the waist; consequently, if a pattern of this style be required for any other size breast, it will be necessary to produce it to an inch larger than the actual measure taken on the body, in order to correspond with the size. A coat of this style is only suitable to well-made women, and for slim figures.



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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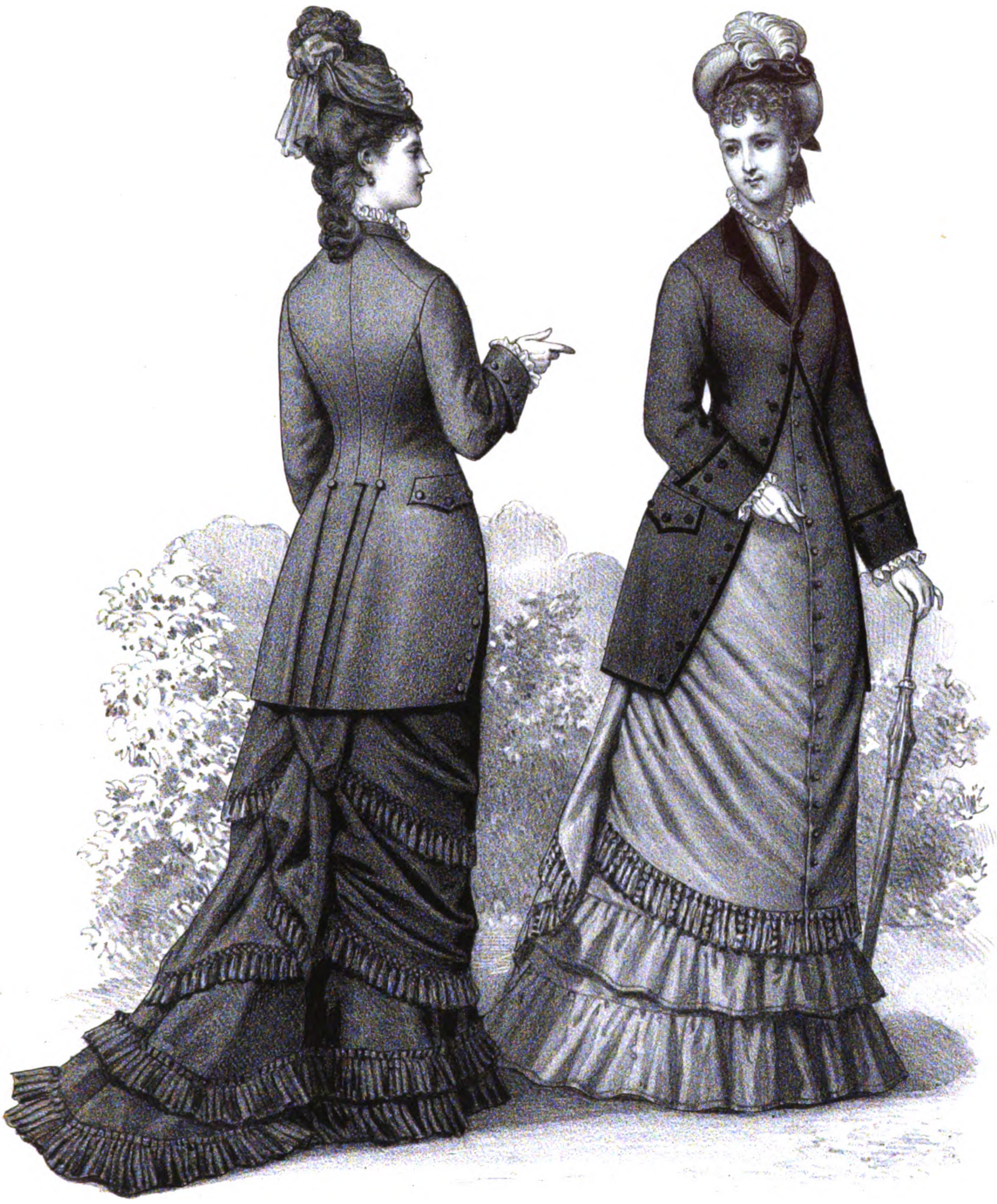

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EDWARD MINISTER AND SON
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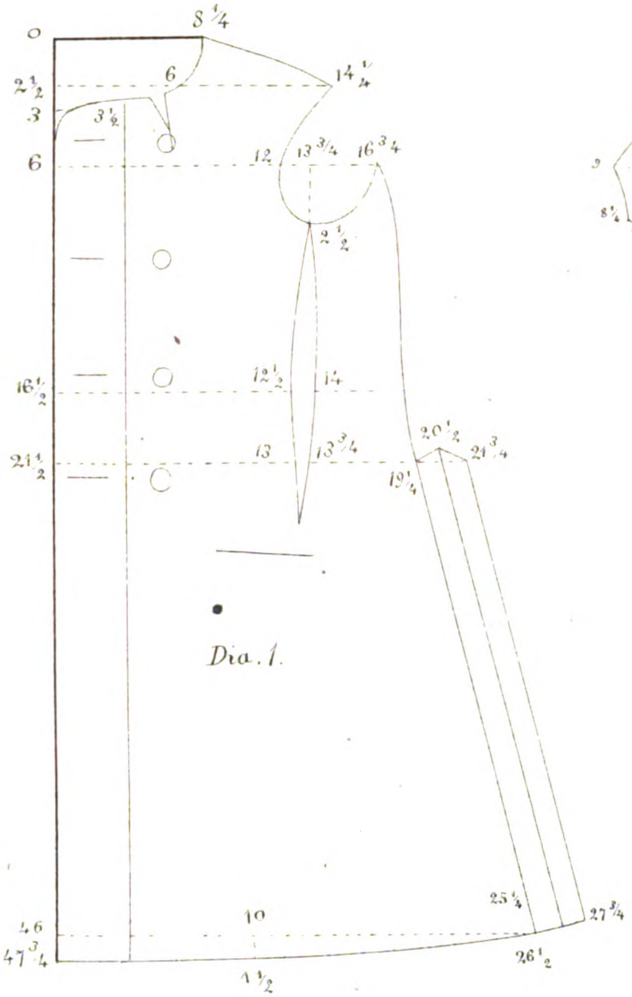
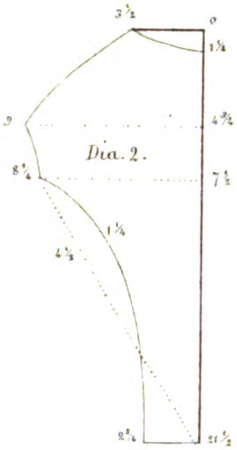
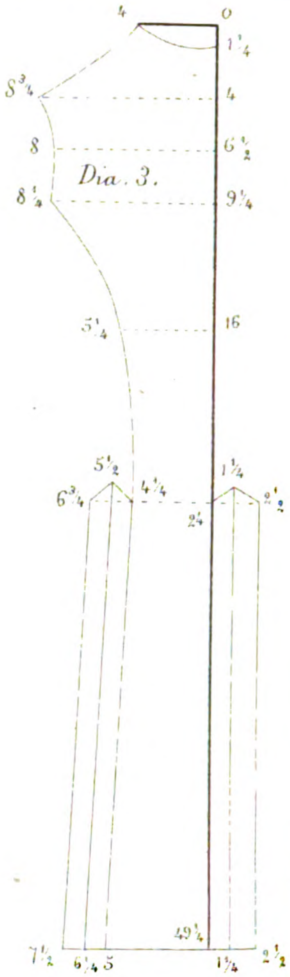
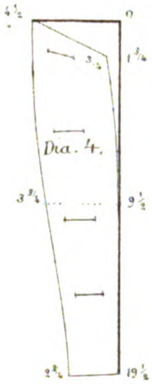
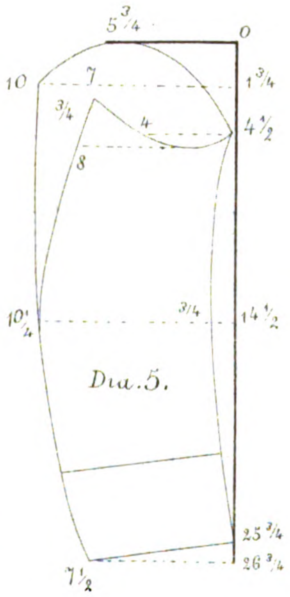
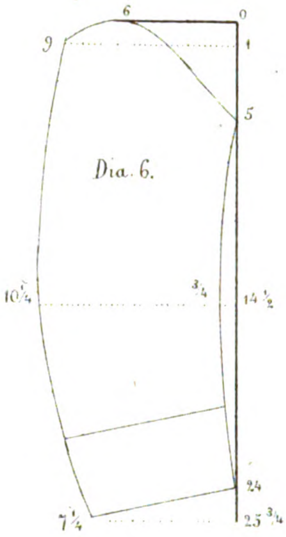

0
8¼
2½
6
14¼
3
3½
6
12
13¾
16¾
2½
16½
12½
14
21½
13
13¾
20½
21¾
19¼
Dia. 1.
25¼
27¾
46
47¾
10
26½
1½

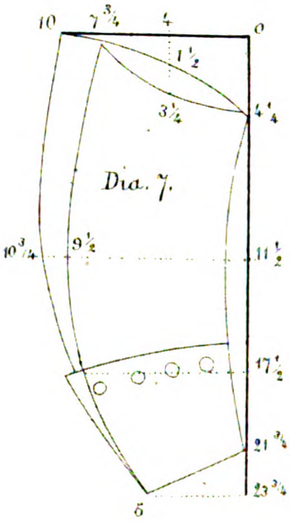

3½
0
1¼
9
4¾
Dia. 2.
8¼
7½
1¼
4½
2¾
21½


4
0
1¼
8¾
4
8
6½
Dia. 3.
8¼
9¼
5¼
16
5½
1¼
6¾
4¼
2½
2¼
49¼
7½
6¼
5
1¼
2½

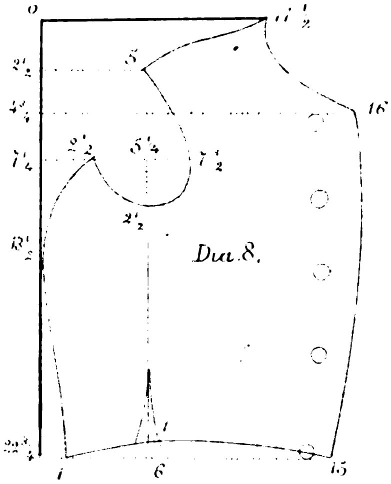

4½
0
1¾
¾
Dia. 4.
3¾
9½
2¾
19¼

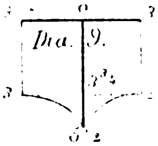

5¾
0
10
7
1¾
¾
4
4½
8
10¼
¾
14½
Dia. 5.
25¾
7½
26¾

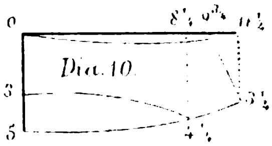

6
0
9
1
5
Dia. 6.
10¼
¾
14½
24
7¼
25¾

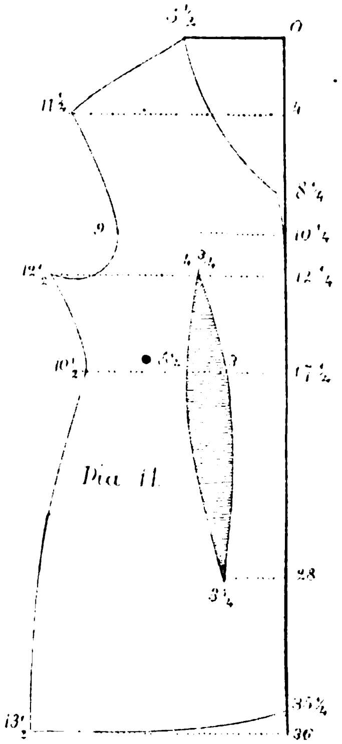

10
7¾
4
0
1½
4¼
3½
Dia. 7.
10¾
9½
11½
17½
21¾
23¾
5

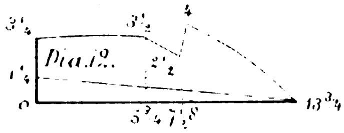
J. C. Minister

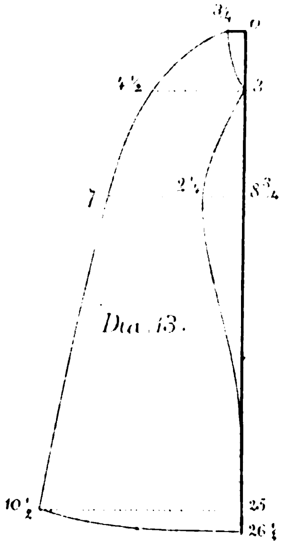

Dia. 8.
0
11½
2½
5
4¾
16
7¼
2½
5¼
7½
2½
12½
22¾
1
1
6
15

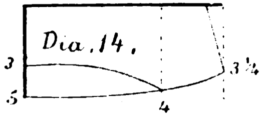

Dia. 9.

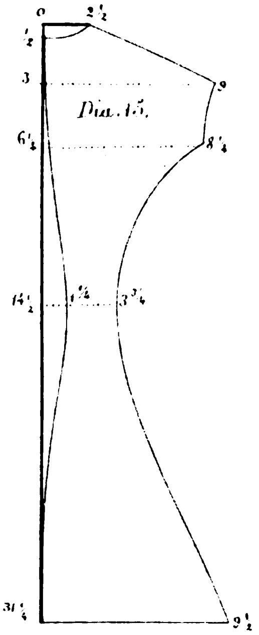

Dia. 10.
0
8¼
9¾
11½
3
3½
5
4¼

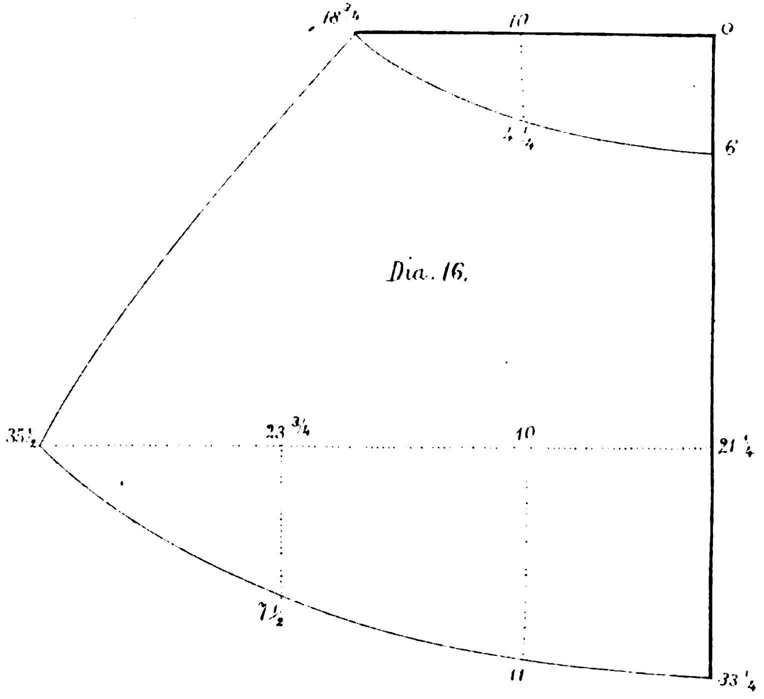

Dia. 11.
3½
0
11¼
4
8¼
9
10¼
12½
4¾
12¼
10½
5½
3
17½
28
3¼
35¾
13½
36


Dia. 12.
3¼
3½
4
1¼
2½
0
5¾
7½
8
13¾


Dia. 13.
¾
0
4½
3
7
2½
8¾
10½
25
26¼


Dia. 14.
0
7½
9¾
10¼
3
3¼
5
4


Dia. 15.
0
2½
½
3
9
6¼
8¼
14½
1¾
3¾
31¼
9½


Dia. 16.
18¾
10
0
4¼
6
35½
23¾
10
21¼
7½
11
33¼

IMP. MICHELET 5 R. DU HAZARD, PARIS

GAZETTE OF FASHION,

AND

CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,

Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,

No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 367. November 1, 1876. Vol. 31.

THE TAILOR'S COMPLETE INSTRUCTOR IN CUTTING.

By John Anderson.

It will probably be remembered by our readers, that the series of articles on trouser-cutting by our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Anderson, which we lately published in our work, was rather abruptly brought to a termination, by the time and attention which a new work on cutting, he was preparing for the press, necessarily entailed. This work, on which Mr. Anderson's leisure has been entirely engaged, has at length made its appearance. It will be readily supposed that from an author devotedly attached to the science of his trade, and so thoroughly a practical tailor, any remarks he had to offer to the trade, would bear a weight proportionate to his abilities.

The first part of the work just published is devoted to trouser-cutting, so far as system is involved; but it also contains a mass of valuable and well-studied information upon the science of anatomy, and a glossary of the different technical terms employed in explaining the situation and use of the several muscles, bones, &c., of the body. That this should be dwelt on at some length, it was but natural to expect, considering the author's constant efforts to impress the necessity of a study of this science, more generally upon the minds of his fellow-craftsmen, and especially upon the rising members of the *profession*, who enjoy greater advantages from education, and consequently would more readily master a knowledge of this study, being convinced of the necessity to give it their best attention.

In the preface written by his *collaborateur*, Mr. James Stormonth, the author of several literary works, that gentleman refers to the special qualifications of Mr. Anderson to carry out the task before him, and lays great stress on the importance of at least a sufficient knowledge of anatomy being acquired by every cutter desirous of holding his position in the trade.

The first part is interspersed with well-executed plates, illustrating the skeleton, the nude figure, and the leg and thigh in a bent position, with the skin removed, to show the positions of the principal muscles. In the letter-press, the action of the different muscles is explained, conveying some idea to the cutter of what he has to provide for in planning the shape of a garment. On both the skeleton and the nude figure, the situations of the muscles are indicated by figures for reference. For the convenience of the learner, a complete glossary of the anatomical terms and *difficult words*, which occur in the work, is added, with their origin and signification, thus lessening, to some extent, the difficulty which the recurrence of such terms might occasion to many.

Mr. Anderson, after explaining his method of drafting a pair of trousers for an ordinary well-proportioned figure, proceeds with a consideration of a case of disproportion, and takes, by way of illustration, a corpulent figure—60 waist and 60 hip, 30 waist and 36 hip,* being his measures for a proportionate figure.

"We will now take into consideration the nature and actions of the abdominal muscles. At our starting-point, we took it for granted that all were in natural proportions, one part with the other; but when we leap from 30 waist to 60 waist, 36 hip to 60 hip, we then find a great extreme—an extreme which could only be possible by the expansion of the abdominal muscles. All the other muscles do expand or enlarge through fatty matter, but then they have a solid foundation of bone for their support; but in the case of the abdominal muscles, they are only attached to bones and to each other, and are laced and interlaced to one another to give support, not to *receive* it. Their attachments are so powerful and numerous — viz., the *lumbar vertebræ*, the *ilium*, *sacrum*, *sternum*, *ribs*, and *pubic symphisis*—all are brought under contribution for support and attachment to enable them to expand and support the viscera, &c. Taking the *lumbar vertebræ* as our starting-point, we have the *gluteal muscles*, the *tensor vaginæ*, the *femoris*, &c., that help to add to the enlargement of the abdominal region; the expansion then becomes gradual from the lumbar to the *linea alba*, and ascends from the bottom of the *sternum;* the false and floating ribs become expanded to give freedom to the enlargement of the abdominal muscles. There being no weak points, all are rounded, the abdominal muscles having the power to expand beyond the other muscles. We find expansions in the other muscles; but while they may enlarge comparatively, they do not at all enlarge to the same extent as the abdominal muscles. The bones of the shoulder and knee are very near when 36 is the hip and 36 the chest; but when there is 60 hip, 60 waist, and it may be 50 chest, while the shoulder, thigh, and knee are very much in the same proportion as if hip and chest were only 40, the expansions are very great indeed. A shoulder-measure in the one case, and a thigh-measure in the other, will at once meet the requirements of this increased expansion."

That Mr. Anderson has given his whole energy to produce a work which shall serve as a standard work on the science of our art, and with a view to familiarize the cutter with the leading technical terms, and give him an insight into the science of anatomy, sufficient for the purpose of his practice, will be evident from a perusal of this part of his contemplated treatise; and is no more than might be expected from so profound a thinker and devoted enthusiast in his particular calling.

We would warn our readers, that it would be worse than useless to take up Mr. Anderson's work, without a full determination to master the arguments advanced by him in support of his particular views and theories; as it would neither benefit them, nor do the author the justice which his treatise deserves at their hands. He has not written for the "run-and-read" class, but for the *thinking* portion of our trade. For cutters with an ambition to understand the reason for a particular shape in the patterns they draft, and not simply form an outline as they might mark round the edge of a dish-cover.

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* By "hip," we presume the author intends the reader to understand "seat," as we remember, in the series of articles by Mr. Anderson, which we published in our work, he made use of this term.—Ed. Gaz. of Fashion.

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(New Edition.)

(*Continued from page* 46.)

Miscellaneous.

Cavalry Depôt.

Uniform as for officers of Hussar Regiments, with scarlet busby-bag and white plume. Lace, staff pattern.

Unattached Officers.

Tunic.—Scarlet cloth, with blue cloth collar and cuffs, of the same pattern as for officers of Infantry of the Line, except that there is no braiding above the lace on the cuffs, and that the bars of lace (of which there are three for Field Officers), extend as far up the sleeves as the braiding does on the Infantry Officers' tunics.

Forage-Cap.—As for Infantry of the Line, with Royal Cypher and Crown, embroidered in gold, in front.

With certain exceptions, which more particularly concern the laceman and accoutrement maker, all the other articles of uniform as for officers of Infantry of the Line.

Officers on Half-Pay.

Officers who are placed on half-pay, in consequence of a reduction of the establishment, or on the entire disbandment of their regiments, may appear at Court in the uniforms of the regiments from which they were reduced. All officers on half-pay from any other causes, are to appear in the uniform of Unattached Officers.

These regulations apply to half-pay officers of the Indian Army and Staff Corps.

Retired Officers.

General Officers wear the uniform of their rank, but with the full-dress gold and crimson sash of Infantry Officers of the Line.

Officers who have retired on full pay, or have commuted pensions, or have left the Army, but whose names are allowed to remain in the Army List, are to wear the same uniform as Unattached Officers, but with waist-belts of Russia leather, with a waved line of gold embroidery.

Officers who are Companions of the Bath, and who have retired, may wear the "Unattached" uniform. The above regulations apply to retired officers of the Indian Army.

Officers who have retired from the Militia, or Yeomanry Cavalry, but are permitted to retain their rank, may continue to wear the uniforms of the regiments from which they retired.

Garrison Staff.

Tunic.—Scarlet cloth, of same pattern as for officers of Infantry of the Line, with blue cloth collar and cuffs.

Forage-Cap, Great-Coat, and Cape, Trousers and Spurs, Pantaloons and Over-Boots, Cocked-Hat and Plume, Sword, Scabbard, and Sword-Plate, as described for General Staff.

Garrison Quartermasters wear black waist-belts, and *do not* wear sashes.

When Garrison appointments are of a temporary nature, the officers holding them may wear their regimental uniforms, instead of that described above.

Indian Staff Corps.

Officers holding appointments for which no special uniform is prescribed, will wear the uniform of Unattached Officers, with certain exceptions, to which the laceman will attend.

Forage-Cap.—Blue cloth, with black leather peak, and band of 1½-inch gold lace, with ¼-inch crimson silk stripe in the centre. Gold purl button and braided figure on the crown.

Officers serving in departments will wear the uniform of their departments; but with the Staff Corps buttons, sword-belt, and waist-plate to patterns.

Officers serving with regiments will wear the regimental uniforms.

(*To be continued.*)

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL IN INDIA, AND THE DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATES.

It has been ruled that the Judge Advocate-General in India is to wear the uniform of a Deputy Adjutant-General, and the Deputy Judge Advocates that of the Assisting Adjutant-General, but without the shoulder-belt and telescope-case.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

A Royal warrant has recently been promulgated, directing that Medical Officers of the Army who shall hereafter be promoted for distinguished services in the field, *before* they have completed the twenty years' full-pay service as Surgeon and Surgeon-Major, are to rank as Lieutenant-Colonels.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

DEAR SIR,

I noticed, in your August number, the diagram of a pair of trousers for a moderately corpulent figure, contributed by one of your correspondents ("S. S."). I have had some experience in cutting for such figures; and as my idea and judgment, as to the proper shape for this make, differ from your correspondent, I send you the pattern (diagram 2) of a pair of trousers drafted by my plan, to the following measures:—Length of side-seam from top of the trousers, 46½; leg-seam, 33½; waist, 22; hips, 21½; thigh, 13⅞; knee, made up to 10½; bottom, 9½.

I have always found that for corpulent men more room is required on the inner of the leg; and that the principal trouble in cutting for such figures, is to get the outside clear of the superfluous quantity of cloth, which is so often met with. By my plan I never failed in securing this result. My trousers always fit nice and clear, do not rise from the boot when the wearer is sitting, and are perfectly easy in every respect.

I perceive that your correspondent gives an inch rise at the front-edge of the top-side; this would be a sad fault; and besides, the hip is of the shape suitable in trousers for ordinary makes. This would not be correct. It is from the side-seam to the front, that the quantity of flesh is found on the body, and not at the back.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very respectfully,
"L. G."

NEW HEAD-DRESS FOR THE ARMY.

For some time past, rumours have been freely in circulation as to the intention of the Horse Guards authorities, to introduce a new head-dress into the Army. It is proposed to adopt for all the Infantry and Artillery, a helmet of black leather, shaped like the white helmet which has been for some years worn by our troops in India. It is stated that the first corps upon which the experiment is to be tried will be the Royal Engineers, to whom the new helmet will be issued in the early part of next year.

No definite announcement having been officially made, we give the rumour as it has been current, for the information of those of our readers who may be interested in the contemplated alteration.

LADIES' ULSTER.

The increasing demand on the ingenuity and talent of our trade, by the fair members of the community, is highly flattering, and is calculated to stimulate it to further efforts, to ensure a continuance of their patronage. The garment we illustrate on one of our present plates—that of the newest style of Ulster for ladies—is another addition to the different styles we have previously represented. The pattern we have also given in diagram, will assist our readers in arriving at a knowledge of the several details which interest them.

As shown on the plate, it is double-breasted, with a small lapel, and is worn long. The back may be confined at the waist by a short strap, as shown on the figure, or by two straps sewn on at the side-seam, and fastening at the centre. The sleeve is moderate in width, with a deep "boot" cuff. The edges are turned in, and finished with two or three rows of stitching. Checks, ribs, and mixtures in cheviot and homespun, are generally made up in this style of coat, in light or dark colours to fancy. Stained ivory or smoked pearl buttons are usually employed.

Some Ulsters are made single-breasted, with eight or nine buttons and holes at front, a very small turn and narrow lapel. We think that the double-breasted is, however, more suitable for the purpose;

as the additional compass in the garment, as well as the improved appearance, are better suited to the make of those ladies, who would be likely to wear the "Ulster" form of Over-coat. The style is adapted for travelling, walking, or over a habit when riding to a meet of the hounds. A hood may be added, at pleasure, but only when required to be used; as it does not add to the style of the coat.

HUNT-DRESS.

On another plate, we give a representation of one of the prevailing styles of Hunt costume, and extract the following particulars from our half-yearly work, the "Report of Fashion," for the present season:—

It consists of a scarlet milled cloth or beaver coat, cut much after the style illustrated on figure 3, but rather longer in the waist, and the hip-buttons a little wider apart. There are four buttons and holes, but two only are intended for use, as the front of the forepart is cut away a little at the bottom, although produced in the first instance quite easy to the measure. There is a small turn only, and the corner of the small lapel square. Low collar, and not too deep in the fall, with square end sloped off. Easy sleeve, with cuff and two buttons and holes, or without a cuff and one button and hole only. Broad skirt, rounded off at front, and flaps at the waist-seam, with pockets under. Edges double-stitched; body, back, and sleeves lined with scarlet or blue checked flannel. The skirts interlined with a thin waterproof cotton, and a sandwich-pocket across the skirt lining. Gilt buttons, of the club pattern, or of any of the special designs made for this purpose. Some trades make up the collar so that it can be turned up in bad weather, and have a small tab to cover the opening at the ends. The neck is short, and the top button near to the gorge.

A single-breasted waistcoat to button up high, with a narrow stand-collar, or one to turn over with a small step, is much worn. It is cut long and straight at the bottom, and has four pockets, with or without flaps. Striped toilanet, checks and spots in the same article, and the curled-face vesting made for this special purpose, are the articles generally selected. Pearl fish-eye or ivory ball-buttons. Some gentlemen have sleeves sewn in, and the back cut longer behind.

Besides leather, which we may take for granted is the proper thing for hunting-breeches, they are made in ribbed, diagonal, and plain elastic doeskin of a special make, in white or cream colour. They are cut long in the leg, to reach well on to the calf, and easy in the thigh. The top-side is rather smaller at the knee than the under-side. They have the garter cut on, and five pearl "fish-eye" or four-hole pearl buttons, and leather strings. Fly-front, with frog-pockets, and drawn or lapped side-seams. Waistband cut on. White cord of various widths in the ribs is also worn. A short legging of stocking, or thin chamois-leather, is much used, as it is found to be so serviceable. It is cut about six inches in length, and is sewn on to the bottom of the breeches under the garter-lining. It is cut to the shape of the leg, and is fastened down the side by small flat linen buttons. It keeps the breeches well down in their place, and is a protection under the "top," or with riding-boots.

Pantaloons made of drab or grey doeskin, plain, diagonal ribs, narrow stripes, or broad ribs, are cut easy in the thigh, but close from the knee downwards. They have buttons at the knee, to imitate breeches. A narrow strap is sewn on to the bottom of the leg-seam, and after being passed under the foot, is fastened to the side-seam with a button and hole. There are three holes and buttons in the opening at the bottom of the side-seams.

Leggings without tongues, and to match the breeches when made in doeskin, form part of a hunting costume.

NEW STYLE OF ULSTER.

We give on one of our plates, an illustration of the most fashionable form of Ulster for the ensuing season, which will also be found represented by the pattern in our present number. It is single-breasted, cut long, with five buttons and holes at front. Small turn, collar not too broad, so as to admit of being turned up. Pockets with deep flaps at front of skirts, outside the left breast, and one on right forepart. Loose sleeves, with strap and buckle, or button, to confine it at the wrist. A short tab behind, with two holes and buttons to draw the back in to the waist. Some gentlemen like the addition of a cape when travelling; others prefer a hood. Large checks in coatings and fancy beavers are fashionable for this form of Over-coat, and the edges are turned in and double-stitched. A long opening is left in the back-seam, with three buttons and holes. The cap usually matches the coat.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

In our last number we described some of the styles recommended by the Philanthropic Society of Master-Tailors of Paris, for adoption by the members in that capital, and in the principal provincial cities in France. We now continue our notice.

A form of morning-coat, differing materially from that we have previously described, forms one of the new styles, emanating from the Committee of Taste. It is double-breasted, the waist cut to a moderate length, and the skirt short. The lapel is formed on to the forepart, and to a medium width. The front of the coat is fastened by three buttons and holes, of a supposed five marked up. The forepart and lapel are cut away, at an angle; but instead of the front of the skirt being in continuation of this line, it is of the ordinary shape of a full skirt rounded off at the bottom, and starts from the waist-seam in the usual manner, at the bottom of the line from the front of the lapel. The collar is narrow at front, and well cut off; it is low in the stand, and rather deeper in the fall. Wide sleeve, plain at the hand. Edges turned in and stitched.

Another style of morning-coat is single-breasted, with four buttons and holes at front, and the second from the top only buttoned. The front of the forepart is cut away at the bottom, and the skirt formed to run with it, and but very slightly rounded off at the bottom. Waist longer than worn in this country, and the skirt short. No flaps, but an outside breast-pocket. Wide sleeve, and plain at the hands, as we have already described. The top of the lapel square, but the end of the collar well rounded off.

The lounge-jacket, or three-seamer, is single-breasted, and short. The back is broad and the waist long, with a button at the bottom of the side-seam, and a very short skirt with an ordinary plait and back-tacking. Three or four buttons and holes at front; small turn, and the bottom of the front-edge of the forepart square. Sleeve perfectly plain and wide. Low and narrow collar and small end. With this style of jacket, the whole suit is made of the same goods and pattern.

As we have before stated, we are at a loss to understand the object of the Society, in being so excessively laconic in their information to the members. Naturally, those residing at any distance from Paris would wish to have something for their guidance, beyond the mere coloured plate; as when the back view only of a garment is illustrated, they should have some description of the shape of the front. A representation of the back may be useful, but that of the front is infinitely more important for the tailor.

What would the patrons of our half-yearly work, the "Report of Fashion," say to us, if we were as chary of information upon the several details of the different garments illustrated on the plate? Take, for example, the particulars of one of the figures on the Society's plate for this season, representing the front view of a double-breasted frock-coat: "Frock-Coat.—Double-breasted, breast-pocket. Trousers.—Fancy goods; grey stripe at side-seam, or lapped."

We fancy such a meagre description of the style of frock-coat, which is recommended to the members to be adopted by them, must leave much to the vivid imagination of the cutter; or leave him very much at liberty to exercise his individual taste in his particular connexion.

The frock-coat shown on the plate, is cut to a medium length in the waist, and the skirt to reach a little below the knee. As we have stated, it is represented double-breasted, with a moderate lapel, not pointed at top, and five holes marked in it. It is buttoned up three. The collar appears rather deeper in the fall, and about the same width at the end as the top of the lapel, but leaving a good light between. The same style of sleeve appears to be carried out for all makes of coats not worn over others.

DESCRIPTION OF PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

PLATES 1841 AND 1842.

Diagrams 1, 5, 8, 11, 12, and 13, are the pattern of the new style of Lady's Ulster illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number. The back (diagram 11) is cut whole, but a long opening is left at the bottom, with three or four buttons and holes. The forepart is double-breasted, and has a long fish taken out of it to make provision for the bosom. The strap (diagram 5) is sewn on at the side-seam of the back; or one with a point and a button-hole at each end, may be fastened to two buttons sewn on to the back, at sufficient distance apart to draw in the fulness to the figure, leaving the front to hang straight. Diagram 8, is the pattern of the pocket and of the flap covering the opening, which is sewn at front on the outside of each forepart. The sleeve (diagram 1) has a deep cuff sewn on the bottom, projecting on the top-edge from the hind-arm.

Diagram 2, is the pattern of a pair of trousers, contributed by our correspondent, "L. G.," and intended to illustrate the shape which, in his opinion, is adapted for corpulent figures, and as produced by the system by which he cuts.

Diagram 9, is the pattern of the forepart of the dress-waistcoat, to which we referred in our last number, when giving a description of the several styles of dress recommended by the Philanthropic Society of Master-Tailors of Paris. It differs in shape from one we illustrated on one of the plates issued with the December number for 1873, as that was cut quite square across above the top button, leaving more of the shirt-front displayed, and somewhat in the shape of the body of a lady's dress, known as the square body. It is a novelty, and forms a relief in the appearance to the ordinary roll-collar, or the front cut without a collar.

Diagrams 3, 4, 6, 7, and 10, are the pattern of the newest and most fashionable style of *Ulster* for gentlemen, and will be found represented on one of the plates which accompany our present number. It is no longer usual to wear a belt round the waist, but, in the place, a long tab, with a point at each end, and two button-holes, by means of two buttons, sewn on the back near the side-seams, draws in the fulness behind, so as to reduce the size of the coat at the back, leaving the front to hang freely, like a loose *Sac*. The cape is usually sewn on to a narrow neck-binding, in which button-holes are worked, and are fastened on to buttons sewn on the stand of the collar, so that the cape may be worn or dispensed with, to suit the convenience of the wearer. The sleeve is cut wide at the hand, and may be reduced in size by a double-pointed tab, with a hole at each end, and buttons sewn on to the bottom of the sleeve. Three would be required, as when the sleeve would be worn to its full size, one of the buttons would be in a position to admit of the tab being easy round the wrist.

CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL TAILORS.

We have been favoured, by the courtesy of the Secretary, Mr. Sheppard, with a list of the subjects which are intended to be discussed at the weekly meeting of the members of the above Society, and are requested to notify that the hour for the commencement of business has been altered from half-past eight to half-past seven p.m. As we have before intimated, members of kindred societies are always welcomed on these occasions.

Nov. 3.—Mr. Beall—On Variations from Block Patterns.
„ 10.—Mr. Rawley.
„ 17.—Mr. Batty—On Ladies' Jackets.
„ 24.—Mr. Neave—On Juvenile Costumes.
Dec. 1.—Mr. Collins—On Cassocks.
„ 8.—Mr. Edwards—On Ladies' Ulsters.
„ 15.—Mr. Vaughan—On Coats.
„ 22.—Dr. Humphreys.
„ 29.—Mr. Williams—On Over-coats.

CLOTHING OF THE ARMY.

Some new regulations have recently been issued from the War Office for the guidance of Master-Tailors of Regiments, in preparing the clothing of their respective corps. As this will only affect a small fraction of our readers, who, no doubt, will have received an official intimation of the several requirements from them for the future, we need not copy the instructions. One portion, however, may be useful to others than Master-Tailors of Regiments, as the directions may serve as a guide in the event of it being necessary to carry them out on an emergency, or as showing the provisions made for style and for the comfort of the wearer.

To facilitate the making up of pantaloons, patterns will be supplied by the Director of Clothing, showing the various stages of manufacture as follows:—

Two, A and B, will represent pantaloons for a man of 5 feet 9 inches in height, waist measurement 32 inches, as cut out previous to shrinking or stretching.

Another represents the top-side of the pantaloons, with stay basted in knee, and drawn in at side-seam 1½ inches from 1 to 2; that portion of the leg-seam from 3 to 4 *not* to be stretched nor shrunk.

A fourth represents the under-side of the pantaloons, showing where the side-seam is to be stretched one inch in making up, the leg-seam three-quarters of an inch, and held on at another part; the fulness to be pressed back on to the round of the calf, and the centre to be well shrunk in at the centre from the top of the calf to 11 inches up.

Another illustrates the plan of making up the strapping.

It is directed that all pantaloons are to be fitted 1½ inch longer from the fork to the knee than the leg-seam measure, and when fitted they will be tight below the knees, easy over the knee-cap, and loose round the thigh. In measuring for trousers for mounted corps, the length of leg-seam will be taken from the fork to the sole of the boot, and two inches additional allowed beyond that length.

We give the following table of the proportions which the several measures are to bear to each other:—

For a man standing 5 feet 7 inches, the length of side-seam to be 42 inches, and leg-seam 30.

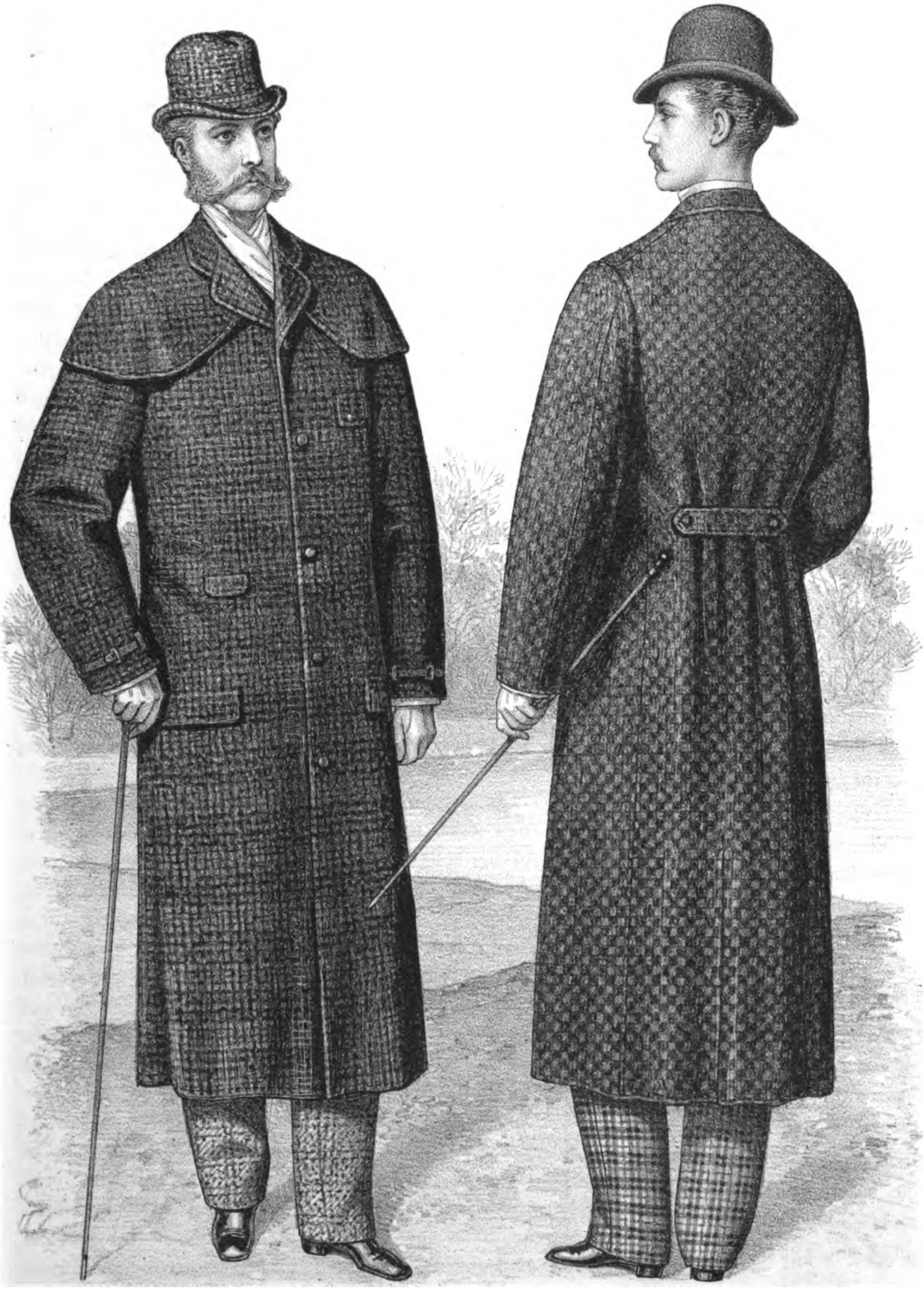
5	feet 8	inches,	side-seam,	42¾;	leg-seam,	30½.
5	„ 9	„	„	43½;	„	31.
5	„ 10	„	„	44¼;	„	31½.
5	„ 11	„	„	45;	„	32.
6	„ 0	„	„	45¾;	„	32½.

Scale of Widths.

	In.	In.	In.	In.
Round the waist.	30	32	34	36
„ seat	36	38	40	42
„ thigh (two inches below the crutch)	25¾	26	26¼	26½
„ knee	15	15¼	15½	15¾
„ small.	13½	13¾	14	14¼
„ calf	14½	14¾	15	15½
„ ankle	10	10¼	10½	10¾

We feel sure that the quantities in the above table will not be found to correspond with the ideas of many of our readers, nor be confirmed by their experience in their individual connexions; neither would they choose to be confined to these proportions in their practice. According to the statement of one of our correspondents, "A Victorian," the length of leg-seam on the naked figure corresponds with one-half of its whole height, as shown by the rules of anatomy; while our late correspondent, "Markwell," states, in one of his communications, that, in a man whom he measured, standing 6 feet and three-quarters of an inch, the leg-seam was 36½. Men serving in the Cavalry must be very long in the body, and out of proportion in the length of their legs, to justify the proportionate lengths of leg-seam which are here given as a guide, and, of course, may be presumed to be the result of experience from calculations extending over some period of time.

In a table which Mr. Anderson publishes in his new work, he gives the lengths of the different parts of the body in reference to the height of the figure. According to this division, from the top of the thigh, inside, to the knee, is 10 inches 82 decimals on a man 5 feet 8 inches high, and from the knee to the sole of the foot, 18·05, which would make the total length 33 inches within a fraction, a difference of 1½ inch between the official length and the length according to the laws of anatomy. For a man 5 feet 11 inches, the lengths would be 17·00 and 20·00, or 37 inches against 32. This difference, however, of 4 inches in length, for only 3 inches difference in height, is somewhat remarkable, considering the proportions are supposed by artists to be governed by the height of the figure itself. We must leave it to the compiler of this official table to prove the correctness of his proportions, in opposition to the mass of the trade. Perhaps some of our readers, who are practised in cutting for Cavalry men, will give us the benefit of their experience in this respect.



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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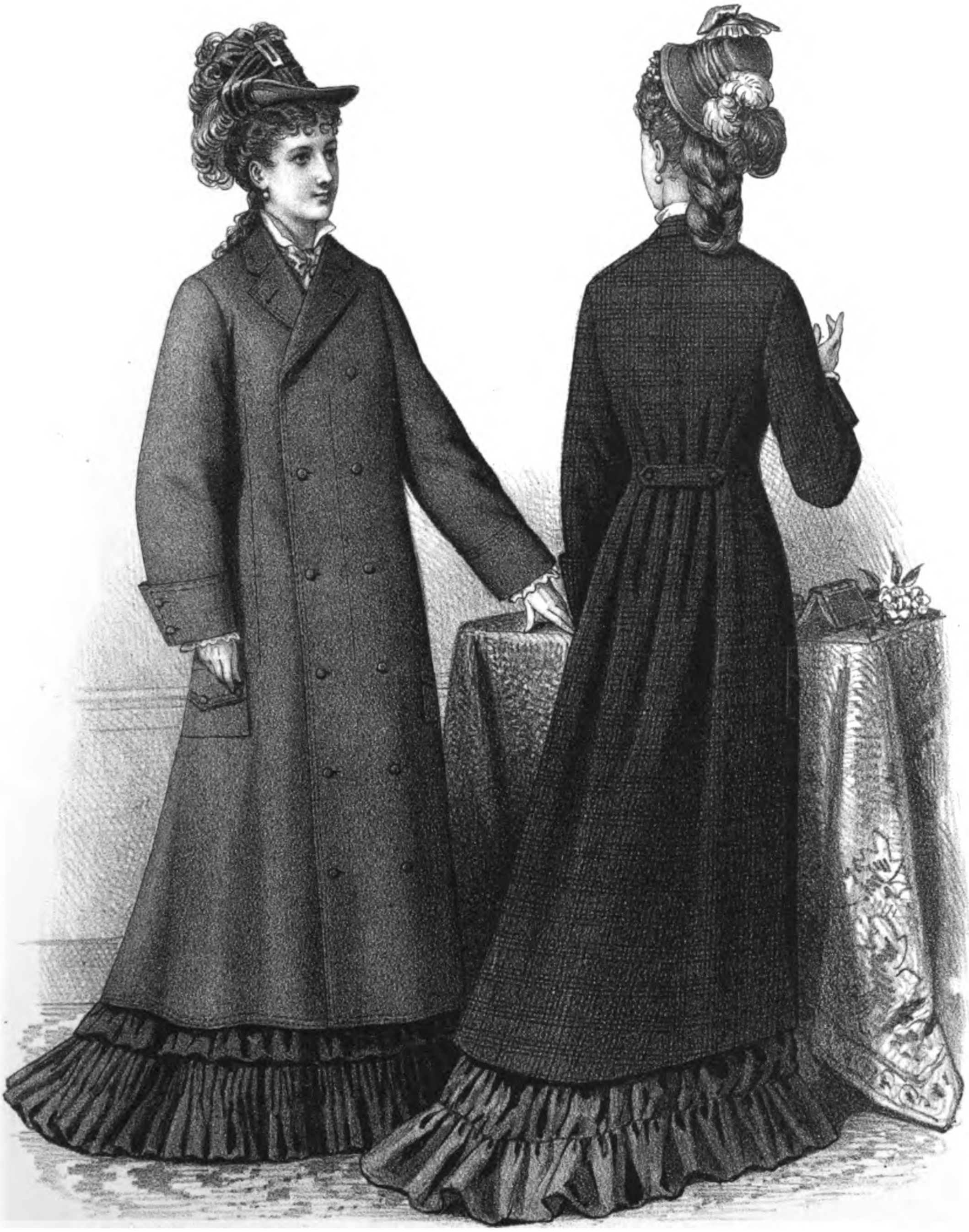

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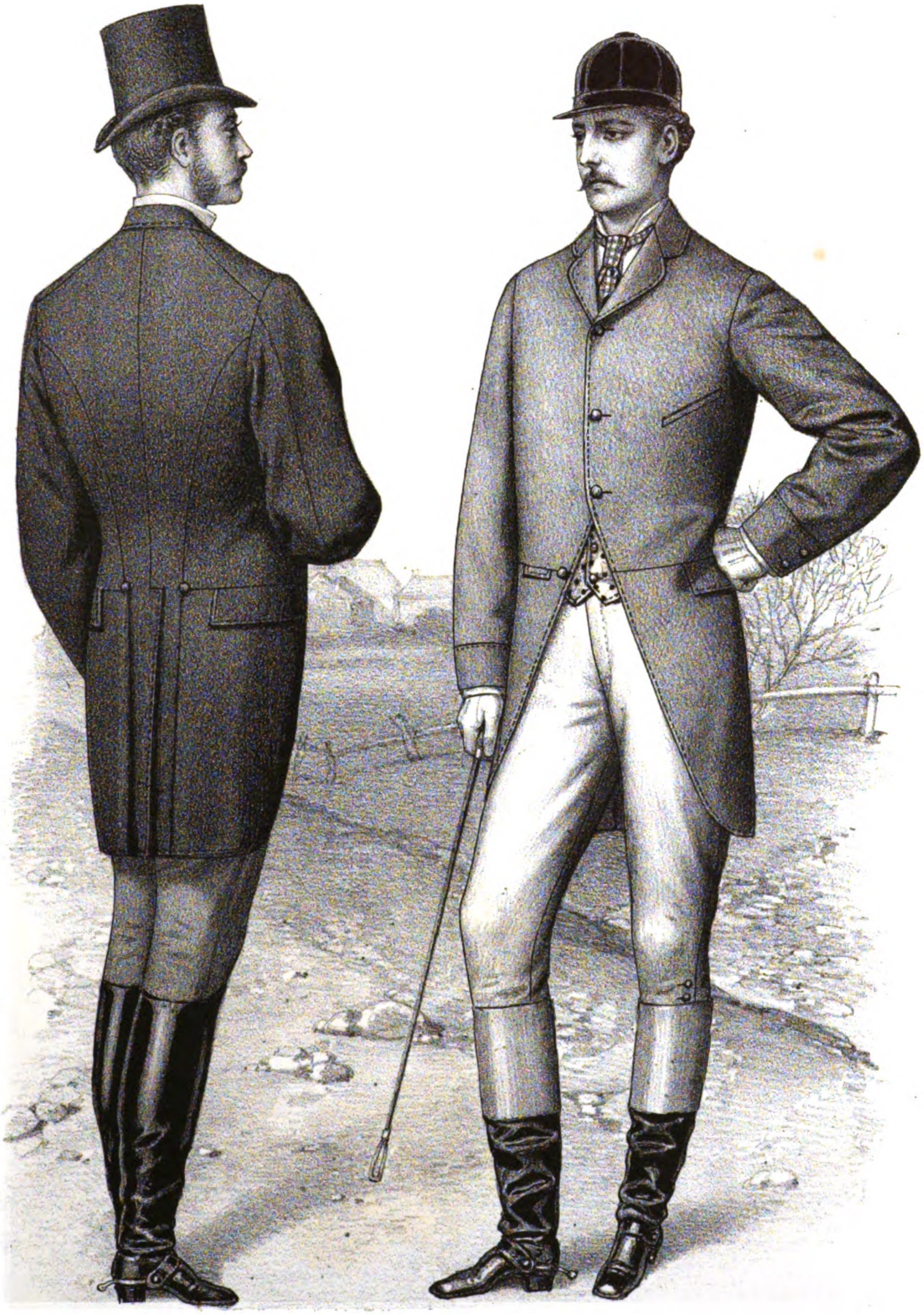

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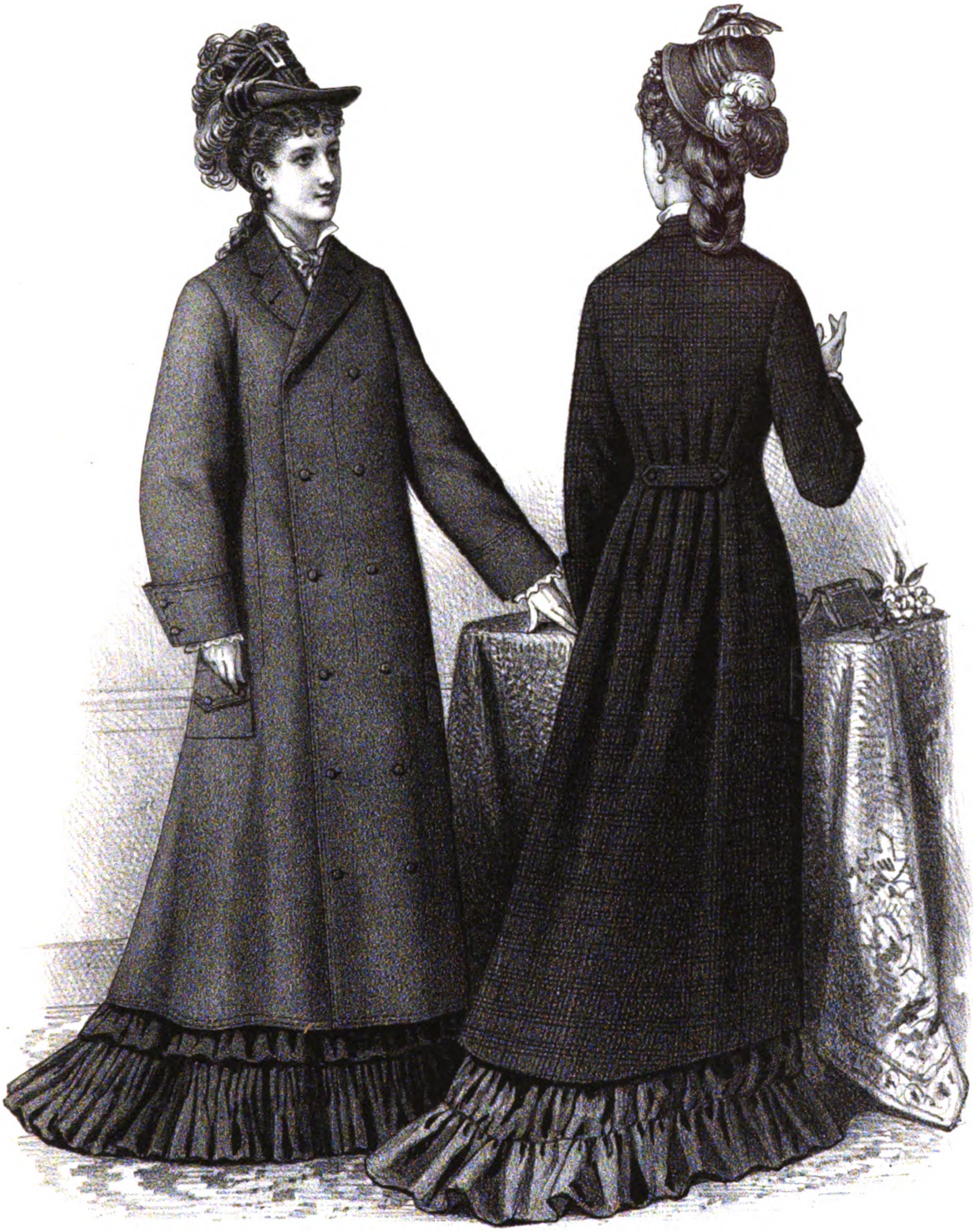

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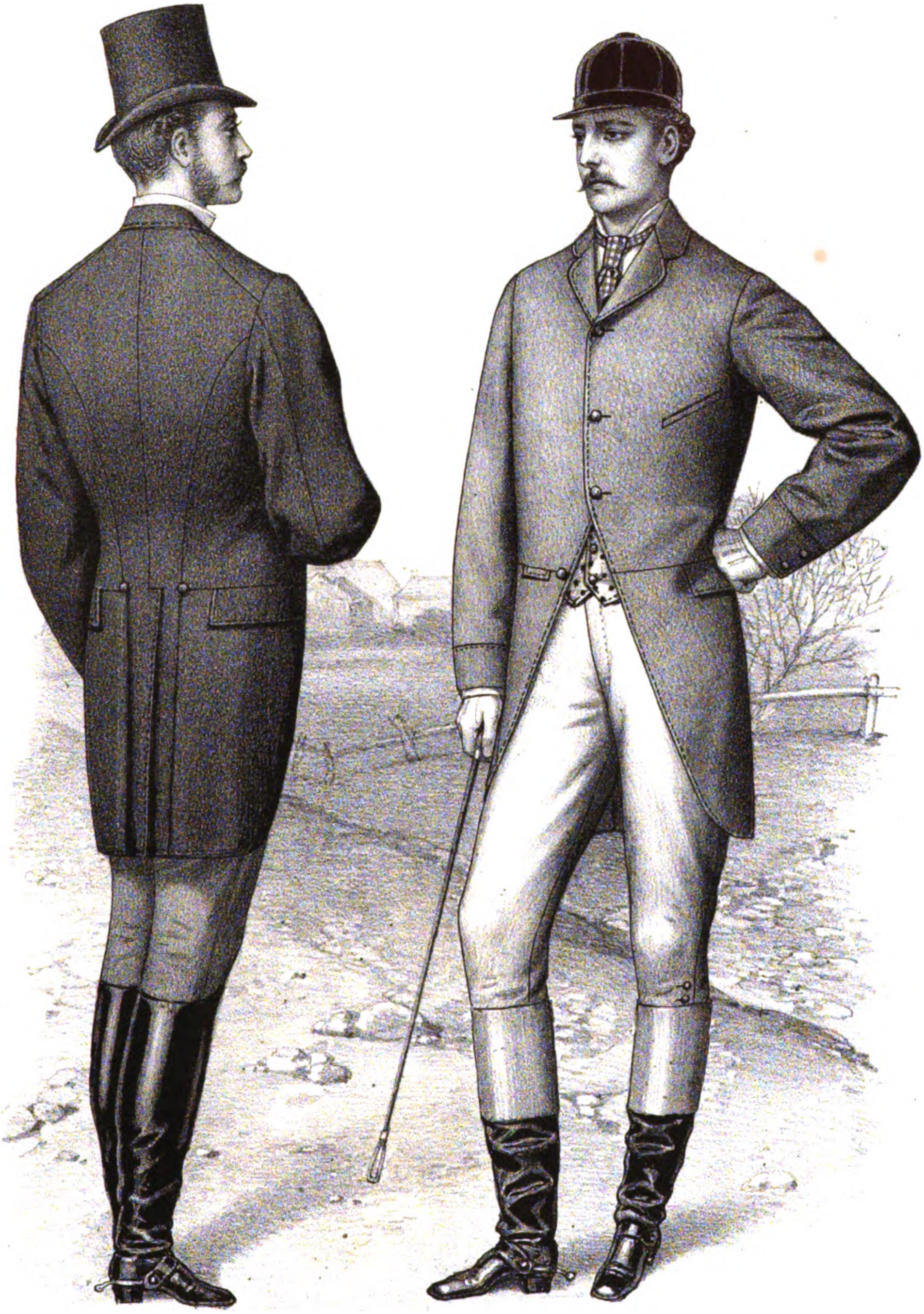

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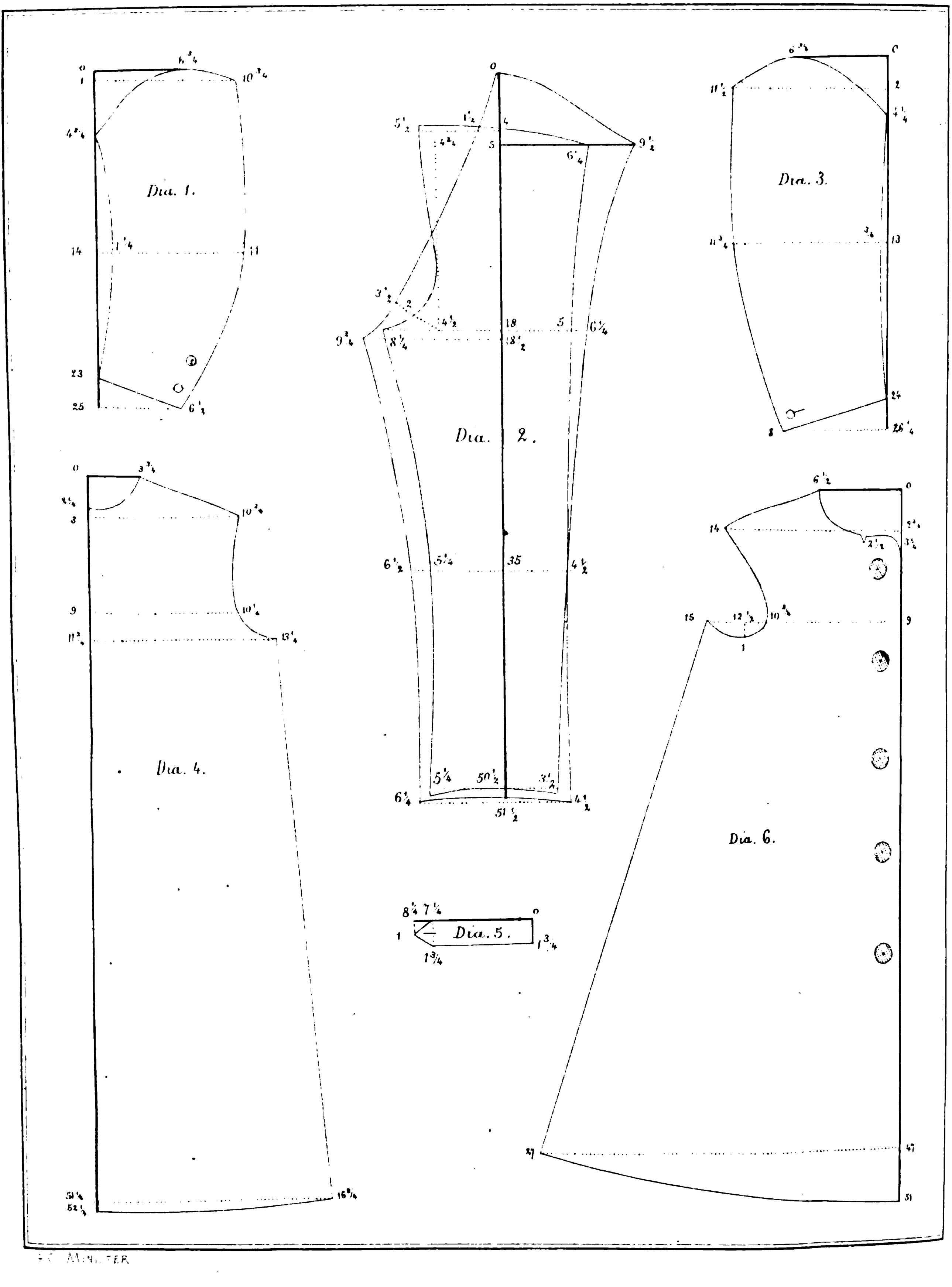
Dia. 1.
0
1
6 3/4
10 3/4
4 3/4
14
1 1/4
11
23
25
6 1/2
Dia. 2.
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5 1/2
1 1/2
4
4 3/4
5
6 1/4
9 1/2
3 1/2
2
4 1/2
18
5
6 3/4
9 3/4
8 3/4
8 1/2
6 1/2
5 3/4
35
4 1/2
5 1/4
50 1/2
3 1/2
6 1/4
51 1/2
4 1/2
Dia. 3.
6 3/4
0
11 1/2
2
4 1/4
11 3/4
3/4
13
24
8
26 1/4
Dia. 4.
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3 3/4
4 1/4
3
10 3/4
9
10 1/4
11 3/4
13 1/4
51 1/4
52 1/4
16 3/4
Dia. 5.
8 1/4
7 1/4
0
1
1 3/4
1 3/4
Dia. 6.
6 1/2
0
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2 1/2
3 1/4
15
12 1/2
10 3/4
9
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47
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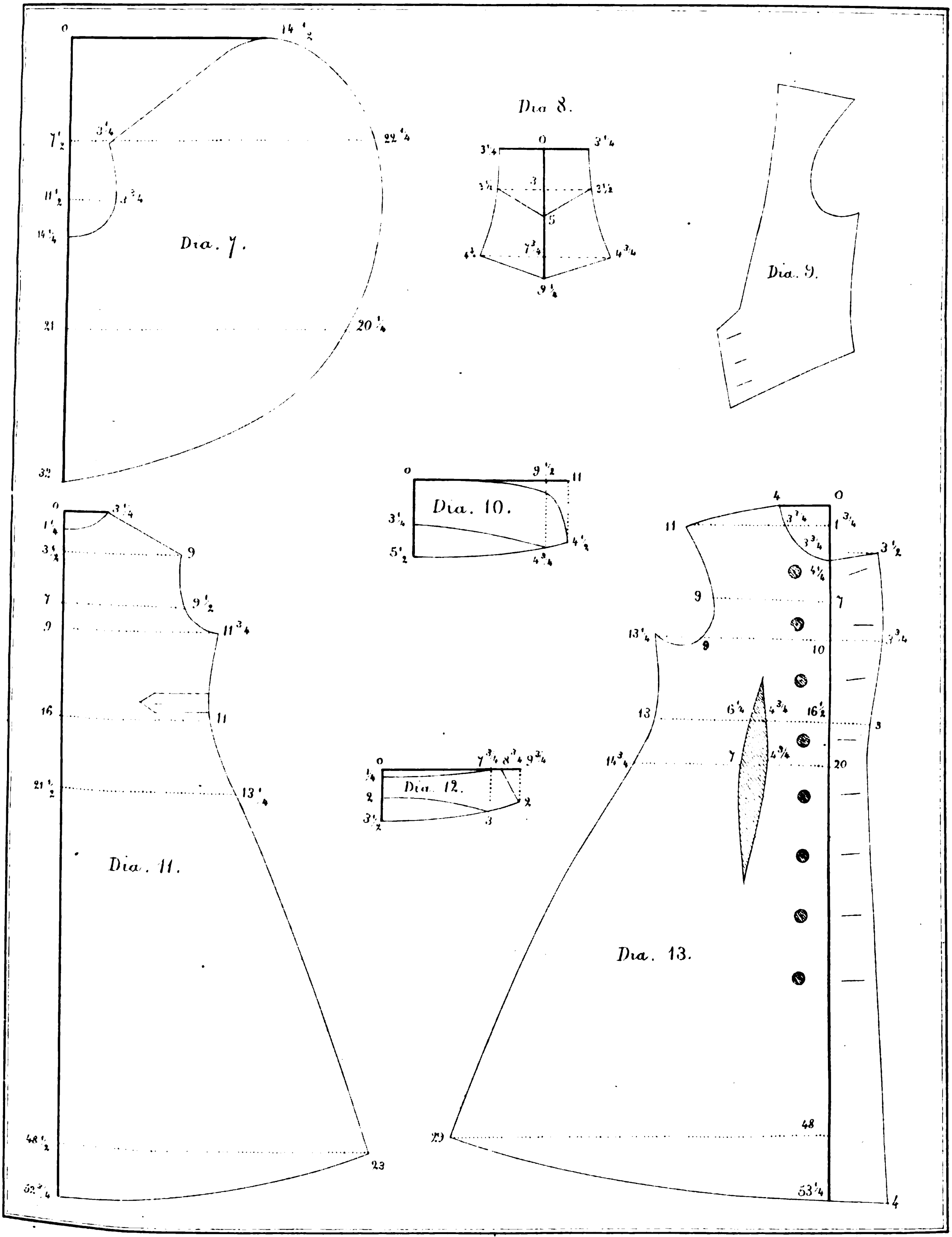
E. C. MINISTER.


Dia. 7.
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22 ¼
11 ½
3 ¾
14 ¼
21
20 ¼
32
Dia. 8.
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3 ¼
3 ½
3
3 ½
5
4 ½
7 ¾
4 ¾
9 ¼
Dia. 9.
Dia. 10.
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4 ¾
Dia. 11.
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1 ¼
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7
9 ½
9
11 ¾
16
11
21 ½
13 ¼
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52 ¾
Dia. 12.
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7 ¾
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Dia. 13.
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4 ¼
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4

GAZETTE OF FASHION,
AND
CUTTING ROOM COMPANION.

BY
EDWARD MINISTER AND SON,
Tailors and Habit Makers to Her Majesty,
No. 8, ARGYLL PLACE, REGENT STREET, LONDON. W.

No. 368. December 1, 1876. Vol. 31.

The Eclectic Repository.

"A gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

The pattern of trousers I sent you, and which you were pleased to publish in the August number of your much esteemed work, was not intended to illustrate my notions of the proper shape for a *corpulent* figure, but simply to show the alteration which my experience proved was necessary for the comfort of a customer, on his increasing in the size of the waist; or, in other words, losing his claim to be considered proportionately made. Consequently, there is not a fair ground for your correspondent, "L. G.," to discuss the merits of the shape required for *corpulent* figures, or for men with large waists in proportion to the size of their chest. The measures which I took to demonstrate my views, of themselves disprove the idea of my being supposed to refer to corpulent men in my remarks. I merely intended to make known the plan I had successfully pursued, and supported it by reference to the alteration in the make of a man, as shown by the increased length of a measure taken from the fall-seam of his trousers to a plumb-line dropped from under his arm to the heel of his foot.

Your correspondent's observations respecting this particular class of disproportion, are no doubt entitled to the respect which the experience of a practical cutter must always carry with it, and I am not about to dispute the correctness of his theory as to the position of the principal points in a pair of trousers intended for a corpulent man, as required by his particular build.

It will be well known to every cutter who has given the least attention to the conformation of the figures for which he has had to draft trousers, that all really corpulent men measure small in the thighs relatively; and consequently there would be the almost certain defect in their being too wide, and too much stuff on the outside, if the same plan were adopted in cutting them as would be correct for a well-proportioned man. On the other hand, from the particular make of the lower part of their bodies, such figures require an additional width at the fork, to enable them to sit with any degree of comfort. For as the body, or to use plain if not euphonious language, the *belly* falls by the relaxing of the sinews or muscles which held it in its place, as well as by the increase in size, the thighs cannot be brought so closely together as previously to the change.

I have frequently observed, that the bottom of the leg-seam of corpulent men's trousers stands away from the foot, in an unsightly manner, and also lifts up. This defect, I have always considered, arises from the want of sufficient length from the front of the abdomen to the knee; and convinces me of the necessity for allowing on at the front of a pair of trousers, for the increase in size, as we should in a coat or waistcoat.

So far, our views on this particular make perfectly coincide; but I am not prepared to agree with your correspondent's method of treating the case. I would not cut the bottom of the leg-seam so forward from the plumb-line, as I should fear to produce the very evil I have before named. Your correspondent states, that trousers cut by his plan "do not rise from the boot," and he ought to know. Still, this can but have the effect of lengthening the side-seam, and shortening the distance to the knee. If the top and under sides were cut to the same width at the leg-seam, the distance from it to the plumb-line would be 5¾, as the top-side is 5¼, and the under-side 6¼; while the side-seam, if both top and under sides were cut to the same width, would be 4. Your correspondent allows considerably more on the inside than I should, and, in so doing, lengthens the side-seam, which, in my opinion, is not desirable for corpulent figures.

Men of this make are always fleshy below the waist; and, from their build, require considerable ease round this part of the body. I should have thought that there would not have been sufficient room in the trousers, as represented by the diagram, as both top and under sides are drafted hollow from below the tops. In fact, for so large a waist and belly, the pattern seems to me too small across from the beginning of the curve of the fork to the side-seam opposite.

As I have stated previously, I am aware of the conflicting opinions entertained by cutters as to the shape best adapted for corpulent figures, and as to the quantity which should be allowed on at front of the trousers beyond the line for a proportionately-made man. I should not have discussed this question but for the difference, in some respects, in my views from those of your correspondent, who will, I am sure, give me credit for being solely actuated in my remarks by a desire to elicit information upon this subject.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

"S. S."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

You did me the favour to publish, in your last number, the pattern of a pair of trousers I sent you, drafted for a corpulent figure, and in the letter accompanying it, I stated that my views did not correspond with those of your correspondent, "S. S.," whose pattern you published in the August number of your work. As I remarked, I have had some considerable experience for a number of years in the trade, and am, consequently, justified in making the statement as to the effect of my cutting.

I supplement my previous contribution to your pages, by sending the pattern of a waistcoat produced for a corpulent figure, measuring 22 breast, and 22½ waist. I have made use of this pattern for seventeen years, and have always found it to fit well. The system by which it is produced, allows it to sit close to the breast and at the waist, and places the extra quantity of cloth in the right place.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

"L. G."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

I send you for insertion in your valuable work—if you deem it worthy of a place—the pattern of a double-breasted close-fitting lady's jacket. It is drafted for a lady measuring 18 breast, and 14 waist. I have also marked the front for a single-breasted jacket.

I usually make up the edges with a medium width braid, but sometimes add a tracing-braid. The skirt is plain, and the sleeve finished with a deep gauntlet cuff with two buttons. In making up this style of jacket, it should be shrunk at the waist, between the side-body-seam and the *fish* under the bosom, otherwise it may crease when on.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

"E. K."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GAZETTE OF FASHION."

Dear Sir,

In reply to your inquiry as to the experience of master-tailors of Cavalry Regiments, with respect to the relative lengths of side-seams and leg-seams of the men whom they have to measure, I find that in the particular regiment with which I am connected, the length of side-seam runs from 46 to 49 inches, and the leg-seam from 32 to 35. According, however, to the recent Royal Warrant, published in the last number of your work, I shall have to cut the trousers a little longer than before.

Faithfully yours,

Y. Z.

DRESS REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY.

(New Edition.)

(Continued from page 51.)

Provost Marshal.

Tunic.—Scarlet cloth, of the same pattern as for Officers of Infantry of the Line, with blue collar and cuffs; and lace, braiding, and badges according to Army rank.

Dress-Trousers, *Cocked-Hat*, *Sword*, and the various articles connected with the dress, as for General Staff.

Patrol-Jacket, as previously described in the general instructions.

Staff Officers of Pensioners.

Tunic.—Blue cloth, double-breasted, with scarlet cloth collar, lapels, and cuffs. The collar edged round the top with half-inch lace, and with the badges of rank embroidered in silver at each end. The lapels made to be worn turned back or buttoned over; round cuffs, 3 inches deep, with ½-inch lace round the top. A blue slash on each sleeve, 6 inches long and 2¼ inches wide, with three loops and buttons, and a similar slash at each skirt-plait, 10 inches long, with three loops and buttons; the top loops at the waist. Two rows of buttons at front, 9 in each row; the rows 8 inches apart at the top, and 4 inches at the waist. Gold shoulder-cords, with a small button. Skirt lined with black.

Field Officers are distinguished by lace round the bottom of the collar, a second bar of lace round the cuff, and an edging of lace to the slashes on the sleeve and skirts, and down the back-skirts.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with scarlet stripes 1¾ inch wide.

Patrol-Jacket according to the general instructions, and Field Officers have their badges of rank embroidered in gold on the collar.

Other details according to regulation.

Civil Staff of the Royal Engineer Department.

Tunic.—Of the same pattern as for Officers of Infantry of the Line, *but of blue cloth*, with bright blue cloth collar and cuffs; and lace, braiding, and distinguishing badges according to relative rank. The front, collar, and skirt-plaits edged with scarlet cloth, and the skirts lined with scarlet.

Dress-Trousers.—Blue cloth, with 1¾-inch lace.

Undress-Trousers.—Oxford mixture cloth, *without* stripes.

Patrol-Jacket.—As previously described in general instructions.

Forage-Cap.—As for Officers of Infantry, but with a band of bright blue cloth, and with the Royal cipher and crown, embroidered in gold, in front.

Shell-Jacket.—As for Infantry Officers, but of *blue* cloth, with bright blue cloth collar and cuffs, and scarlet cloth edged.

Great-Coat and Cape.—Blue cloth to the regulation pattern, and lined with scarlet rattinett.

Sub-Inspectors of Army Schools.

*Tunic.**—Of the same pattern as for *Lieutenants* of Infantry of the Line, but of blue cloth, with scarlet cloth collar, cuffs, and edging. Embroidered star in silver at each end of the collar.

Trousers. — As worn for *undress* by Infantry Officers.

Sword-Belt and Waist-Plate.—As for Infantry Officers, but of *black* morocco leather, the plate bearing a crown only in the centre.

Cocked-Hat.—As for Unattached Officers, but without a plume.

Shell-Jacket.—As for Infantry Officers, but of *blue* cloth, with scarlet cloth collar, cuffs, and edging.

Forage-Cap same as for Officers of the Infantry, but with Royal cipher and crown, embroidered in gold, on the band in front.

Other articles of dress as for Infantry Officers.

(*To be continued.*)

IMPORTANT NOTICE RESPECTING THE DRESS OF THE VOLUNTEER BRANCH OF THE RESERVED FORCE.

Orders have been issued from the War Office, THAT NO OFFICER OF ANY ARM OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE IS TO WEAR SILVER BELTS OR SILVER STRIPES ON THE TROUSERS AT ANY PARADES. An Officer of the Light Horse Artillery, or Engineer Volunteers, may, *on State occasions, or at balls*, wear full dress, as in the corresponding arms of the Regular Forces, substituting silver for gold lace.

It is further noted that "such Officers of Mounted Rifle and Rifle Volunteers, clothed in scarlet or grey, as may wish, may also, on *such occasions*, wear silver pouch and sword-belts, and sword-knots, and silver stripes on their trousers."

The provision of these silver belts is, however, *to be purely optional; and no Commanding Officer is to require Officers serving under him to provide themselves with these articles.*

All *mounted* Officers of Volunteers are to wear steel spurs and steel scabbards. Officers of *Mounted Rifle Volunteers* are to have brown leather scabbards with steel mountings. The horse furniture of Mounted Officers is to be similar to that of Rifle Regiments of the Regular Forces, the bridles and breast-plates being of brown leather, when the corps has white or brown belts.

ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY.

By an order recently issued by the Lords of the Admiralty, white accoutrements are to be worn instead of the black now in use. The black belts have only been worn a few years in the corps.

AMERICAN FASHIONS.

We extract the following information on the fashionable styles for the season, from a recent number of "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," a contemporary work, the proprietor of which was selected as one of the jury to adjudicate on articles of clothing exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. We would preface our extracts by stating that the plate which accompanies the number, comprises three figures, drawn with considerable effect, to a size which puts our illustrations completely in the shade, and makes them appear quite insignificant; as may be judged, when we inform our readers that they measure nearly *eleven* inches in length.

"The Fashion Plate accompanying this number of the journal describes three well-robed figures, the first and third giving full front and back views of single-breasted Over-sacks of fur-beaver and mixed Melton. These are cut 41 inches long, and quite loose and straight in the back for men of medium size. The flaps are made to be worn in or out, according to the pleasure of the wearer. The opening behind extends up from bottom of skirt, 12 to 15 inches, and is finished on the inner side with fly, and two or three buttons.

"The edges of the fur-beaver should be trimmed with velvet, or cloth piped on, and stitched back of the binding, to *ensure* this (*sic*) thinness and firmness of edge, which are wanting when the latter is omitted. The linings are either plain or quilted, according to the taste of the customer, or degree of warmth desired.

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* Officers provided with scarlet tunics and jackets are permitted to wear them out.

"The mixed Melton has the seams and edges double-stitched to match, and is, in other respects, finished in style similar to that of the fur-beaver.

"The central figure is clothed in single-breasted cut-away suit, of fancy plaid cassimere, of a very handsome pattern. The waist is cut about one inch longer than is proper for a regular frock-coat, while the skirt is of medium length. The hip-buttons at the back are placed six inches apart, and the flaps are somewhat larger than those usually reported, with pockets underneath. The edges are double-stitched, one being turned in, and the other cut off and felled down raw, and then double-stitched.

"Fall and Winter fabrics, as a general thing, are too thick to admit of both edges being turned in, as has been sometimes done to save labour.

"Trousers continue to be cut about 20½ inches at the knee, and from 18½ to 19 inches at the bottom, and are made up straight, without spring at the latter."

As our readers have not the opportunity of seeing the plate before them, to supplement the particulars we have given, we will endeavour to complete the information by a description of the several styles, as they are illustrated by the three figures.

As has been already stated, the first and third figures represent the front and back views of an Over-coat in the Chesterfield style. It is single-breasted, the holes worked in a fly. It has a small turn to, what would be the second hole, if they were marked up regularly; but there is not one in the turn. The top of the narrow lapel is square, and the collar, which is rather low in height and narrow in the fall, is also square at the end, and well cut off. The sleeve is cut to a medium width, and has a deep cuff, formed by a double row of stitching. Pockets across the front of the skirts, without flaps. The back is rather broad all the way down, and, as stated, the coat hangs altogether quite freely from the body.

The morning-coat, shown on the centre figure, is single-breasted, buttoning to the second of four buttons. Small turn, with narrow step and collar. The front of the forepart is cut away a little from the third button, and the skirt made to run with it, and rounded at the bottom. It reaches well forward on the thigh.

The waistcoat is made without a collar, to button up high, and the trousers are cut straight to the leg. The whole suit, as far as style, might as well have been an illustration of English dress, as that of New York, if it were not for the unmistakeable feature in the high and square shoulders.

We copy the following truism from the same work:—

"Science of Cutting.

"The theory of measurement, by which a coat is cut, and made to curve in graceful lines to the body, is a science; the practice, taste, and judgment, which make the perfect cutter, is an art; and the more tailors comprehend the science of their calling, and practise it, the more artistic will their work become."

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Sanson's Cloth-Cutting Machine.

Among the various specimens of machinery to supersede manual labour, which were exhibited recently at Philadelphia, Mr. Sanson's invention, to replace cutting clothes by hand, occupied an important position in its bearing upon our trade.

Of course the utility of this invention will be confined to large wholesale clothiers and slop-sellers, and to them there can be no doubt of the advantages which the Cloth-Cutting Machine offers.

Soon after the outbreak of the Crimean War, when on one of our periodical visits to Paris, we were introduced by a late friend in the trade to the establishment, then recently opened by the Minister of War under the superintendence of Monsieur Dusuatoy, for the manufacture of clothing for the French troops; as, on account of the sudden demand, the system then prevailing, of having the clothing of each regiment made under the supervision of the master-tailor attached to it, was found totally inadequate to meet the emergency of the case.

The importance of the machine used for cutting the articles of clothing worked by steam power, was palpable, although, as we pointed out in our notice at the time, its action was not perfect. Several thicknesses of cloth were held together by a thread passed through them, much in the manner as is used on couches or chairs. On the surface of the top piece of cloth, the shape was marked in chalk, and the whole mass pressed forward by the hand towards a sharp narrow blade, which works perpendicularly, and cuts through the several substances with the utmost ease. There was, however, this drawback, that the garments varied considerably in size when separated, owing to the make of the cloth, and the manner of fastening the several thicknesses together.

The machine by Mr. Sanson is entirely different in form and in action, and possesses the advantage of being so constructed that it can be worked by hand-power as well as by steam. It would appear to have been severely tested at the Philadelphia Exhibition; as we are informed that, although handled by an operator entirely strange to the working of the machine, it cut perfectly the following garments in the short space of *eight minutes:*—Ten foreparts cf coats, ten backs, ten top-side sleeve, ten under-sides, ten collars, ten flaps, twenty facings, and ten waistcoat foreparts, representing twenty thicknesses of cloth. It also cut through FOUR INCHES thickness of cloths.

We copy the following description of the machine from an article in a number of the *Engineer* on the Centennial Exhibition:—

"A decided novelty is Sanson's Spring-arm Endless Band Knife Cloth-Cutting Machine. This machine is used for cutting out large numbers of uniforms or other articles of apparel of identical forms, and will cut through layers of cloth from 2 inches to 4 inches thick, according to the nature of the material, and if driven by steam power will cut out about 1500 cloth garments per day. The principal features of this machine are the springs in the upper arm by which the hard running of the band knife is avoided and the large size of the gap, thus rendering it unnecessary to fold the cloth as it is mined to meet the edge of the knife, an operation difficult to perform when a considerable thickness of cloth is being cut, and if attempted the folding interferes with the accuracy of the shape of each piece. The cleanness of the edges of the cloth cut with this instrument is remarkable, and provision is made for sharpening the knife when in motion by the application of an emery wheel."

Although in competition with other machines for effecting the same purpose, of American invention, Mr. Sanson's carried off the highest award, and was the only one rewarded for cloth-cutting.

The machine is in use in several large clothing manufactories, and has given general satisfaction.

To give some idea of the quantity of work this machine will get through when worked by steam power, we are told that it is capable of cutting 1500 cloth garments, 800 male garments, and 600 juvenile suits in a day.

EVENING-DRESS.

On one of the plates issued with the present number of our work, we have illustrated the most fashionable style of evening-dress. A pattern of the coat is also included in the selections we give in diagram, so that our readers will be able to judge of the various proportions.

The waist will be seen to have but little varied from the length which we reported as fashionable last season. There is a tendency to *increase* rather than *decrease* the length of waist; but the skirt has not undergone any alteration in proportion. The lapel is of a medium width, with five holes worked in it, and the turn is still made low, but scarcely so broad as we reported last season. The width of skirt is moderate, both at top and at bottom. The sleeve is cut to a medium width all the way down the arm, but rather wide proportionately at the hand, and is made up with a cuff about 3½ inches deep, with two buttons and holes, and one above. The collar is cut higher in the stand, and the fall is slightly increased in depth. The end is square, and rather narrower than the top of the lapel. Black is the usual wear with silk skirt-linings, and sometimes the fronts are faced with the same to the lapel-seam. The edges are turned in and stitched narrow, or have a small cord or braid as a finish. Figured silk buttons are preferred for dress-coats. We have represented the old style of collar, as it is being adopted by some of our leading houses, as a change. The frock end, however, is the more generally made up.

Dress-waistcoats are now cut with a rolling collar, moderate in width, and to open low, with three buttons and holes; or without a collar to fancy. They are worn to correspond with the length of the lapel of the coat, and rather square at the bottom. Black cassimere, plain, or with one or two narrow tracing-braids on the edge, and a small figure turned at the angles, or black embroidered cassimere in neat patterns, with beads and braids combined, are mostly worn. Stone and jewelled buttons are scarcely so much in favour.

Evening-dress trousers are now cut almost as wide in the leg as for morning wear. They are made with a fly-front, and the pockets are either in the side-seams, or across the top-side. The top-sides are hollowed on the instep, and are faced. Black doeskin of a medium substance, and some of the fancy elastics, are usually worn. The side-seams are sewn plain.

LADIES' JACKETS.

We present our patrons with two styles of jacket for ladies, contrasting strongly in character, but both equally becoming. One is cut like a Chesterfield, and to a moderate length. It is open at the bottom of the side-body-seam, and corners rounded off. Narrow roll-collar, buttoned up rather high, and five or six buttons and holes at front. Coat-sleeve easy to the arm, with a deep cuff and two buttons. The edges are trimmed with a broad braid, and there are five buttons sewn on the bottom of the side-body-seams. The pockets are aslant at the front of the skirts, and the openings trimmed with braid, terminating in a point at both ends.

Homespun tweed, and fancy makes in other goods, are much worn in light colours. The velvet collar and braid to match. In dark colours, velvet may be substituted for braid, or a narrow edging of fur may take its place.

The other jacket is cut like a patrol-jacket, and not so long as that we have described. It is fastened at front with broad loops of braid and olivets, or by hooks and eyes, and the ends of the loops left loose and to hang down on each side. There is a narrow stand-collar. The sleeve is trimmed with a bold and long point, formed in braid, with a small ornament at the top. A broad braid is sewn on the edges and round the bottom of the jacket. Sometimes an ornament is introduced at the top of the back, and at the bottom of the side-seams. An opening is left in the side-body-seam, and braid carried up each side to a point at top. Fancy coatings in blue, or some dark colours, are best adapted for this style of jacket, with silk lining quilted and stitched in diamond figures.

The increase in the number of styles for ladies' jackets, Ulsters, and coats for the present season is more marked than we ever remember in any previous year; and we notice that in many of the shapes exhibited by the leading drapers at the West End, the plain, severe character in the garments made up by houses in our trade, is carried out.

We must, however, yield the palm when trimming in braid forms the principal ornament. Credit is justly due for the great taste displayed and the execution of the figures, which produce so beautiful an effect. It would be useless any tailor attempting to rival the other houses in this respect, as the wages would so materially run up the cost, that it would constitute a serious item in the whole, unless the tailor had *carte-blanche* as to price. We have seen some jackets and *paletôts* which were a marvel of ornament, and strongly remind us of the period when braiding was so generally and so effectively introduced on *pelisses* and riding-habits.

RIDING-DRESS.

On another plate, we have represented a style of riding-dress which is exceedingly convenient for gentlemen in the country. It consists of a single-breasted three-seamer or lounge-jacket, cut moderately easy to the figure, and rather short, so as not to interfere with the saddle. There are short openings at the bottoms of the side-seams, and the corners of the seams are rounded off. There is a short turn with a small lapel, and four buttons and holes at front. Pouch-pockets on each skirt, a breast-pocket outside, and a ticket pocket on right forepart with flap. Easy sleeve, with one or two buttons at the hand. Edges turned in and stitched rather broad; horn, bone, or stained ivory buttons. Checks in various dimensions, and broad mixtures in cheviot, are very much in demand.

The waistcoat, of same pattern as the jacket, is single-breasted, without a collar, to button up high, and cut moderately long, and straight at bottom. Some gentlemen have flannel sleeves sewn into their riding-waistcoats, and the backs and forepart lining of the same. The breeches are cut easy to the leg, and to reach well on to the calf. There are five buttons and holes at the knee, and the garter cut on. Raised side-seams, fly-front, cash or frog pockets.

Gaiters without tongues to match the breeches. Diagonal, striped, or ribbed doeskin, or milled tweeds, and cords in various widths and makes, are made up for this purpose.

The same style of jacket is worn with trousers and short drab gaiters.

DESCRIPTION OF PATTERNS IN DIAGRAM.

Plates 1846 and 1847.

Diagrams 1, 11, and 14, are the pattern of a Chesterfield Over-coat, sent us by our untiring correspondent, Mr. John Anderson, of Edinburgh, the author of the new Treatise on Cutting, which we noticed in our last number. It will be observed that there is a peculiar and entirely new arrangement introduced, by a piece being taken out under the scye, which, as our correspondent writes us, "I find of importance in giving freedom for the chest." Our readers can try the effect, and judge for themselves of the result. The pattern is drafted for a man measuring 19 inches breast, over his waistcoat.

Diagrams 2,,5, 9, 10, 12, and 15, are the pattern of an evening-dress coat in the prevailing style, and as illustrated on one of the plates issued with the present number of our work.

Diagrams 3, 4, 7, 13, and 16, are the pattern of the lady's jacket, contributed to our pages by our correspondent, "E. K.," and referred to in his letter, which we publish in our present number. Being drafted for 18 inches breast, the pattern may be produced to the full size by the ordinary tape measure, or, if required, to a smaller or larger size by the Graduated Measures. The style of the jacket will recommend the pattern to many of our patrons, as, without possessing any striking feature for novelty, it is essentially a useful pattern, and especially at the present moment, when the shape appears to increase in favour.

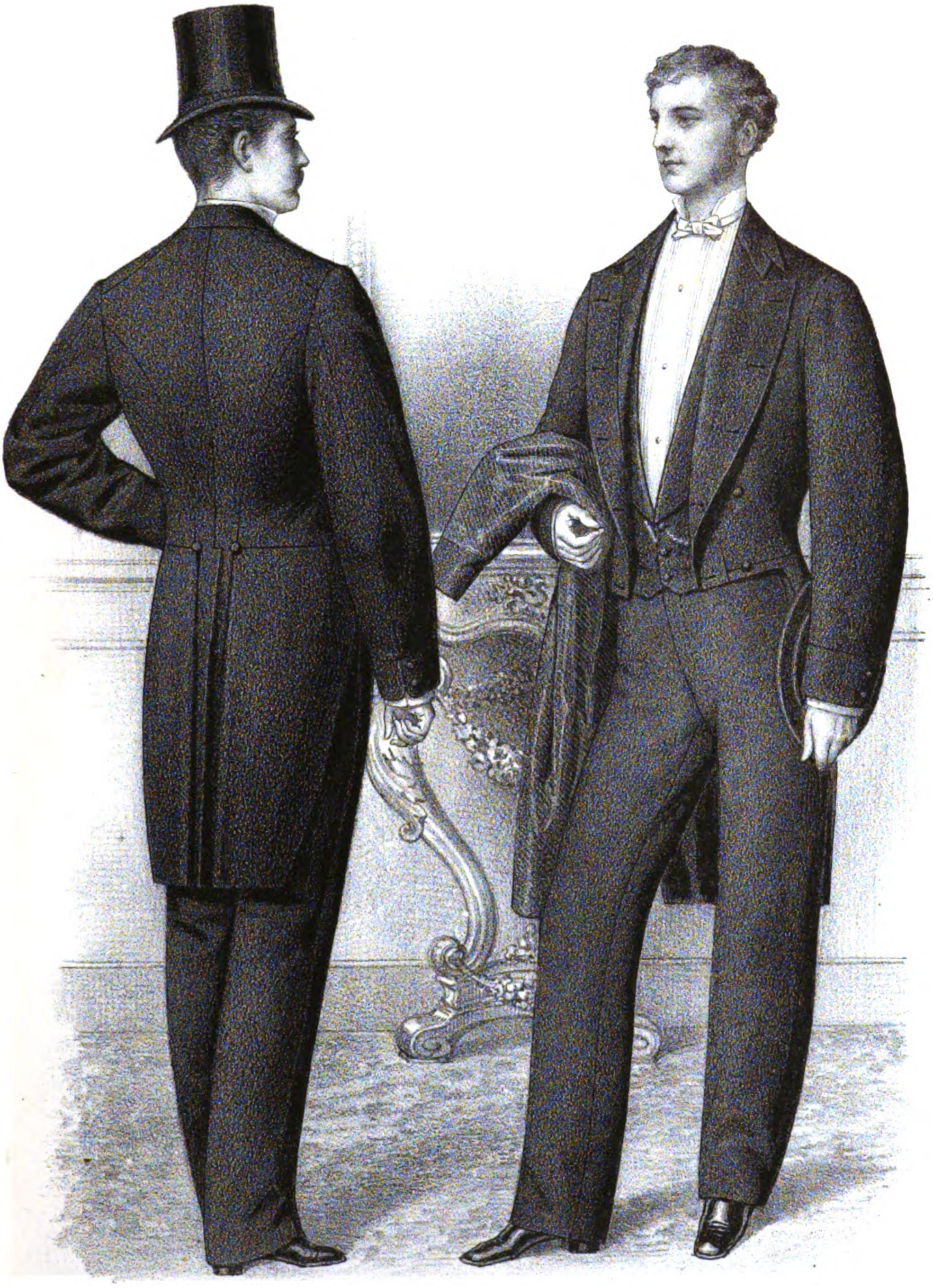
Diagrams 6 and 8, are the pattern of a waistcoat to illustrate our correspondent "L. G.'s" idea of the proper shape for a corpulent man. Strengthened by the fact, as he tells us, "that he has cut by this pattern for seventeen years," there can be no question as to the fit, after so long-tried an experience.

IMPROVED MAKE OF SHEARS.

The importance of a well-made pair of shears is admitted by every cutter who wishes to get through his work with comfort to himself and expedition. There are several things necessary to constitute a good pair of shears. The steel must be perfect in quality and temper; the leverage must be so placed as to reduce the weight on the hand to a *minimum*, and the handles must be of the proper shape to fit the hand. These several qualities will be found combined in the Shears manufactured for us on Mercky's Patent, and the testimony of cutters in their favour establishes their character.

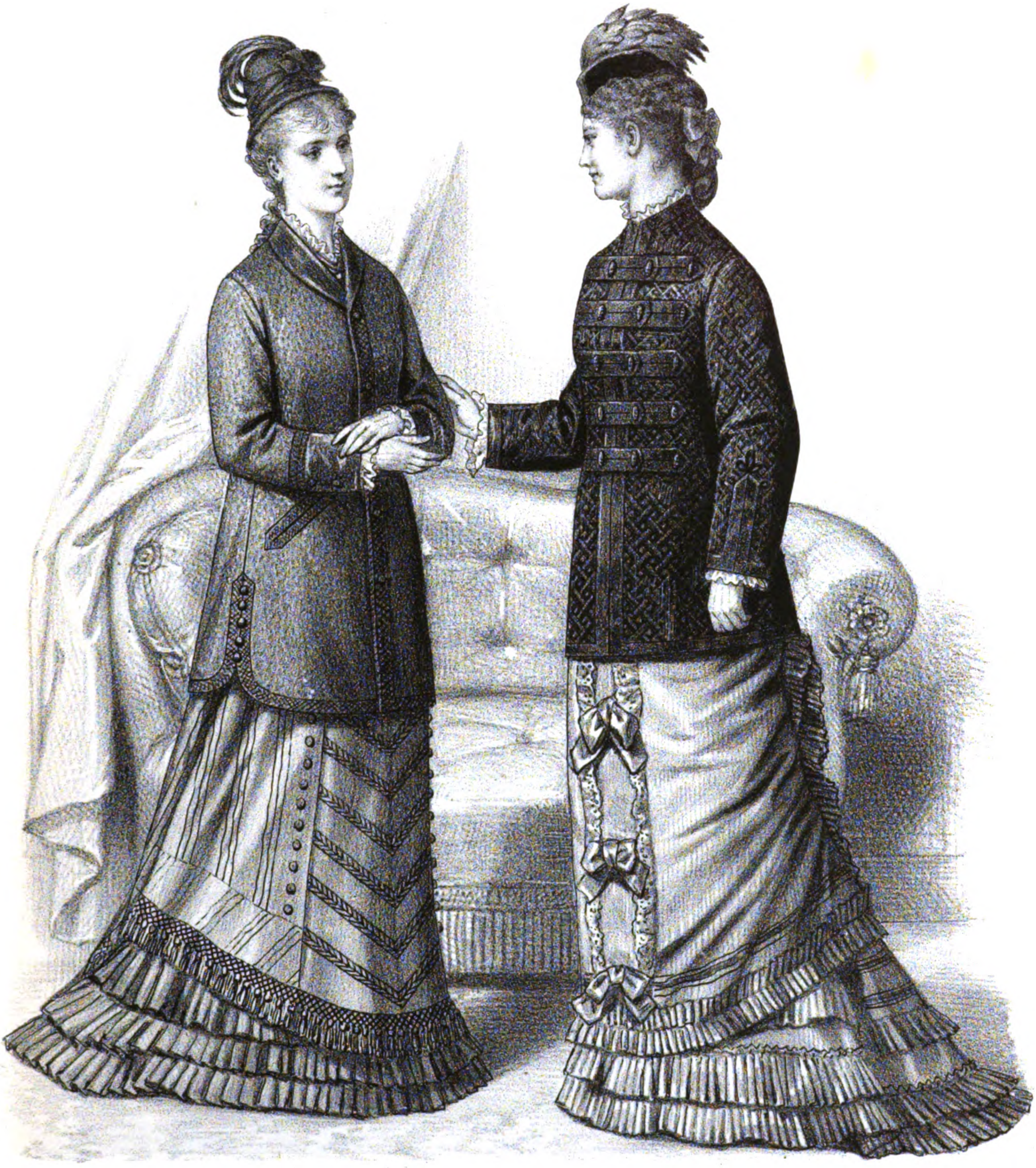
CITY OF LONDON SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL TAILORS.

The Annual Anniversary Dinner of the above Society is fixed for Saturday, the 9th inst. The Hon. Sec , Mr. Samuel Sheppard, 90, Goswell Street Road, E.C., will be happy to receive applications for tickets for the occasion, from any member of the trade who may be desirous of attending.



GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON



GAZETTE of FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

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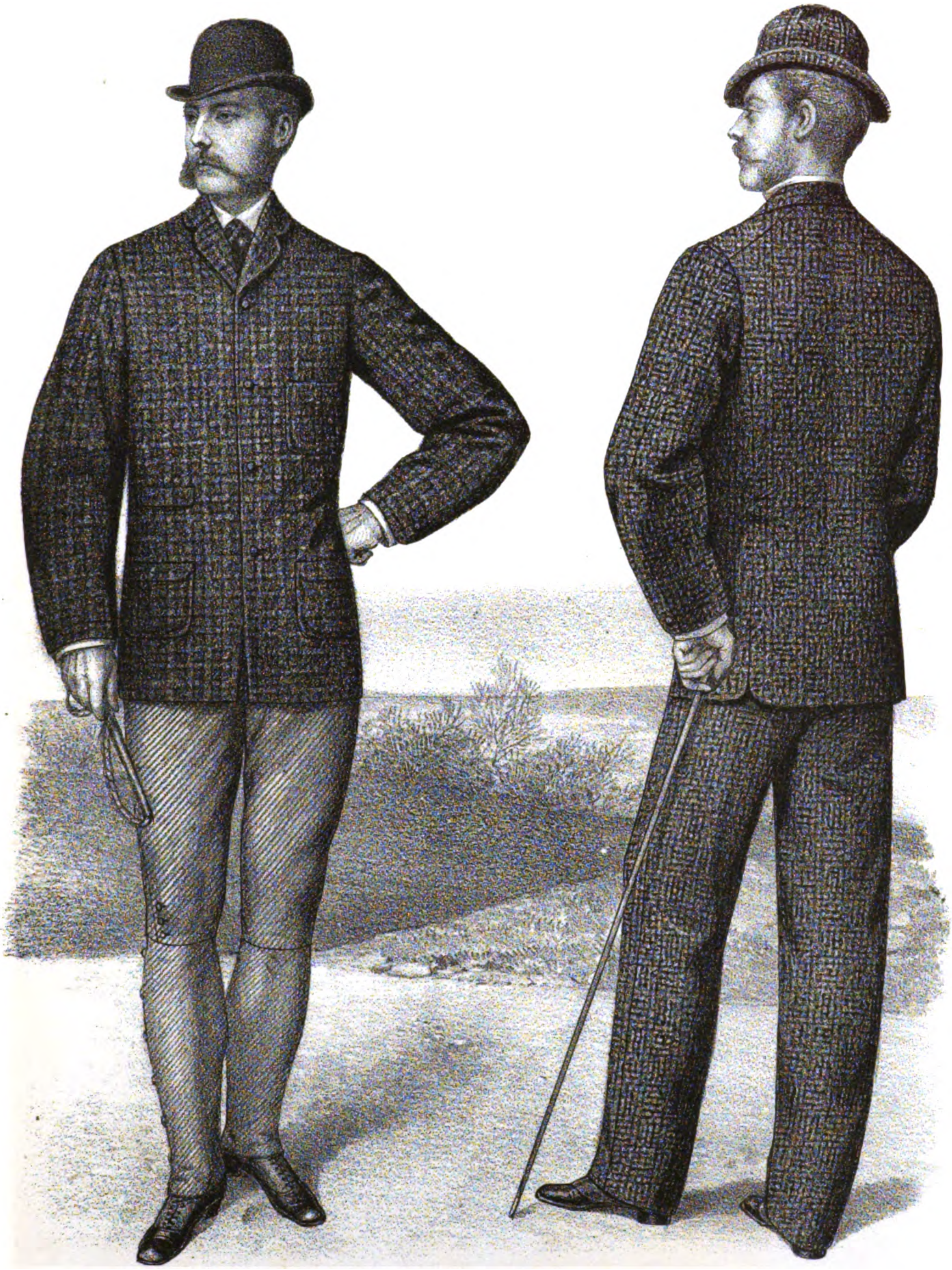
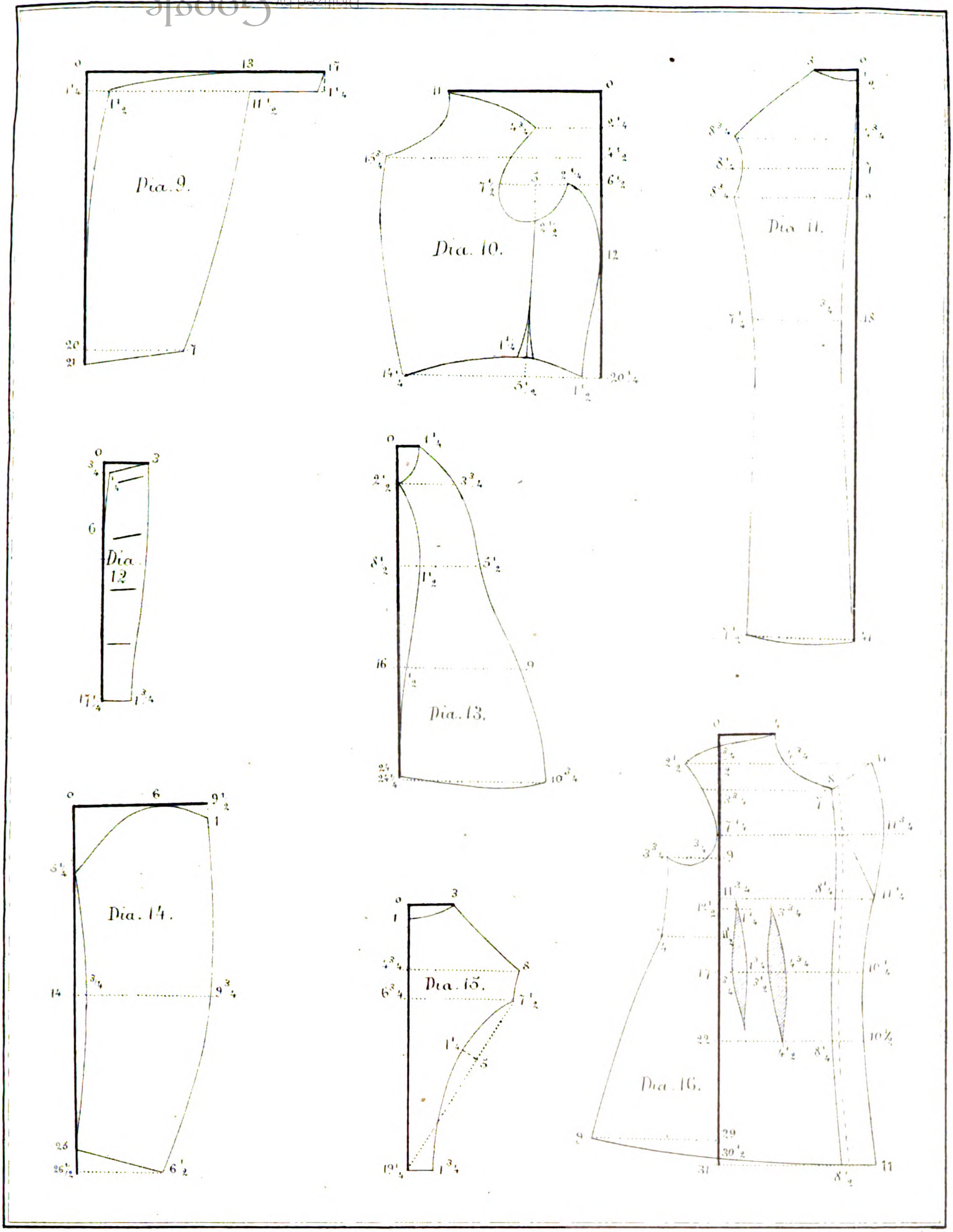


GAZETTE OF FASHION

EDWARD MINISTER AND SON

8, Argyll Place Regent Street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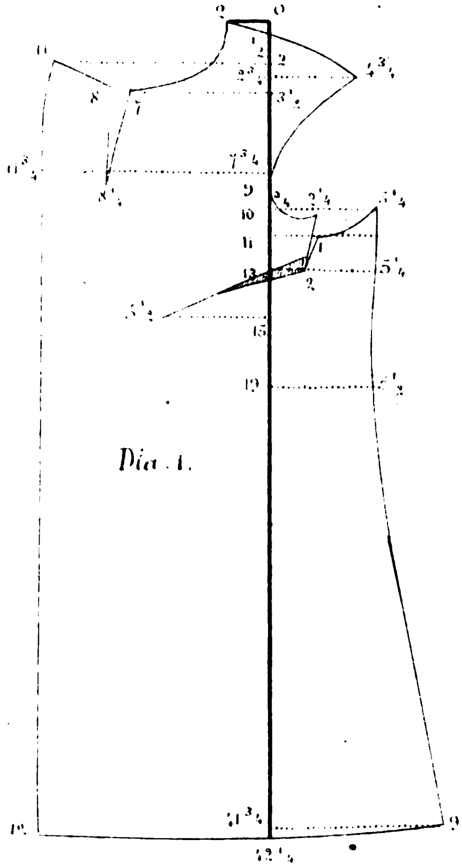
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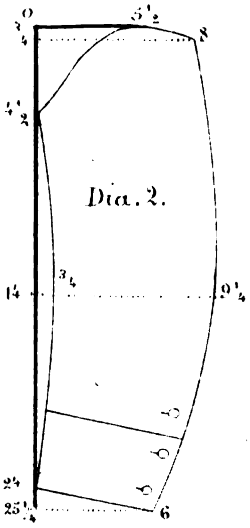
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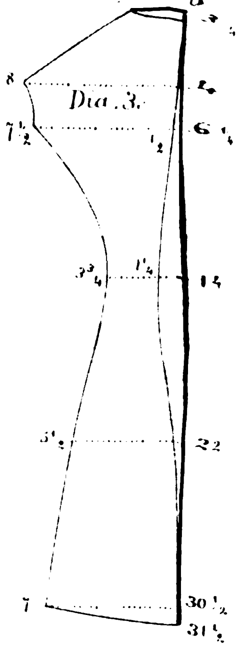
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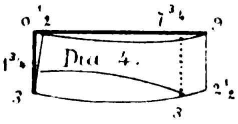
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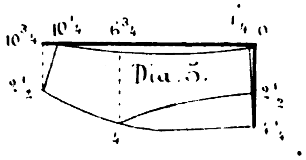
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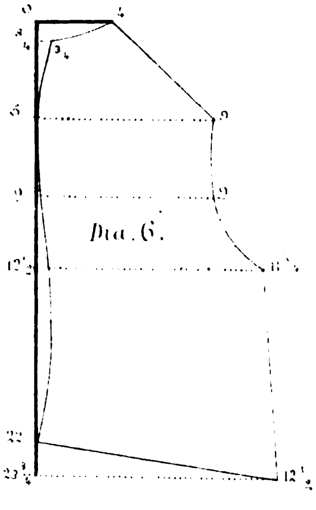
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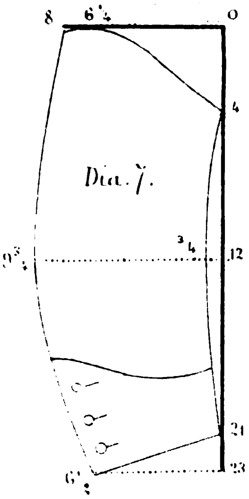
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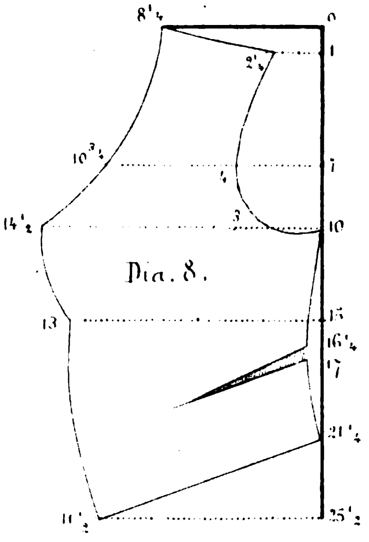
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